THE

ASIATIC

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR,

A VIEW OF THE HISTORY

OF

HINDUSTAN,

AND OF THE

POLITICS, COMMERCE AND LITERATURE

OF

ASIA,

For the Year 1801.

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PREFACE.

In delivering this Volume to the Public, so many months after the period at which it ought to have appeared, we feel considerable solicitude. Had this delay arisen from neglect or tardiness, we could have expected no favour; for we should have been without any excuse: but, as it proceeded from a concurr[illegible]ce of [illegible]cumstances, which it [illegible]as wholly out of our power either to fo[illegible] hope for the

the liberal indulgence of our Readers. Our former Volumes were not published so early in the year as the peculiar nature and objects of the work required, and as we could ourselves have wished; but, we pledge ourselves, in future, to publish punctually in the month of January.

It has been observed by some of our Correspondents, to whose opinions we are disposed to pay great deference, that we proceed too slowly with our History, and that a single chapter in each volume is insufficient. Not to attend to this remark, would betray a degree of indolence, or remissness, of which we are unconscious: but the circumstances above alluded to have dis[illegible] us, this [illegible] from fulfilling [illegible] circ[illegible] intenti[illegible] [illegible] the historical [illegible] one [illegible] ublic, [illegible] will

will not, however, be found uninteresting, or uninstructive. It embraces one of the most momentous periods in the annals of India. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, the mighty fabric of the Mogul Government had attained its brightest eminence, if not the utmost plenitude of its power; and at that time, too, commenced the connection with England, by which it was destined to be subverted. To unfold the principles on which the political institutions and civil policy of that Government were founded; to view the modes in which these were practised, and to explain the effects of their operation; to shew the state of domestic and foreign commerce in Indi peculiar maxims by which it h regulated in all ages; and, finally, an account of the manner in whic erce gave birth to the interc and, as well erived

well as of the origin of the India Company, and their infant establishments, are subjects which, when brought into one point of view, and placed in a perspicuous light, seem well adapted to attract the public attention, and to promulgate an important part of that useful knowledge which lies scattered over several hundred volumes, inaccessible to common readers, from their scarcity, and the different languages in which they are written, and repulsive to men of taste and talents, from their dryness and verbosity. We have made it our business to consult those volumes with scrupulous attention, and to compare the facts which they contain with the [illegible] we ourselves collected both in [illegible] and England, as well from unp[illegible] documents as oral informati[illegible]ole of our materials have been [illegible] the most authentic [illegible]urces;

sources; and we trust the learned reader will find, that the strictest fidelity has been observed, not only in the relation of circumstances and events, but in the views which have been taken of their causes and consequences.

The other departments of this volume contain much interesting information, as well as several original articles, equally curious, entertaining, and useful.

To the important question respecting the Private Trade, and the employment of India-built ships for the purpose of carrying it on, we paid the most diligent attention. All the official communications that took place on the subject between the Commissioners for the Affairs of India and the Court of Directors, in the course of the year 1801, are inserted in a connected se-

ries; and the Debates on it, both in Parliament and at the India-House, are given in detail.

Having determined, from motives of convenience, as well as by the advice of a great number of our Subscribers, not only to make some reduction in the size of our volumes, but to confine the different departments of the work within certain limits, we were obliged, in our Account of Books, to postpone a review of some of the most interesting publications of the year. According to the plan we have adopted for reviewing works of conspicuous merit, each publication necessarily occupies a considerable space; as we give a full and complete analysis of its contents, together with illustrations wherever any part admits of embellishment, or the manner in which the author has treat-

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ed it, requires to be elucidated or explained: And, when we find occasion to differ from an author, our remarks are often copious, because we are no less anxious to prove the facts we advance by the evidence of the best authorities, and to support our opinions by logical deductions drawn from the established principles of criticism, than to qualify our strictures by the most liberal construction, and invariably to temper them with moderation. This plan appears to us so well calculated to promote the interests of Asiatic Literature and Science, and to enable the Public to form correct notions on Indian affairs, that we cannot depart from it on account of any partial considerations.

Of the general aspect of Political Affairs in Asia, in regard to the continuance of peace, it is only necessary to say a few

words. The conclusion of the war in Europe, and the glorious termination of the campaign in Egypt, have completed the restoration of that tranquillity, of which the Mysorean conquest laid the foundation. There is no immediate prospect of any interruption to the general peace which has been thus established. The gigantic power which the British empire in India has acquired, renders her the arbitress of that part of Asia where hostilities are chiefly to be apprehended: and as peace is, at present, particularly conducive to her most essential interests, all her vast influence will be exerted to preserve it.

LONDON, *July* 26, 1802.

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THE

ASIATIC

ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the Year 1801.

THE

HISTORY OF INDIA.

CHAP. III.

Recapitulation of the Subjects of the Firſt and Second Chapters—Obſervations on the Conſtitution of the Mogul Empire, and on the Political and Commercial State of India, at the Beginning of the Seventeenth Century—An Account of the early Intercourſe between Great Britain and India—the Origin of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company—the Firſt Charter granted to that Company by Queen Elizabeth—The Arguments againſt the India Trade and the Eſtabliſhment of an excluſive Company, with the Replies to theſe Arguments—the firſt Trading Voyages to India by the Company's Ships—The Embaſſy of Sir Thomas Rowe to the Court of Jehangeer, the Emperor of Hinduſtan—the Eſtabliſhment of Engliſh Factories in different Parts of India during the Reigns of that Prince, and of his Cotemporary, James the Firſt of England.

IN the preceding chapters we brought down our hiſtory to the cloſe of the ſixteenth century. We introduced it by ſurveying the ſtate of ancient Hinduſtan, with regard to religion, civil government, laws, manners, arms, commerce, arts, ſciences, and literature; ſo that a juſt and diſtinct notion might at once be formed of theſe important particulars. This introduction we followed by a connected ſeries of every well authenticated public event in the civil hiſtory of the empire, from the earlieſt ages to the death of Akbar; by a view of the commercial intercourſe between India and Europe, previous to the diſcovery of the paſſage by the Cape of Good Hope; and by a conciſe account of the riſe and progreſs of the Portugueze eſtabliſhments, together with a developement of the cauſes of their declenſion. We now proceed to call the attention of our readers to ſtill more intereſting topics.

The political ſituation of Hinduſtan, at the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, has been noticed in our view of the reign of Akbar. But before we enter upon the principal ſubject of this chapter, it ſeems

ſeems eſſential to make our readers fully acquainted with the condition, not only of the continent, but of the iſlands of India, both in reſpect to politics and commerce, at the commencement of the direct trade between theſe countries and England.

At the death of Akbar, in 1605, his dominions extended from the Tibet mountains on the north, to the provinces of Viſiapur and Golconda on the ſouth; and from the confines of Aracan, Meckly, Aſſam, and Bootan, on the eaſt, to the river Attock and Cabuliſtan on the weſt. This vaſt territory comprehended the fineſt and richeſt countries in India. It conſiſted of one hundred and five provinces, and two thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-ſeven diſtricts. With a view to the better government of his extenſive empire, to meliorate the condition of his ſubjects, and thereby to advance the general proſperity, Akbar divided his dominions into fifteen ſubahs, over each of which he appointed a ſubahdar or viceroy. The names of theſe ſubahs were, Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Oude, Agimer, Ahmedabad, Bahar, Bengal, Cabul, Lahore, Multan, Malwa, Berar, Kandeiſh, and Ahmednagur. The empire thus divided, was governed nearly on the ſame principles as the ancient Hindu ſtates, though the emperor ruled with a much more abſolute ſway than the Hindu kings; for he had not, like them, an arbitrary ſyſtem of religion, interwoven with the civil code, and a domineering hierarchy, who by that code was placed above the prince in the order of ſociety, conſtantly operating as a check on his conſcience, and thereby reſtraining him in the commiſſion of tyrannical acts. Akbar inherited from his anceſtors on the throne of Delhi, a power in every reſpect unlimited and uncontrolable; but it was his glory to exerciſe that power according to the immutable and eſtabliſhed maxims of univerſal juſtice. Though he poſſeſſed in an eminent degree all the qualifications of a great warrior, his turn of mind inclined him to promote the peaceful arts, and to encourage induſtry amongſt his ſubjects. In the dominions which he conquered, as well as in thoſe which he held by inheritance, he reſtored the Hindus not only to the free exerciſe of their religion, but to many of their civil rights. In treating of the ancient Hindu governments, we have already ſhewn that the prince was the abſolute and ſole proprietor of the ſoil; that the land throughout his dominions was apportioned in ſmall allotments to the huſbandman, by whom it was cultivated, which allotments they held by perpetual hereditary leaſes; that the groſs produce of the ſoil conſtituted the revenues of the ſtate, and that one ſixth part only of that produce had from immemorial cuſtom been demanded by the prince. Of this proportion of the groſs produce part was paid in kind, and part in money. The ſtate of landed property in Hinduſtan continued nearly the ſame for the firſt three centuries after the Mahommedan conqueſts. The Ghiznian princes were rude and ferocious fanatics, who overrun rather than ſubdued the weſtern provinces, and whoſe ſhort-ſighted avarice never looked beyond the immediate plunder of moveable property. Inſtead of taking poſſeſſion of, they deſtroyed the ſources by which alone they could have ſecured to themſelves real wealth and permanent power. Whenever they wanted a ſupply of money, they plundered

plundered the manufacturers, merchants and peaſantry, and laid waſte the diſtricts contiguous to the royal reſidence. Under ſuch circumſtances, nothing but the extraordinary fertility of the country, and the indefatigable induſtry of its native inhabitants, could poſſibly have preſerved it from total ruin.

After the eſtabliſhment of the Afghan dynaſty in Hinduſtan, the Hindus appear to have been ſomewhat leſs ſeverely oppreſſed. The princes of that race, though not leſs cruel or avaricious, were infinitely more politic than their predeceſſors. They ſaw the abſurdity of ſtripping their conquered ſubjects of the whole of their property, and in effect defeating their own object, by precluding them from having any property to pillage in future. Theſe princes therefore exacted heavy tributes throughout the whole of the provinces they had ſubdued; without fixing, however, any mode or rate of payment, or eſtabliſhing any ſort of ſyſtematic arrangement. They made no appropriation of any part of the lands in their dominions, except the provinces of Delhi, and the Duab *. In theſe the Hindu huſbandmen were required to convert into money the greateſt part of the groſs produce of their farms, which money was collected by the choudries or collectors, and by them paid into the royal treaſury.

The firſt Mahommedan monarch who made any change in the political economy of Hinduſtan, was Alla-ud-deen, whoſe reign, inſtitutions, and perſonal character, have been already noticed. After cauſing an accurate ſurvey to be made of all the provinces in his dominions, he directed the Hindu collectors to make eſtimates of the value of the groſs annual produce of the land in every diſtrict; one-half of the whole he appropriated to himſelf: And Feriſhta adds, "that he reduced the choudries to the level of the claſs of ryots; ſo that theſe opulent collectors might not throw the burden from themſelves on the induſtrious farmers. He alſo enacted, that the fees received by the collectors, as perquiſites of office, ſhould in future be paid into the royal treaſury." This heavy impoſt, but ſtill more the alteration which was made in their ancient cuſtoms, reduced the peaſantry to miſery and deſpair; the cultivation of the lands was neglected; and many of the opulent ryots in the northern provinces abandoned their houſes and fled to the woods. At the death of Alla, this deſtructive ſyſtem was diſcontinued; but the ſame rate of impoſt was exacted, with more or leſs rigour, from that period till the acceſſion of Firoſe-Shah. But that judicious and benevolent monarch no ſooner aſſumed the reins of government, than he remitted a great part of the aſſeſſment made by Alla; and, by many wiſe and ſalutary regulations, reſtored the agriculture, and revived the commerce of the empire.

The conqueſt of Timur, which took place about ten years after the death of Firoſe-Shah, involved the whole country in anarchy. Whether the inſtitutes of that celebrated prince were prepared for Hinduſtan or for Perſia, is a queſtion of little importance, as they never were adopted in any country; though Akbar indeed appears to have profited by them in forming

* That fertile diſtrict is ſituated between the rivers Ganges and Jumna.

his plan of government. From the invasion of Timur, until the reign of Akbar, the information which has been handed down by Ferishta, respecting the state of the landed property, is very imperfect. It would appear, however, that though the exactions which were made by the sovereign were immoderately high, and occasionally enforced with circumstances of the most atrocious cruelty, yet trade and agriculture were carried on by the industrious Hindus, according to their ancient customs, in spite of the oppression under which they groaned. None of the Mussulman princes, during that period, made any material alteration in the state of property, or in the mode of collecting the revenues. Whilst the royal treasury was regularly kept full, they were little anxious about the sources from whence it was supplied.

On the accession of Akbar, a system of moderation was immediately adopted. The first edict that was issued was strictly to prohibit the exaction of peishcush or tribute from the farmers, to let all merchandize pass toll free, and to forbid the practice of recruiting the army by force from amongst the Hindu labourers. This edict, which was rigidly enforced, and followed by others of the same complexion, in a few years changed the face of affairs over the whole empire, and paved the way for those institutions which crowned the reign of this prince with a just and durable glory.

Having reduced to subjection the Mussulman governors of the provinces, who had revolted from the authority of the imperial government, Akbar made that political division of the empire which has been described. In forming the new regulations for the internal government of the subahs, for assessing the land-rents, and for collecting the revenues, which he subsequently established, he called in the assistance of Rajah Tudor Mull, a Hindu of the Cshatriya tribe, who was distinguished throughout Hindustan as a consummate statesman and financier. His employing this eminent man in affairs of so much importance, not only evinces his own sagacity, but also the great respect which he paid to the opinions and prejudices of his Hindu subjects, who formed nine-tenths of the people in his dominions: and many of the regulations which he adopted by his advice, correspond both with the principles and practice of the constitutional law of the ancient Hindu states. But while he granted to the Hindus an unlimited religious toleration, and secured to them their hereditary and prescriptive immunities in regard to property, he maintained, in all criminal matters, the entire supremacy of the Mahommedan jurisprudence. According to his political institutes, there was established in every province of the empire a systematic order and regularity, not only in executing the affairs of government, but in the administration of justice. Each subah or province was governed by a subahdar or sepahsillar, who was the immediate representative of the emperor. The subahdar received, along with his appointment, written instructions, wherein he was particularly required to make the happiness of the people the grand and primary object of his attention; for on their happiness depended the prosperity of the state. He was likewise instructed to consider a knowledge of the disposi-

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tions of men, and a rigid adherence to the principles of juſtice, as the firmeſt baſis of his power.

Under the ſubahdar there was an officer called foujdar, who had the ſuperintendance of ſeveral diſtricts, and whoſe particular duty was to ſee the orders of the ſubahdar put in execution by the different ſubordinate officers of the province.

The cazy and meer adul, the two judges of the Mahommedan court of civil and criminal law, were next in conſideration to the foujdar. The cazy tried cauſes; and the meer adul paſſed ſentence. Before them all criminal actions within their reſpective province were tried and determined; and likewiſe all civil ſuits between Muſſulmen, or between a Muſſulman and a Hindu: but litigations between the Hindus themſelves were always referred to the deciſion of two pundits, who tried and adjudged them according to the ordinances of the Hindu law.

The police of each province was ſo well regulated, and ſo ſtrictly enforced, that travellers might paſs from one part of the country to another, at all times, either in the day or night, without any fear of moleſtation; and even in the neighbourhood of large towns, depredations were very rarely committed. This great degree of ſecurity, in regard to perſons and property, reſulted from the peculiar vigilance and vigour with which the office of maſter of the police was conducted. A cutwall, or maſter of the police, was appointed by the emperor to each province; and this officer was held reſponſible to deliver up to juſtice every one who ſhould be guilty of an illegal act within his juriſdiction: and when any theft was committed, he was made anſwerable for the loſs ſuſtained by the perſon from whom the goods were ſtolen, if he did not ſucceed in apprehending the culprit. But as this regulation was made with a view to diſcover the offender, rather than to puniſh the officer of police, it was likewiſe enacted, that the inhabitants of the diſtrict in which any robbery was committed ſhould be obliged to pay to the cutwall the full amount of his loſs, if they did not diſcover either the thief, or the goods he had ſtolen. By this means, whenever any robbery happened, there was a general ſearch throughout the diſtrict, and the offenders ſeldom or never effected their eſcape. The cutwall kept a regular regiſter of all the houſes in every town in the province, and of the people by whom they were inhabited. The towns were divided into quarters; and to each quarter he appointed an officer to ſuperintend the police, who tranſmitted to him, every month, a journal of every the moſt minute occurrence which happened. Beſides this officer, there were two others, who lived ſeparately, and were altogether unknown to each other, aſſociated to watch over his conduct, and to report to the cutwall the manner in which he diſcharged the functions of his office. It was likewiſe the duty of the cutwall to ſee that the ſtreets and lanes in the towns, and that the public roads leading through the province, were kept in repair. Every town was guarded at night by armed patroles, ſome compoſed of cavalry, and ſome of infantry, ſo that no part of the public ſafety was left unprovided for. This rigorous police, though inconſiſtent with that degree of perſonal liberty which every civilized community ſhould be allowed to enjoy, ſeems nevertheleſs conducive

to moral discipline, and to the observance of virtuous habits, that even with its severity it deserves our admiration.

The complete protection which these regulations afforded to private property, operated as a powerful incentive to the natural industry of the Hindu people; and agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, regained that flourishing condition which, before the Mahommedan conquest, had rendered Hindustan the most peaceful and opulent of nations.

The revenues of the state, though much greater than at any former period in the history of the country, were borne by the husbandmen, not only with ease, but chearfulness; for the mode in which they were collected held out so many encouragements to industrious exertions, that the land was improved, and the peasantry enriched, in the same proportion that the state was benefited. During the last twenty years of Akbar's reign, the revenue amounted to THIRTY-SIX MILLION POUNDS STERLING annually. This immense sum was principally, if not wholly, drawn from the gross produce of the land; for the few taxes levied on articles of merchandize formed but a small part of the revenue. It appears from the assessment of the lands made by Tudor Mull, and preserved in the Ayeen Akbary, that the ryots paid to the government something less than one-fourth of the produce of their lands. This at least was the average rate at which they were assessed; for in some sircars they paid more, in some less, according to the fertility of the land they occupied. When it is considered that this was the only rent paid by the husbandmen, and that no other tax was levied on them by government, it will appear evident that the public burthens were extremely light, and that therefore an annual revenue of 36,000,000l. was perfectly compatible with the prosperity, comfort, and happiness of the people.

This circumstance, however, is in a great degree to be attributed to the admirable plan which was adopted for collecting the revenues. The lands of every district in the empire were placed under the charge of an aumil, or collector, who was a Mussulman officer, appointed annually by the subahdar of the province to receive the land rents of the government, and to transmit them to the royal treasury. This officer was vested with considerable authority: He was specially instructed to superintend the cultivation of the lands; to see that the husbandmen were industrious, and that no part of their farms were allowed to lie fallow, or to run to waste; to stimulate their industry, by assisting them not only with small annual loans of money, but likewise with such sums, at any time, as their occasional exigencies might require; and, above all, to collect the revenues with kindness, to make the collections at stated periods, and never to make any demands from the husbandmen before their rents became regularly due. The aumil was assisted in the execution of his duty by the tepukchy, or accountant, on whom he depended for all accurate information in regard to the financial affairs of the district. The particular province of the tepukchy was to take an account of the medium state of the revenues for ten years, both in money and kind; and having thereby made himself perfectly acquainted with the exact value and capabilities of the lands in the district, to lay before the aumil the whole

detail

detail of the information he had obtained. He was alſo to keep an account of the boundaries of the different villages; to draw out a ſtatement of the waſte and arable land, the articles of cultivation, the purgunnahs, and villages. When he had completed the meaſurement of a farm village, he was to draw out the proportion at which each huſbandman was aſſeſſed, and ſpecify the actual revenue or rent to be paid by the village to government, ſo that the aumil might have a fixed rule by which to regulate his collections. He was beſides to keep a journal of receipts and diſburſements under every name and form; and at the end of every month to draw out an account from this journal, and incloſe it under the ſeal of the aumil, and tranſmit it to the ſubahdar of the province. Along with this account he ſent the rates of exchange of mohurs and rupees, and the market prices of every article: and, at the end of every year, an abſtract of the aſſeſſment of the land rents was tranſmitted to the emperor. The tepukchy was overlooked in the exerciſe of his functions, by the wakyahnavees, or king's ſecretaries, two of whom reſided in each diſtrict.

In aſſeſſing the land rents, in collecting the revenues, and in making out the accounts that have been mentioned, the aumil and tepukchy were ſupplied with the requiſite information, and aſſiſted in all the different departments of their duty by the zemindars and canungoos, who were the native Hindu officers of revenue, and whoſe offices, according to the Hindu law, were conſidered as hereditary. The zemindars received their written appointments, or ſunnuds, from the king, by which the office of collector of the land rents was conferred on them as an inheritance, on the ſpecial condition of their executing their truſt with zeal and fidelity. Along with their appointments, they received certain portions of land, called nankar lands, which it was the ancient cuſtom of the Hindu princes to give them as part of their official allowances, and of which they were veſted with the abſolute proprietory right, by the ſame tenure that they held their appointments. The portions of land which were thus given by the ſovereign to the zemindar, were very ſmall, and were generally intended as a proviſion for his family. The cuſtomary allowance of his office was ten per cent. upon the rents which he collected for government, and the productive value of the nankar lands was deducted from this allowance.

Yet, though the office of zemindar, and the portion of land attached to it, were beſtowed as an inheritance, it was nevertheleſs cuſtomary for the ſovereign to diſmiſs zemindars from their ſituations, and conſequently to deprive them of the nankar lands, upon their being found guilty of any fraudulent or corrupt practices, or even of any very culpable negligence in the execution of their duty.

The duties of the zemindar are ſpecifically pointed, and expreſsly enjoined in the ſunnud, or writ of appointment. His buſineſs, in reſpect to government, was to realize the rent of the lands at the rate annually agreed upon, and to collect the other revenues of the ſtate within the purgunnahs (certain portions of a diſtrict) of which he had the ſpecial charge. His duty, in reſpect to the ryots, or huſbandmen, was to protect them from every kind of injuſtice, and at the ſame time to puniſh, by pecuniary amercements, or even corporeal chaſtiſement, ſuch of them as

were refractory or criminal. All orders of the ſovereign regarding the ryots were delivered to them by the zemindars, before whom likewiſe all their grievances and complaints were laid: So that he was the oſtenſible agent of government, in whatever related to the revenues of the ſtate, and to the rural economy of the country. But as Akbar thought it unwiſe to confide entirely to the agency of Hindus in matters of ſuch extenſive importance, he appointed an aumil to each diſtrict in the empire, to aſſiſt in the collection of the revenues, and thereby to be a check on the conduct of the zemindars.

The canangoos were likewiſe Hindus, and their appointments were invariably hereditary, but ſubject to the ſame limitations and conditions as the zemindary tenures; that is to ſay, they were liable to be diſmiſſed at the option of the emperor, and always were diſmiſſed, on any very culpable error being proved againſt them. Their duty was to furniſh the tepukchy with the whole detail of the land rents, and to control the zemindars in the ſtatement of their revenue accounts. They were paid by government for theſe uſeful purpoſes; and there was one in every purgunnah.

From theſe obſervations on the ſtate of landed property in Hinduſtan, in the reign of Akbar, and on the revenue regulations eſtabliſhed by that illuſtrious prince, we preſume our readers will be completely ſatisfied, that the ſovereign was the SOLE AND ABSOLUTE PROPRIETOR of all the lands in the empire, except certain portions, which he himſelf beſtowed on a few of his ſubjects, for ſpecial purpoſes, and by particular grants. It appears to us indiſputable, after conſulting every authority *, and after the moſt mature deliberation on the ſubject, that the proprietory right of the ſoil was veſted in the king, both by the Hindu and the Muſſulman conſtitutions of government; that the actual cultivators of the land held their ſmall farms immediately from the king by perpetual hereditary leaſes, on the ſpecific condition of paying to him, at ſtated periods, either in money or in kind, a certain proportion of the annual produce of their grounds: that between the prince and the huſbandmen, there were no intermediate proprietors

* On this important ſubject, we have principally conſulted the Inſtitutes of Menu, as tranſlated by Sir William Jones; and a Diſquiſition on the property in the Soil, introduced into the Digeſt of Hindu Law, by the learned Commentator Jagannátha Tercapanchánana, and tranſlated by Mr. Colebrooke. This intereſting diſquiſition proves beyond controverſy, that, by the ancient conſtitutional law of Hinduſtan, the Rajah, or King, was the ſole and abſolute proprietor of all the lands in his dominions; and that the huſbandmen obtained from the King the uſufruct of the land they cultivated, on condition of their paying him one-ſixth part of the groſs annual produce thereof. With reſpect to the ſtate of property under the Mogul Conſtitution, we have conſulted the Inſtitutes, or Political Ordinances of Mahommed, preſerved in the Hedáya, or Guide to the Muſſulman Laws; the Ayeen Akbary; the Akbarnameh, Feriſhta's Hiſtories of Hinduſtan, the Deccan, and Bengal; the Muntkhab al Tauric of Abul Khader Bedowni; the Remuzat Alemgeeri; the Fermauns of Alemgeer; the Sunnuds, or Writs of Appointment to Zemindars; the Obſervations of the accurate and intelligent Bernier, and of Manuchi, Thevenot, Tavernier, Herbert, and Tiery; alſo the Inſtructions drawn up for the European Superviſors of the Diſtricts, during Mr. Vereiſt's Government of Bengal; Sir John Shore, (now Lord Teignmouth's) Minute on Zemindary Tenures; Rous's Diſſertation on Landed Property in Bengal; Grant on Zemindary Tenures; and Mr. Patten's highly ingenious Diſſertation on the Principles of Aſiatic Monarchies.

prietors whatever: and that the zemindars, who have been ſuppoſed to be the actual proprietors of thoſe lands, the rents of which they collected, were in reality the hereditary ſervants of the prince, ſpecially appointed by him, to ſuperintend the huſbandmen in the cultivation of the land, and to collect from them the rents for government.

We have ſtated, that the groſs annual revenue of the Mogul empire, in the reign of Akbar, amounted to 36,000,000l. ſterling. This was the eſtimated value of the groſs produce of the lands as collected in the provinces, together with the amount of ſome few taxes, which were levied on certain articles of merchandize, and other moveable property. But the net revenue, which was tranſmitted in caſh to the royal treaſury at Delhi, did not amount to more than 20,000,000l. ſterling; for the civil and military eſtabliſhments, the expence of which was very conſiderable, were paid in the provinces out of the groſs collections.

The nature of the civil inſtitutions has already been ſufficiently explained. The military eſtabliſhment of the empire was very extenſive. Beſides the regular army, there were large bodies of irregular troops belonging to every diſtrict, and employed in the ſervice of the cutwalls, aumils, and zemindars. Theſe were called the zemindary troops, and are ſaid in the Ayeen Akbary to have amounted to upwards of four millions of men. This immenſe body was entirely under the command of the officers of revenue and police, and was chiefly compoſed of Hindus. From thirty to forty thouſand men were enrolled in each diſtrict for this particular ſervice; and as they were never ſent out of the diſtrict to which they belonged, theſe corps may be conſidered as a ſort of militia. Their pay was very ſmall, and they received it principally in kind.

The regular army was, for the moſt part, compoſed of Muſſulmen: It was formed of 440 munſubs, or regiments, in each of which the number of men was proportioned to the rank of the commander, who was called a munſubdar. Every munſub conſiſted of two-thirds cavalry, and one-third infantry. The three principal munſubs were commanded by the emperor's ſons. The firſt conſiſted of 10,000 horſe, and 5000 foot; the ſecond, of 8000 horſe and 4000 foot; and the third, of 7000 horſe and 3500 foot. The munſubs, commanded by the omrahs and emirs, or nobles, conſiſted each of ſeven, ſix, and 5000 men, in the ſame proportion of cavalry and infantry; and all the other munſubs, from 3000 to 200 each, according to the rank of the munſubdars. The whole formed an army of 700,000 effective men. The cavalry were armed with long cutlaſſes: one-fourth only of the infantry had muſkets; the remainder were archers. Each munſub had a regular eſtabliſhment of horſes, elephants, camels, mules, bullocks, carts, &c. To each munſub a ſmall train of artillery was attached; and in every province there was an artillery eſtabliſhment, which conſiſted of 100 pieces of iron ordnance and 5000 men. In addition to this vaſt army, there was a body of choſen infantry, conſiſting of 12,000 men, whoſe peculiar duty was to guard the royal palaces, and the emperor's perſon. There were alſo ten corps, conſiſting of 10,000 men each, called ſhumſheerbaz or gladiators. Some of theſe corps were armed with large ſhields, and long ſwords, which they managed

with

with ſurpriſing dexterity; others were armed with ſmall ſhields and cudgels; others with poignards and daggers, with which they did conſiderable execution in cloſe action. The whole army was formed into twelve grand diviſions, each of which, in time of peace, was appointed by rotation every month, for the public ſervice. Officers of all ranks were obliged to take their tour of duty, excepting thoſe that were employed on the frontiers of the empire, or on ſpecial ſervice, in which caſe it was neceſſary to make a particular repreſentation to the emirs, or principal military commanders.

It is very unuſual in Aſiatic princes to pay their military eſtabliſhments with any tolerable regularity; their forces are generally kept in long arrears, and often not paid, until a ſpirit of diſcontent riſes into a fierce mutiny, and threatens a diſſolution of the government. But the politic and ſagacious Akbar knew, that by means of a well diſciplined army, he could alone maintain his widely extended dominions; and that the diſcipline of an army could not poſſibly be preſerved, unleſs the troops were punctually paid. Paymaſters were accordingly appointed to diſtribute the pay to the different munſubs, and other corps, on the firſt day of every month. The pay of a munſubdar was from 60,000 to 1000 rupees a-month, in proportion to the number of men of which his munſub conſiſted, and to the rank which he held. The omrahs, who commanded the grand diviſions of the forces, and whoſe duty was much the ſame as that of generals in European armies, were for the moſt part paid by aſſignments of certain portions of land, called jaghiers, which they held during their lives, at the will of the ſovereign, on the condition of their performing military ſervice, and of their ſupporting a certain number of troops, to be ready for actual ſervice on any emergency. Theſe jaghiers were often of conſiderable extent, and very valuable; but the officers and nobles to whom they were aſſigned were ſpecially inſtructed not to interfere with the leaſes of the ryots, or to exact from them a larger proportion of the produce of their farms than they had previouſly paid to government. On ſome particular occaſions, veteran officers, who had long been renowned for their talents, and who had performed a ſeries of ſignal ſervices, were rewarded with perpetual hereditary grants of jaghiers, in thoſe countries which their own ſkill and valour had ſubdued. The ahdys, or captains, and the inferior officers, were paid partly in money, and partly by tunkha, which was an aſſignment of the proportion belonging to government of the produce of a certain number of beegahs * of land. The officers of cavalry, on entering the ſervice, were obliged to find themſelves in one horſe; but they were afterwards ſupplied with horſes and camels by government. No expence was ſpared in procuring horſes, from all the different countries of Aſia, which were moſt famed for the breed of that animal. When they were brought to Delhi, they were examined with great care by proper judges appointed for the purpoſe, and they were then claſſed according to their beauty and value, and

* The Beegah is a land meaſure in Hinduſtan. Three Beegahs are equal to an Engliſh acre.

and marked for the different corps in a manner which indicated the qualities they poſſeſſed. The pay of the private troopers varied according to the particular claſs of horſes to which they were appointed. Some were allowed 90 rupees a month, and ſome only 12 rupees. Each trooper was allowed a camel and an ox. The foot ſoldiers were alſo paid by rates, proportioned to the rank of the officer who commanded the corps they belonged to. Theſe rates varied from 10 to 80 rupees a-month.

Such was the manner in which a great army was conſtructed and paid, by one of the ableſt and moſt accompliſhed princes that ever adorned the annals of Aſia, whether he be conſidered as a warrior or a ſtateſman. Yet the very formation of this vaſt multitude of armed men is at variance with every principle of military ſcience, order, and diſcipline, and is of itſelf ſufficient to ſhew that Akbar, with all his talents, very little ſurpaſſed the reſt of his countrymen in his ideas of military affairs. Twice the number of cavalry to that of infantry; ſuch a diſproportion in the number of men of which the different corps were compoſed; ſuch a wide difference between the pay of officers of the ſame rank, and of the private ſoldiers, are defects of ſo much magnitude in the organization of an army, as muſt neceſſarily have precluded its ever attaining any degree of ſyſtematic order, and of ever performing, on active ſervice, the moſt common evolutions with effect. Yet ſuch was the general ignorance of Aſiatics in military ſcience, that this cumbrous army, which, oppoſed to a body of 30,000 Europeans, muſt have been defeated from its own radical defects, nevertheleſs kept all the ſurrounding nations in complete awe. Theſe nations were not indeed very formidable.

At the beginning of the 17th century, the Mogul empire had acquired, by the power of her arms, great aſcendancy, not only over the other ſtates of Hinduſtan, but alſo over all the countries ſituated between Perſia and the river Indus. Of the ſtates of Hinduſtan, the moſt powerful were thoſe of the Deccan, then under the government of the Muſſulman ſultans of Golconda, Bijapur, Calberga, and Telinga. The dominions of theſe princes, at this period, extended over the greateſt part of the interior of the peninſula, comprehending the provinces of Telingana, Golconda, Viſiapur, Guntoor, Cuddapah, together with a great part of the Carnatic, and the northern parts of Myſore and Bednore. Since the origin of theſe monarchies, in the latter end of the thirteenth century, it had always been a prominent part of the policy of the court of Delhi to reduce them; a policy which, however neceſſary in maintaining the power and authority of the Mogul empire, unqueſtionably produced and ſtrengthened that confederacy of the Muſſulman ſultans of the Deccan, which it coſt ſo much blood and treaſure, and took ſo much time to diſſolve. When Akbar aſcended the throne, that confederacy had acquired a very conſiderable acceſſion of power, by the ſubjugation of the ancient Hindu monarchy of Bijanagur, and by valuable conqueſts in the Carnatic. It became therefore one of the firſt objects of his reign to guard the ſouthern provinces of the empire againſt the encroachments of theſe ſultans, and to direct his whole force againſt a confederacy which contemned his authority, and ſeemed

ed to threaten the ſtability of his power. The vaſt armies which he conſequently ſent againſt the princes of the Deccan, effectually checked their inroads into the Mogul provinces of Kandeiſh and Amednagur, and not only obliged them to retire to the ſouthward of the river Godavary, but compelled them to ſue for peace, on condition of their paying an annual tribute to the emperor, and of their acknowledging his ſupremacy. This was the relative ſituation of the Mogul empire, and of the Muſſulman monarchies of the Deccan, at the death of Akbar.

The ſmall Hindu ſtates of the peninſula that yet retained their independence, had no direct influence in the general politics of Hinduſtan; but the undaunted perſeverance with which they continued to reſiſt the Muſſulman arms, operated as a conſtant check on the ſultans of the Deccan; and thereby prevented them from gaining ſtrength ſufficient to withſtand the preponderating power of the Mogul empire.

The nature and extent of the Portugueze poſſeſſions in India, and the degree of influence which they acquired amongſt the nations of the peninſula, have been abundantly explained. At the time we are ſpeaking of, the atrocities which they committed in their endeavours to propagate the Chriſtian faith, had excited a general indignation, not only in the Hindu, but even in the Muſſulman ſtates; and before the commencement of their wars with Savageé, the Mahratta chief, their power, as well as their commerce, had greatly declined.

Before the Mahratta tribes coaleſced into a nation under the enterprizing Savageé, they were merely a paſtoral people, inhabiting the mountains of Berar, and, like the mountaineers of all other countries, were diſtinguiſhed for their warlike character, and their love of independence. They made frequent predatory incurſions into the lower parts of the province of Berar; but the Muſſulmans were ſatisfied with driving them back to their mountains, and never made any attempt to ſubdue them.

Between the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Oude, and the countries ſituated on their eaſtern frontiers, a regular commercial intercourſe was preſerved; but theſe countries poſſeſſed too little power, and conſequently too little weight in the ſcale of oriental nations, to be objects of political attention at the court of Delhi. With China there appears to have been very little communication of any ſort. That the riches of that country, and the tranquil character of its inhabitants, ſhould never have prompted the Muſſulman princes of Hinduſtan to invade it, notwithſtanding their boundleſs avarice and ambition, is a ſtrong proof that none of them poſſeſſed that military genius which inſpires confidence, and ſurmounts difficulties, which leads men to undertake great and daring enterpriſes, and by which ſuch undertakings can alone be accompliſhed.

The countries of Afghaniſtan and Khoroſan, which lie between Hinduſtan and Perſia, and the great provinces of Balk and Bucharia, which are ſituated between the mountains of Hindu-Kho and Tartary, were at this time divided into ſeveral principalities, ſome of which were independent, ſome were tributary to the Mogul emperor, and ſome to Shah Abbas, king of Perſia. That diſtinguiſhed prince was raiſed to the throne of Perſia, on the death

death of his brother Shah Iſmael, towards the latter end of the reign of Akbar: and it appears to have been the mutual policy of the courts of Delhi and Iſphahan to maintain a friendly intercourſe. During the ten years which intervened between the death of Tamaſp Shah and the elevation of Shah Abbas, the whole kingdom of Perſia was in a ſtate of anarchy, in conſequence of the incapacity and vices of the different princes who ſucceſſively filled the throne. Yet Akbar ſhewed not the ſmalleſt diſpoſition to take advantage of theſe internal commotions; and the good underſtanding between the two countries was uninterruptedly preſerved.

Of the commercial intercourſe which ſubſiſted between India and foreign ſtates, and more particularly the nations of Europe, from the time of Alexander to the cloſe of the ſixteenth century, we have in our laſt chapter treated at conſiderable length. We ſhall now advert to the internal commerce of Hinduſtan, and the trade of the Indian Archipelago.

Trade between different countries uſually ariſes from a reciprocal want of exchangeable commodities. But the Hindus, limited in their deſires, wanted no commodities with which any other nation could ſupply them. Their character of patience, temperance, and moderation, formed, in a long courſe of ages, by the reſtrictive principles of their religious and civil inſtitutions, prevented them from acquiring that taſte for luxury and extravagance which is the general concomitant of civilization and refinement, and which ſo largely contributes to promote the external commerce of nations. Furniſhed almoſt with every neceſſary comfort and convenience, by their own ingenious induſtry, and the peculiar benignity of the climate in which they lived, they had no reliſh for the productions of any other country, and even felt little curioſity about them. They therefore never engaged in any external trade, nor ſpeculated on the advantages they might derive from being the carriers of their own commodities to thoſe nations by whom they were ſo highly priſed. The deſire of wealth, however, is a paſſion too general and too powerful, not to have had a very forcible influence on ſo enlightened a people; and the gold and ſilver, with which the traders of other countries flocked to the markets of Hinduſtan to purchaſe thoſe exquiſite manufactures, and other valuable articles of merchandize that could be procured no where elſe, operated as a ſtrong and conſtant ſtimulus to their ſtrenuous ingenuity. And as the money which by this means flowed ſo plentifully into the country was never again remitted from it, either for commercial or other purpoſes; and as the trade carried on by the Portugueze had infected the people of Europe with an epidemical rage for Indian productions, at the ſame time that the precious metals brought from America ſo much increaſed the facility of obtaining them, the empire of Hinduſtan naturally became, in the courſe of the reign of Akbar, the general reſervoir of all the ſpecie of the world. This vaſt influx of ſpecie, circulating throughout the empire, was employed as an inſtrument of internal trade, which it rendered infinitely more flouriſhing than at any former period. The trade of the interior, which was augmented by means of this circulation, was confined to the peninſula, the Deccan, and the provinces of Oriſſa, Bengal,

gal, Behar, Oude, Delhi, Malwa, Guzerat, the Panjab, Cafhmir, and Cabul. The horfes, which were imported from Tartary, Perfia, and Arabia, were exchanged for muflins, coarfe cottons, and filks. The cinnamon brought from Ceylon, the cloves, mace, and nutmegs from the Molucca iflands, iron from Europe, and cowries * from the Maldive iflands, were likewife paid for in commodities. Thefe were the only articles of trade then imported into Hinduftan. The demand for horfes and iron arofe from the great military eftablifhments which were maintained by the emperor and the Muffulman princes of the Deccan, and from the wars which were continually carried on between them. But this exchange of commodities, when confidered in a relative view to the general commerce of the country, was partial and unimportant, and no way interfered with the eftablifhed ufage by which that commerce was regulated. The great export trade of Hinduftan invariably confifted in an interchange of merchandize and fpecie, and was never carried on by her own inhabitants, but immemorially by other nations: and her internal trade, nourifhed and invigorated by that fpecie, rendered her the moft opulent country in the world.

The importation of the precious metals was productive of a double benefit; for it not only fupplied all the wants both of the government and the people, but thereby did away any temptation on the part of the Mogul princes to work the gold and filver mines of their own country; a temptation to which all governments are naturally prone to yield, and which when yielded to, never fails to be followed by the moft pernicious confequences. The merchants of Hinduftan likewife derived a direct advantage from the fpecie which they received in payment of their commodities from the European traders. In the reign of Akbar, a premium of 20 per cent. was given to all merchants who fent their gold and filver to the royal mints, feveral of which were eftablifhed in various parts of the empire. When the fpecie brought from Europe was re-caft, and iffued from thefe mints, in the coin of the country, (gold mohurs and rupees,) a confiderable traffic was carried on in them, by means of their bearing value in the different provinces according to the place in which they were ftruck. The gold mohurs and rupees of Agra, and Murfhedabad in Bengal, were intrinfically, as well as by public eftimation, more valuable than thofe of any other place; and a large profit was obtained on the exchange of thefe coins, at the markets of the Deccan and Guzerat, whither they were tranfmitted for the purchafe of the diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other precious ftones of Golconda, Berar, and of the rich gold and filver velvets, and beautiful carpets of Putten, Beroach and Ahmadabad. The gold and filver coins (the pagoda and the fanam) that were ftruck by the independant Hindu rajahs of the peninfula, were alfo employed to great advantage in carrying on the inland traffic in that part of the country. The dams, pice, and other fmall coins in circulation, contributed to facilitate this trade, amongft a people

* Cowries are fmall fhells collected on the fhores of the Maldive iflands, and ufed as money in Hinduftan.

people who, from being habituated to a peculiarly rigid frugality, required to buy their goods in the smalleſt poſſible quantities. Amongſt the loweſt claſſes, even copper was not cheap, or plenty enough to anſwer their purpoſes; and recourſe was had to the cowries, or ſhells, that have been mentioned, by means of which they provided themſelves with neceſſaries, in ſuch proportions only as ſuited their parſimonious habits, and as were indiſpenſable to their wants. The trade in cowries was in the time of Akbar principally carried on by the merchants of Cambay, Ghogeh, and Surat, who ſent ſmall veſſels, called tahwerys, to the Maldive iſlands, laden with rice and coarſe cottons, with which articles they purchaſed theſe uſeful ſhells. This was the only ſort of export trade ever carried on by the merchants of India on their own account.

The town of Surat, ſituated in the province of Guzerat, was at this period both the principal port in the Mogul empire, and the great emporium of Hinduſtan. It was not only reſorted to by the Portugueze, who had ſettlements in the neighbourhood, and by all the other European traders, but alſo by thoſe of Arabia and Perſia. Hence the merchants of the Deccan, and of the eaſtern and northern provinces, brought their ſeveral commodities to this market, where they were ſure of finding a ready and extenſive ſale. Merchandize was conveyed from one province to another, in large caravans drawn by oxen; and Tavernier relates, that theſe caravans were attended by ſo great a cavalcade, that a traveller, when he met them, was obliged to halt upon the road, and wait patiently until they paſſed, which frequently took up one or two days. Many of the commodities thus conveyed to the market of Surat, were diſpoſed of to the merchants of that place, in exchange for the productions peculiar to the province of Guzerat: and in like manner the natural productions and manufactures of one province were exchanged for thoſe of another, throughout the whole of Hinduſtan, including the Deccan and the peninſula. In Bengal, however, from being in every part interſected by navigable rivers, the inland trade was tranſported by water carriage, with much more expedition, and at a much leſs expence than by the caravans; and this great advantage, together with the extraordinary fecundity of the ſoil, produced by thoſe rivers, and the ſuperior induſtry of the inhabitants, rendered this province in all ages by far the moſt proſperous and wealthy in the whole country. It could not, therefore, eſcape the notice of the Portugueze merchants, who traded there to a conſiderable extent, and who, on that account, obtained permiſſion from the emperor to build ſmall factories on the banks of the Hooghly, for the purpoſe of enabling their agents to reſide in the country, and thereby to have cargoes provided for their ſhips immediately on their arrival from Europe. The Portugueze had alſo agents reſiding at Chittagong, a large and populous town, ſituated in the eaſtern frontiers of Bengal, near the great mouths of the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra. This place was the principal mart on the eaſtern ſide of Hinduſtan; and here the traders of Tonquin, Cochin-China, Siam, Pegu, Ava, Aracan, and Aſſam, carried the gold and ſilver found in the mines of theſe countries, with which they bought the manufactures and many of the natural productions of Bengal.

The

The commerce of the Indian Archipelago, particularly that of the iſlands of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and the Moluccas, was very extenſive and flouriſhing. The Arabs and the Chineſe had long carried on a lucrative trade with theſe iſlands. We have undoubted evidence, that ſeveral merchants from the commercial cities of Arabia had ſettled on the weſtern ſhores of Sumatra, and on the peninſula of Malaya, in the beginning of the ninth century of the Chriſtian æra; and that by means of theſe merchants, a regular traffic ſubſiſted between Arabia, Hinduſtan, the eaſtern Archipelago, China and Japan, which was proſecuted with great ſpirit, and with proportional ſucceſs. The town of Malacca, ſituated on the Malayan peninſula, oppoſite to Sumatra, was the great emporium of the eaſtern iſlands. To this port the Chineſe ſent annually a fleet of junks (Chineſe trading veſſels) laden with the productions of China, which they there exchanged for the gold duſt, tin and pepper of Borneo, Sumatra, and Celebes, and the exquiſite ſpices of the Moluccas. Many of the articles brought to this mart by the Arab traders, from Hinduſtan particularly, the cinnamon of Ceylon, and the ſilver coins of the Mogul empire, were diſpoſed of to the Chineſe, in return for their manufactures. A conſiderable trade was likewiſe carried on amongſt the different iſlands, by the native veſſels called proes, which the Malays navigated with great ſkill and dexterity.

Such was the nature of the trade of theſe iſlands, and the manner in which it was conducted, when the Portugueze commenced an intercourſe with them, and obtained by force of arms various ſettlements on their ſhores. Theſe ſettlements have been already noticed. The Portugueze ſupplanted the Arabs in the carrying trade between Hinduſtan and the Archipelago; but they found it their intereſt to give every encouragement to the Chineſe merchants, who, through their influence, and the increaſed demand for the commodities of China, greatly enlarged this branch of commerce. When the power of the Portugueze in the weſtern parts of India began to decline, they alſo loſt their influence among the Malays. In the kingdom of Acheen, in Sumatra, they were openly attacked; and after being diſpoſſeſſed of the factories which they had erected there, they were entirely driven from the iſland. About the ſame time, the Portugueze ſettlers in ſome of the other iſlands met with a ſimilar fate. But from theſe circumſtances, the general commerce of the Malay iſlands ſuſtained no injury, and felt no diminution: for the Dutch had now engaged in it with that vigour of induſtry which diſtinguiſhed all their mercantile operations, and which, without the aid of their arms, would ſoon have ſupplanted their ſupine and degenerate rivals. In A. D. 1605, the Dutch had formed ſettlements in Java, Banda, and the eaſtern coaſt of Sumatra; and in the ſpice iſlands, or Moluccas, they had completely diſplaced the Portugueze, who now only retained, on this ſide of India, the port of Malacca, the iſland of Macao on the coaſt of China, and a few inconſiderable factories in Celebes, Ternate, and Tidore.

In the curſory view which has thus been taken of the government of the Mogul empire, and of the political and commercial ſtate of Hinduſtan and the eaſtern iſlands, at the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, we have endeavoured conciſely to combine all the principal particulars, either immediately belonging to theſe ſubjects, or that are

are calculated to elucidate them in the moſt diſtinct and ſatisfactory manner; ſo that our readers may be able to form a competent judgment of the actual condition of India at the time when the commercial intercourſe commenced between that Country and Great Britain. We now proceed to the hiſtory of that intercourſe, and of the eſtabliſhment of the Eaſt India Company.

The communication between England and India has been traced back to an early period of our annals. It has been * aſſerted, that Alfred the Great ſent a miſſion to St. Thomas's, on the coaſt of Coromandel, about the year 883 of the Chriſtian æra; and as the objects of it were confined to pious and charitable purpoſes, which it was ſo congenial to the ſpirit of the age to promote, there ſeems no reaſon to queſtion the fact. The Saxon Chronicle informs us, that Alfred having heard that the Chriſtian miſſionaries in India were in great diſtreſs, diſpatched Sighelmus, one of his favourite prieſts, to convey his alms to the monaſtery of St. Thomas's. Having executed his commiſſion, he returned to England after an abſence of ſeveral years, and brought with him a conſiderable number of precious ſtones, which he depoſited in the treaſury of the church of Sherburne in Dorſetſhire, of which place he was created biſhop, as a reward for his ſignal ſervices.

In conſequence of the ſplendid account given by Sighelmus of the trade, opulence, and luxuries of the eaſt, we are aſſured, on the ſame authorities, that Alfred cauſed ſeveral ſhips to be built and equipped, for the ſpecial purpoſe of embarking in the India trade; and that having lent theſe ſhips to a few adventurous merchants, whom he alſo aſſiſted with money, they performed ſome ſucceſsful voyages to the ports of Syria and Egypt, from whence they returned richly laden with Indian commodities. It does not however appear, that the commercial intercourſe, thus begun by the enterpriſing genius of Alfred, was continued for any length of time, or even proſecuted with any regularity during the moſt proſperous period of his reign.

After the death of this great prince, no attempts were made for a great many centuries to revive the Egyptian trade. From that time, until the reign of Henry the Eighth, England was ſupplied by the Venetians with the commodities of the Eaſt. After the Norman Conqueſt, an event which contributed to increaſe the external commerce of England, a ſhip of conſiderable burthen was ſent annually from Venice to the port of Southampton, laden with the various products of India. As the Engliſh barons advanced in wealth and civilization, they acquired a taſte for luxuries, and the demand for eaſtern commodities was conſequently augmented. In the reign of Edward the Third, the Venetian merchants employed five ſhips in the Engliſh trade; and the principal part of the cargoes of theſe veſſels conſiſted in ſugar, ſpiceries, and aromatics, which were much uſed at the tables of men of rank. Theſe valuable articles, together with ſilks and cotton ſtuffs, were paid for partly in ſpecie, and partly in woollens, untanned leather, and tin; but as the prices of the eaſtern commodities were very exorbitant, the balance of trade was in

* See William of Malmſbury, and Rymer's Fœdera, vol. 16th.

in favour of the Venetians. Yet, notwithstanding this circumstance, and the superiority of English shipping and seamen to those of any other country, neither the statesmen nor the merchants of England used any endeavours to embark in this lucrative branch of commerce; a sufficient proof, not only of the want of a trading capital, but of the total absence of that speculative spirit which is the living principle of all commercial pursuits.—Hence the English were contented to receive, through the Venetians, those commodities on which they placed so high a value, and from which they must have been sensible they would have derived more advantage from trading in themselves. But when the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope threw the Indian trade into the hands of the Portugueze, and Lisbon thereby became the great emporium for the productions of the East; the merchants of London imported them from that city on their own account, and conveyed them to the Thames in their own ships.

About this period, Mr. Robert Thorne, a merchant in London, presented a memorial to Henry the Eighth, setting forth the great advantages that would accrue to the nation, by opening a direct commerce to India; and with a view to suit his scheme to the ambitious spirit of that prince, he proposed to proceed to India by a new route; for as the Portugueze had pushed their discoveries to the east, and the Spaniards to the west, it was an object worthy of the English to lay open the navigation of the northern ocean. Though this project was certainly extremely plausible, it does not appear that Henry ever gave it the smallest encouragement, or even considered its possible practicability with that attention, which might have been expected from his intelligent mind. It was not till A. D. 1578, that the first light was thrown on this navigation by Sir Francis Drake.

The first Englishman that went to India by the Cape of Good Hope, was a person of the name of Stevens. He had resided at Lisbon in the capacity of a factor, and in A. D. 1579, was induced to make a voyage to Goa, in a Portugueze ship. On his return to Europe, he published * an account of his voyage, and of the Portugueze establishments on the coast of Malabar. This voyage, together with that of the famous Cavendish, who sailed round the world in 1586, seems first to have suggested to English adventurers the idea of proceeding to India by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

In 1591, a Mr. Raymond, and a Mr. James Lancaster, jointly equipped three vessels for a voyage to India, with a view not only to trade with the natives of the East, but to cruise against the Portugueze ships returning to Europe. Their voyage, however, proved extremely disastrous. Of the three ships that sailed from England, Lancaster's was the only one that reached India; the others perished off the Cape of Good Hope. The disabled condition of Lancaster's ship, on his arrival at Calicut, rendered it essential to lay out all his money in purchasing materials to repair her; so that he was prevented from fulfilling any one of the purposes of his voyage; and to complete his misfortunes, he was, on his return home, driven far to the westward, and cast away amongst the West India islands, where he was providentially rescued

* This publication has not been preserved in any of the collections of Voyages.

cued by a French veſſel, and carried to England.

The accounts brought by theſe mariners of the facility of trading with the natives of Hinduſtan, as well as of the general indignation which the atrocities of the Portugueze had excited amongſt them, operated as a very powerful inducement with the London merchants to engage in the eaſtern commerce. They began to ſpeculate on the great advantages to be derived from it; but as they had not capital enough to carry it on by way of the Cape of Good Hope, on a ſcale ſufficiently large to afford them any chance in a competition with the Portugueze, they reſolved to adopt a more prudent line of conduct, and to endeavour to revive the trade with Syria and Egypt; which the Venetians, from a relaxation of their former induſtry, had permitted to decay. A memorial was accordingly preſented to Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1594, ſigned by a conſiderable number of the moſt reſpectable merchants; in which the national benefits likely to ariſe from an eaſtern trade are exhibited in the moſt favourable light, and in which, therefore, her majeſty is earneſtly ſupplicated to make overtures to the Turkiſh government, for entering into a treaty of commerce, whereby her majeſty's ſubjects ſhould obtain ſuch privileges as would enable them to open a trade with the merchants of Syria and Egypt, on the ſolid grounds of reciprocal advantages, and entire confidence. The queen received this propoſal with perfect cordiality, expreſſed her ſatisfaction at the mercantile ſpirit which was beginning to ſhow itſelf in the country; and aſſured the memorialiſts, that ſhe would loſe no time in complying with ſo rational and laudable a requeſt. The queen being, beſides, always diſpoſed to encourage commercial projects, and entertaining a favourable opinion of this one, immediately diſpatched letters to the Turkiſh emperor at Conſtantinople, ſubmitting to him certain articles, which ſhe propoſed as the baſis of a treaty of commerce. Theſe letters were received with courteſy; and the propoſition which they contained being agreed to with the utmoſt readineſs, a treaty was ſoon after concluded between the two Powers, by which the merchants of England obtained privileges, in the ports of the Turkiſh empire, ſuperior to thoſe which had ever before been granted to any other nation. Henceforward the commodities of India were brought to England in Engliſh ſhips; and the trade thus opened with the Turkiſh empire, continued to be conducted with unabated ſpirit for many years after the eſtabliſhment of the Eaſt-India Company.

But this branch of commerce was not attended with thoſe great national advantages which it was expected to produce. From the number of hands through which the Indian commodities paſſed, before they reached England, the price put upon them was neceſſarily high: and the Dutch, who had now eſtabliſhed themſelves in various parts of India, and vigorouſly proſecuted the trade thither, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, eaſily underſold the Engliſh and Turkey merchants, even at the London market. This mortifying circumſtance ſerved to infuſe a new ſpirit into the commercial ardour which then prevailed; and ſome of the moſt opulent London merchants determined, if ſupported by government, no longer to ſuffer the Portugueze and the Dutch to monopolize the valuable trade of India. In carrying this determination into

 effect,

effect, they were assisted by the celebrated George Earl of Cumberland, and a number of gentlemen of independent fortune, who agreed to join them in the speculation of fitting out a certain number of ships to trade to India, provided they obtained a charter from government, granting to those who engaged in this concern the exclusive privilege of carrying on the commerce between England and India. Upon application being made to the queen, to know the sentiments of her majesty on this subject, she expressed her approbation of the measure, and her desire to give it every encouragement. She had indeed anticipated, in her comprehensive mind, the idea of the merchants, and with a view to realize it successfully, Mr. John Mildenhall, the English consul at Constantinople, was sent over-land to Hindustan, charged with letters from Elizabeth to the emperor Akbar. The object of this mission was to obtain from that prince such privileges for the English merchants, who came to the ports of his dominions, as would give them a decided advantage over the other European nations that traded thither. We have not been able to find any satisfactory document regarding the embassy of Mildenhall, or any account whatever of the manner in which he was received by Akbar: But from the known character of that accomplished monarch, we are disposed to believe, that the English ambassador was received, at the court of Delhi, with every mark of courtesy, respect, and distinction; though the artifices which were used by the Portugueze Jesuits, then residing at Agra and Delhi, to impress him with an unfavourable opinion of the English people, might have induced him to reject the friendly overtures of Elizabeth, and refuse to accede to her proposals. It is certain * that Mildenhall returned to England without having attained the purpose of his mission; but it is not mentioned whether he brought any letters from Akbar to Elizabeth.

The queen, however, did not wait for the answer of that monarch to decide upon the measure in contemplation; for, on the 31st of December 1600, about six months subsequent to the departure of Mildenhall from Constantinople, the East India Company was instituted by the grant of a charter from her majesty.

This charter was granted to George earl of Cumberland, and two hundred and fifteen knights, aldermen, and merchants, constituting them a body politic and corporate, with a common seal, which they were permitted to alter at pleasure, and under the title of the "Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." Thomas Smythe, Esq. alderman of London, governor of the Company, and twenty-four directors, were nominated in the charter, which proceeds to enact, that a governor and twenty-four directors shall be chosen annually, but in future by the Company themselves: That these directors shall form committees, who shall jointly have the direction of the voyages, the provision of the shipping and merchandize, the sale of the merchandize, and the sole management of all things belonging to the Company: That these directors shall take the oath of fidelity, and that every member shall take

* See Rymer's Fœdera.

take an oath before he is permitted to traffic as a freeman of the Company: That freedom ſhall be granted to them and their ſucceſſors; their ſons, when arrived at the age of twenty-one; to their apprentices, factors, and ſervants, employed by them for the ſpace of FIFTEEN YEARS, in the following terms, *namely*, "freely to traffic and uſe the trade of merchandize by ſea, in and by ſuch ways and paſſages already diſcovered, as they ſhould eſteem and take to be fitteſt, into and from the Eaſt Indies, into the countries and ports of Aſia and Africa, and into and from all the iſlands, ports, havens, creeks, rivers and places of Aſia, Africa, and America, or any of them, beyond the Cape of Good Hope, to the ſtreight of Magellan, where any trade or traffic may be uſed, to and from every of them, in ſuch order, manner, form, liberty and condition, as they themſelves ſhall from time to time agree upon." They were likewiſe empowered to make bye-laws; to inflict puniſhments, either corporal or pecuniary, provided ſuch puniſhments accorded with the laws of England; to export goods free of duty for four years; and after that period, the duty of all exports which ſhould miſcarry, to be deducted from future goods when ſhipped. For the cuſtoms of imported goods, they were allowed ſix months credit for half, twelve months for the other half, and a free exportation for thirteen months. They were permitted to export to the amount of 30,000l, in foreign coin, or bullion, on the expreſs condition that 6000l. were re-coined in her majeſty's mint. After the completion of a voyage, they were obliged to return the ſame quantity of bullion and coin that had been exported in that voyage; but from this condition the firſt voyage was excepted. The ſole and excluſive right was granted to them of the traffic to India; and all other Engliſh ſubjects were excluded from it, under ſevere penalties. It was, however, added, that if, within the ſpace of fifteen years, (the time limited by the charter,) this monopoly ſhould appear in any reſpect detrimental to the public, it ſhould then, upon two years warning under the privy ſeal, become null and void; but that if experience proved this new corporation to be beneficial to the nation at large, her majeſty agreed not only to renew their charter, but to add ſuch other clauſes to it as ſhould appear moſt conducive to the intereſts of the Company, as well as of commerce.

Having obtained this advantageous charter, the Company proceeded, in 1601, to raiſe a ſum of money, (but not in one joint ſtock or capital,) in order to commence their trade; and though individual ſhares were limited to 50l. each, the money paid into the treaſurer's hands, in a ſhort time, amounted to 72,000l.; a circumſtance which atteſts the popularity of the ſcheme amongſt the merchants of London. Yet there were not wanting thoſe who endeavoured to decry it, in various publications, with great ſpeciouſneſs of ſophiſtry, and vehemence of expreſſion. The principal points of objection which were advanced againſt the trade to India in general, as well as the eſtabliſhment of an excluſive company for carrying it on, were, 1ſt. That it would exhauſt the treaſures of the country. 2d. That the ſeamen employed in the trade would fall a ſacrifice to the pernicious influence of the climate, and the length and fatigue of the voyage; and that our naval

 power

power would thereby be proportionally weakened. 3d. That the returns from India being for the moſt part articles of luxury, of which there was no need, this trade would have a manifeſt tendency to check the induſtry of the people, as well as to deprive the poor of employment. 4th. That the importation of India goods would leſſen the ſale of home manufactures. 5th. That even granting the neceſſity of the trade, it was not only impolitic, but inconſiſtent with the free principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, to give away the natural privileges of the people at large to a particular ſet of men. 6th. That the free merchants, by whom the general commerce of the nation was conducted, would ſupport the charge, and regulate the management of this one branch, infinitely better than a few directors, whoſe notions of trade, the very monopoly they were concerned in, would tend to narrow and confine. Laſtly, that it was ſubverſive of every principle of trade, and highly injurious to the public, to be under the neceſſity of buying at the warehouſes and ſales of one company of merchants, all the commodities of India; and thereby enabling that company, by preventing all competition, to regulate the price of thoſe commodities, according to their own avaricious notions, rather than to the fair profits of trade.

The advocates for the India trade and monopoly replied to theſe objections with conſiderable force. They urged, firſt, that all nations who ever engaged in this commerce had drawn great advantages from it, and that the hiſtory of the wiſeſt commercial ſtates eſtabliſhed this point beyond controverſy. 2d. That nothing could contribute more than this commerce to the increaſe of our naval power, on account of the number of ſhips and ſeamen that would probably be employed in it. 3d. That nothing could more improve the art of navigation, than voyages along ſo many ſhores, into ſo many ſeas, through ſo many climates, and round the greateſt part of the globe. 4th. That this trade would bring into the country an incalculable influx of wealth, whilſt it furniſhed employment for a great number of induſtrious people both at home and abroad. 5th. That many thouſands, who would probably be employed in India, after the company had eſtabliſhed factories there, would amaſs large fortunes, with which they would return to their native country, and thereby enlarge the common ſtock of national opulence. 6th. That every branch of commerce in the country was in ſome meaſure dependant on, or connected with, that to India. 7th. That it was unjuſt to overlook the quantity of home manufactures which the company, by the terms of their charter, were annually obliged to export; and that the importation of unwrought commodities, by the company, ought likewiſe to be conſidered. 8th. That with regard to the monopoly, it was the univerſal opinion of all nations concerned in this traffic, that it could not ſucceed by an open trade. 9th. That the real ſtate and condition of a trade to a country ſo diſtant, could not be known, nor the neceſſary regulations and inſtructions for that trade be executed, by any other means than an excluſive company. 10th. That to place the India trade under the immediate direction of the crown, would be much more deſtructive to the freedom of the Engliſh

English conftitution, than any corrupt influence which this monopoly of the company might be fuppofed in time to acquire. Laftly, that for all thefe reafons, there appeared no alternative, but either entirely to abandon the trade to India, or to purfue it under the conduct of an exclufive company.—Such is the fubftance of the animated difcuffions that took place, refpecting this important queftion; and the analyfis we have given is the more interefting, as it contains nearly all the arguments which have been advanced fince that period, both for and againft the India trade and monopoly, by eminent fpeculative philofophers, celebrated political economifts, and great practical ftatefmen.

Whilft the politicians and merchants of London were occupied in thefe difcuffions, the governor and directors of the company were bufily employed in equipping their firft trading fleet; which confifted of one fhip of 600 tons, one of 300, two of 200, and a victualling veffel of 180 tons. The complement of feamen in all of thefe different fhips amounted to 480. The command of the fleet was given to Captain James Lancafter, who has been already mentioned, and whofe experience and knowledge of the navigation of the Indian feas, as well as his natural good fenfe and abilities, rendered a fit perfon to entruft with fo valuable and important a charge. The cargoes of the different fhips confifted chiefly of tin, lead, iron, iron-cannon, mufkets and cutlaffes, which, togegether with filver bullion and Spanifh dollars, came to 27,000l. and the remainder of the 72,000l. the fum originally advanced by the company for carrying on their trade, was entirely expended in the purchafe and equipment of the fhips.

Lancafter was inftructed to proceed to the eaftern parts of India, for the purpofe of more readily procuring fpices, which were then in great demand in England; and with a view to facilitate the attainment of that object, the queen addreffed a letter to the king of Acheen, in the ifland of Sumatra, offering her friendfhip and alliance to that monarch, and expreffing an earneft hope that he would not only allow her fubjects to trade in his dominions, but agree to enter into a treaty of commerce with her majefty, which fhe had given the bearer of her letter full powers to conclude, and by which her fubjects fhould be fecured in fuch privileges as would enable them to trade with confidence, and thereby render their traffic advantageous to both nations. On the 13th of February 1601, the fleet failed from the Downs, and after a long and fickly voyage of fifteen months and eighteen days, arrived in the road of Acheen on the 5th of June 1602. Lancafter immediately fent a deputation of feven of his officers to the king, to inform him that he was the bearer of a letter and fome valuable prefents to his majefty, from the queen of England, and that he folicited his permiffion to deliver them in perfon. The deputation met with the greateft refpect, and the king appointed the next day to receive the letter and prefents. Lancafter waited upon him accordingly, and he was received with abundant ceremony and politenefs, the degree of which with Malay princes is ufually proportioned to the number of veffels and apparent ftrength of their foreign

reign viſitors. On being conducted to the preſence of the king, Lancaſter delivered the letter and the preſents, the principal article of which was a fan of feathers; he then declared that he came from England, with the view of eſtabliſhing a treaty of amity and commerce between his royal miſtreſs and the mighty king of Acheen. His majeſty expreſſed his perfect readineſs to meet the wiſhes of the queen of England, to whoſe ſubjects he was happy to ſhew every reſpect. He ſaid that he would in two days enter into the terms of the treaty; and, having ordered Lancaſter to be arrayed in a magnificent habit of the country, and armed with two creeſes, or daggers, he retired from the court of audience. After this ceremony the Engliſh agent and his officers were invited to a ſumptuous banquet, which had been prepared for them, in which the ſervice was of gold, and at which a number of handſome women, belonging to the king, richly attired and ornamented with bracelets and jewels, were ordered to attend, and entertain them with dancing and muſic. The next day the king ſent two of the principal officers of his court to ſettle with Lancaſter the terms of a commercial treaty, which were ſoon agreed upon, drawn up, and executed. By this treaty, it was ſtipulated that the Engliſh ſhould have a free entry into the port of Acheen, and permiſſion to trade there duty free; that Engliſh agents ſhould be allowed to reſide there, and that they ſhould have an ample ſecurity for the punctual performance of all contracts and bargains into which they might enter with the native merchants; that they ſhould have authority to puniſh their own people, without appealing to the civil magiſtrates of the country; that upon complaint of any injuries received from the Malays, they ſhould have juſtice ſpeedily rendered to them; that they ſhould be exempted from all arreſts in reſpect to goods or prizes; and laſtly, that they ſhould be allowed the undiſturbed exerciſe of their own religion. During the time that the treaty was preparing, the Portugueze miſſionaries reſiding at Acheen watched with a jealous eagerneſs the proceedings of the Engliſh, into which they endeavoured to pry; but Lancaſter, who appears to have poſſeſſed a conſiderable ſhare of penetration, and great vigilance and activity, completely defeated their deſign, by bribing their own ſpies, whom they had placed over him, and employing them as inſtruments againſt themſelves.

Having thus fully accompliſhed the principal purpoſe of his voyage, having ſhipped as great a quantity of pepper as he could procure, and ſettled a factor at Acheen, he ſailed from thence for Bantam, on the iſland of Java. On his paſſage thither he fell in with and captured * a large Portugueze ſhip, richly laden with ſpices.

When he arrived at Bantam, he delivered to the king of that country a letter and preſents from queen Elizabeth, with which that monarch was infinitely pleaſed; and Lancaſter met with the like gracious reception, as well as the ſame ſucceſs which had attended his introduction, and rewarded his judicious conduct, at the court of Acheen. He obtained from the king

* England and Spain were then at war, and Portugal was at that period a part of the Spaniſh dominions.

king of Bantam all the privileges which had been granted by the king of Acheen in his commercial treaty; and having completed his cargo of pepper, and procured a houſe for a factor, he appointed one of his officers to remain in the country in that capacity, and ſailed for England, where he arrived in September 1603, after an abſence of two years and ſeven months.

Although this voyage had been much more proſperous than even the moſt ſanguine friend of the Company had ventured to hope, it ſerved to heighten, rather than repreſs the oppoſition which had been originally made to the monopoly of the Indian trade; and ſeveral treatiſes were publiſhed, in which its abolition was forcibly recommended.

But the Company, elated with the ſucceſs of their firſt adventure, and confiding in the ſupport of government, paid little attention to the violence of their opponents; and having diſpoſed of their India goods to great advantage, they proceeded, like ſenſible merchants, to equip their ſhips for a ſecond voyage. The countenance which they received from James the Firſt on his acceſſion to the throne, gave a new zeal to that ſpirit of enterprize by which they were actuated; and they proſecuted their ſpeculations with indefatigable and unwearied induſtry.

In the ſpring of 1604, the Company diſpatched their ſecond fleet, conſiſting of three ſhips, under the command of Sir Henry Middleton, who was entruſted with letters and preſents from the king to the Indian princes. In the month of December following, Middleton arrived at Bantam, where, having delivered the letters and preſents to the prince, he left two of his ſhips there to take in a cargo of pepper, and proceeded with the other to the Molucca iſlands, for the purpoſe of procuring ſpices. On his arrival at the iſland of Ternate, he found the Dutch and Portugueze at war, not on account of any particular point in diſpute between themſelves, but from having eſpouſed a quarrel between the kings of Ternate and Tidore. The reſult of this warfare, however, ſerved to haſten the downfall of the Portugueze power in thoſe iſlands, and to prepare the way for the dominion of the Dutch. The appearance of an Engliſh ſhip, at this period, not a little alarmed the contending parties; but as England was in alliance with Holland, and now at peace with Spain and Portugal, Middleton prudently obſerved the ſtricteſt neutrality.—This conduct, however, did not avail to ſuppreſs the jealouſy which his interference in the ſpice trade excited; and the Dutch, who were endeavouring to appropriate this branch of commerce to themſelves, made uſe of every ſecret artifice that their ingenuity could invent, to deter the natives from trading with the Engliſh, whom they repreſented as a perfidious and piratical people, and to whom they attributed the very deſign which they themſelves had already formed, of conquering the Molucca iſlands, and reducing the natives to a ſtate of vaſſalage. But the Malays, who looked upon all Europeans with a ſuſpicious eye, were as much inclined to diſtruſt the repreſentations of the Dutch, as the intentions of the Engliſh; and as the latter had brought with them a conſiderable quantity of ſpecie, they opened a traffic without any heſitation.—Middleton therefore ſoon attained his object, notwithſtanding the intrigues of the Dutch; and having

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shipped a very valuable cargo of spices, he returned to Bantam, and from thence, in company with his other ships, to England.

Before Middleton's return, the Company had dispatched another fleet to Bantam, under the command of Sir Edward Michelbourn, who arrived there some weeks after his departure. During the time that elapsed between the departure of one fleet, and the arrival of the other, the English factors at Bantam suffered great inconvenience, and were even exposed to personal danger, by the malignant arts which the Dutch unceasingly employed to prejudice the natives against them. When Michelbourn arrived, the factors communicated to him the perilous situation in which they stood, and which disabled them from carrying on that intercourse with the natives that was so essential to the purposes of trade. Upon this information Michelbourn, who was a man of high national spirit, immediately sent a message to the Dutch admiral, informing him, that if the artifices by which the Dutch attempted to injure the character of the English with the natives, and to molest the factors in the peaceful exercise of their duty, were not directly discontinued, he should consider it as an insult to the flag of England, and avenge it accordingly. This spirited declaration awed the Dutch admiral into a compliance with the demand it conveyed, as he did not choose to persist in the practices complained of, at the hazard of an open rupture; and, whilst Michelbourn remained at Bantam, the striking change in the behaviour of the natives towards the English factors, sufficiently testified that they no longer acted under the influence of the Dutch. These insidious artifices being suppressed, and the discontents to which they had given rise being satisfactorily settled, the English fleet returned home, and in the month of June of 1606 arrived at Portsmouth.

The almost unexampled prosperity which had hitherto attended the trade to India, determined the Company to pursue it with unabated activity. A fourth squadron, consisting of three ships, was therefore fitted out with expedition and alacrity, and the command of it given to Captain William Keeling, a man equally well acquainted with the business of commerce, and the arduous duties of a sea-faring life. Upon his arrival at Bantam, he found the factors reduced to the same distress from which they had been so lately relieved, and the Dutch exerting their industry, by every secret means, to raise jealousies and foment disturbances between them and the natives. After two or three strong remonstrances from Keeling, however, the Dutch again thought it prudent to desist; and the affairs of Bantam were once more restored to a temporary tranquility. The English commander then proceeded to the islands of Lantore and Poolaway, in the last of which he contracted with the natives for the establishment of a factory; a circumstance which gave great alarm to the Dutch settlers on that island, and which they secretly exerted all their influence to oppose. But the avarice which the Dutch so strongly manifested in all their transactions with the Malays, and the contemptuous and insolent manner which they comported themselves in the island of Poolaway, rendered their interference of no avail; and Keeling obtained from the chiefs of that country, not only permission to erect a factory, but a written agreement,

agreement, whereby they pledged themselves to dispose of their spices to the English, in preference to any other nation.

In consequence of this success, Keeling dispatched one of his ships to the islands of Banda and Amboyna, under the command of Capt. David Middleton, and returned himself to Bantam. On Middleton's arrival at Banda, he found the Dutch settlers in that island busily occupied in constructing a small fortification; and sensible of the great advantage which they would thereby derive in carrying on their trade, from the respect and awe with which an appearance of so much strength and security would inspire the natives, he determined, if possible, either to obstruct the further progress of the works, or to prevail upon the chiefs of the island, in consideration of a large sum of money, to take forcible possession of it, and cede it in perpetuity to the English nation. This conduct on the part of the English commander, which nothing but actual hostilities with the Dutch could have justified, met with its merited fate. The Dutch, apprized of Middleton's design, shut themselves up in their fort, the completion of which they hastened, and took every precaution against a sudden attack; whilst, at the same time, they strove to avert a rupture with the Malay chiefs, by assuring them, that the fort was intended for the general defence of the island, rather than the particular security of their own factory; both of which, however, would be in continual danger, as long as any encouragement was given to the English. By this means, and by presents of money, they warded off an attack until their fortress was entirely finished; after which they assumed a tone of defiance to the natives, and treated Middleton with that derision and obloquy which his weak attempt to over-reach them naturally provoked. The resentment of the Bandanese, at the deception which was thus practised upon them, broke forth into an agony of rage, and they marched in great numbers to the fort, with a determination to scale the walls, and to put the whole garrison to death. As the Dutch were not immediately aware of their approach, and the gates of the fort had been left open, a general massacre would have ensued, if the English, whose humanity was touched, at the idea of so horrid a scene, had not interposed as mediators, and, by earnest entreaties, persuaded the native chiefs to come to an amicable adjustment of their differences with the Dutch. Yet notwithstanding this signal service performed by the English, such was the rancorous and vindictive jealousy of their rivals, that it not only stifled every sentiment of gratitude in their minds, but instigated them to form the atrocious scheme of burning Middleton's ship, or, if that failed in the execution, to sink her by open force. Upon receiving intelligence of this intended proceeding, Middleton remonstrated with the Dutch governor in the bitterest terms, accusing him of dissimulation, ingratitude, baseness, and of a violation of every principle and every right of humanity. But he who was capable of forming such a project, under such circumstances, could feel no shame, much less any compunction and repentance, at the detection of his horrible design. The governor listened to Middleton's remonstrance with the most perfect composure, and with apparent indifference, and neither denied the charge, nor offered any

excuse

excuſe in palliation of his intentions. He told him, that the iſlands of Banda and Lantore were the excluſive property of the Dutch; and that he, therefore, was reſolved to take an effectual means of preventing the Engliſh from trading with the natives. Upon this declaration, Middleton thought it unſafe to continue longer at Banda, as he had neither the force nor the inclination to proceed to actual hoſtilities. He therefore weighed anchor, and returned to Poolaway, where he took in a cargo of ſpices; after which he purſued his courſe to Bantam to rejoin the ſquadron. Keeling, on his arrival, ſet ſail for England, and in the month of May 1610, anchored in the Downs, after a long but a highly proſperous voyage.

When the account of the recent occurrences in the ſpice iſlands was communicated to the directors of the Company, it filled them with aſtoniſhment and indignation; and they immediately drew up and preſented a ſpirited memorial to the king, ſtating the obſtructions which their trade had met with, and the loſs it had ſuſtained, from the nefarious machinations of the Dutch; and praying that his majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to make a repreſentation of the grievances they complained of to the government of Holland, and to demand an adequate redreſs. James received their petition with his accuſtomed complaiſance; but his pacific diſpoſition, and political timidity, rendered him ſo averſe to any public meaſure which he conceived might involve him in a diſpute with a foreign ſtate, that, though he approved of the ſpirit and juſtneſs of their remonſtrance, he never complied with their requeſt. The directors then applied to the miniſtry for a ſquadron of men of war, to protect their trade from the interruptions and inſults to which it was expoſed; but this was likewiſe denied them. Under theſe circumſtances the Company judiciouſly reſolved to build one or two ſhips, and to hire others, of a ſize and force ſufficient to defend their trade from the hoſtile jealouſy by which it was aſſailed.—And as experience had now ſhewn, that the ſuperior advantages poſſeſſed by the Portugueze and Dutch in Indian commerce, aroſe from theſe nations having made themſelves maſters of ſpacious harbours, formed regular ſettlements, and erected fortifications in various parts of India, the Company were fully convinced they had no chance of combating theſe advantages, and of acquiring an equal degree of commercial conſequence, but by adopting the ſame principles of conduct, and by purſuing a ſimilar courſe. But limited in their financial reſources, and yet imperfectly acquainted with the means of enlarging them, it was only by indefatigable perſeverance, and the patient hand of induſtry, that they hoped to attain the envied condition of their rivals.

With this proſpect the Company, in 1610, ſolicited the king for an enlargement of their charter, which he conſented to grant, in conſequence, he ſaid, "of the great benefit that the nation had already derived from their trade, as well as of the ability with which it was conducted." Animated with this inſtance of the royal favour, and the alluring hopes of future ſucceſſes, they puſhed forward their exertions with additional force and a more lively activity. In the beginning of the year 1611, a ſquadron was diſpatched to Acheen in Sumatra; and, in a ſhort time afterwards,

wards, two ſhips, built according to their plan, and at the Company's coſt, were ready to be launched. One of theſe was 1200 tons burden, and the largeſt veſſel which had hitherto been built in England; the other was 250 tons, and was called a pinnace. The building of ſo fine a ſhip rendered the Company extremely popular; as it was eſteemed a matter of public utility, not only with reſpect to commerce, but to the encouragement and advancement of naval architecture: And the king, with a view to countenance the undertaking, attended the launching of the ſhip, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and a number of the principal nobility; on which occaſion, a ſumptuous and magnificent entertainment was prepared for his majeſty, who named the large ſhip the "Trade's Increaſe," and the other the "Pepper Corn."

When theſe veſſels were equipped for ſea, the command of them was given to Sir Henry Middleton, a ſtation which his experience ſo well qualified him to fill, and to which his former meritorious ſervices ſo juſtly entitled him. The commerce of the Company had hitherto been carried on with the eaſtern Archipelago; but it was now deemed expedient to commence an intercourſe with the ſea-ports both on the Continent of India, and in Arabia, and to endeavour to obtain a footing on the coaſts of Malabar and Guzerat. With theſe objects in view, Middleton ſailed from England, and having paſſed the Cape of Good Hope, ſteered for the ſtraits of Babel-Mandel, from whence he proceeded to Mocho. But an unlucky affair, in which he was embroiled with the government of that place, ſoon after his arrival, involved him in difficulties, that not only prevented him from trading there, but retarded the progreſs of his voyage. Having gone on ſhore, attended by ſome of his officers, a quarrel aroſe in the ſtreet between them and the inhabitants, in which the latter had the ſuperiority; ſeveral of the Engliſh were killed, and Middleton himſelf narrowly eſcaped. Incenſed at this circumſtance, he imprudently charged the government with a deliberate intention to murder him and his people, and threatened to deſtroy the town unleſs an ample and immediate atonement was made. This violence ſo much alarmed, as well as exaſperated the Arabs, that they immediately threw him into a dungeon in chains, threatening him with torture, if not death, unleſs he gave orders for the ſurrender of his ſhips. But Middleton, undiſmayed, and unmoved, told them with an intrepid voice, "that his life was in their power, and they might deprive him of it; but that no torments they could inflict, ſhould make him guilty of the ignominy of complying with their demand, and of baſely tarniſhing his own honour, and diſgracing his country." His magnanimity reſtrained the fury of the Arabs, and they contented themſelves with keeping him in confinement, in the expectation of his propoſing to ranſom his deliverance. In this, however, they were diſappointed; for, after an impriſonment of ſix months, he found means to effect his eſcape to his ſhips, which, during his captivity, had kept upon the Abyſſinian coaſt. Having now an opportunity of reſenting the indignity he had received, he ſent a meſſage to the government of Mocho, intimating, "that if they did not inſtantly releaſe the remaining priſoners, and render ample ſatisfaction

faction for the heavy loſs he had ſuſtained, he would ſink all their ſhips in the harbour, and fire upon the town." This menace terminated the quarrel; the priſoners were liberated, and Middleton received a conſiderable ſum of money as a compenſation for his ſufferings.

Having thus failed in his expectations of ſettling a factory in Arabia, he reſolved to proceed to India, where, from the peaceful diſpoſition of the inhabitants, he entertained ſanguine hopes of ſucceſs. After re-paſſing the ſtraits of Babel-Mandel, he ſteered for the Gulf of Cambaya, in the province of Guzerat. Upon his arrival there, he received intelligence that a Portugueze fleet, conſiſting of ſix men of war and twelve galleys, was ſtationed at the bar of the river of Surat, for the avowed purpoſe of preventing any European nation from trading to that valuable mart. Having no alternative, but either abandoning the principal object of his voyage, or hazarding an action with this armament, he gallantly determined on the latter, notwithſtanding the inferiority of his force. He accordingly ſet ſail for the port of Sually, a place ſituated within a few leagues of Surat, where the Company had juſt eſtabliſhed a factory; and being there joined by ſix veſſels which had lately arrived from England, he proceeded againſt the Portugueze, with that confidence which the juſtice of his cauſe and the ardour of his public ſpirit united to inſpire. When he came in ſight of the Portugueze fleet, he crowded ſail upon his ſhips, and advanced towards the entrance of the river, with ſuch celerity, that he was cloſe upon the enemy before they were prepared for his reception. The advantage which he thus gained, he followed up with great ſkill and uncommon intrepidity. Seeing the confuſion into which the Portugueze were thrown, not leſs by the unexpected vigour of the firſt attack, than by the damage they were ſuſtaining from the well-directed fire that inceſſantly aſſailed them, he ſeized a favourable opportunity, and boarded ſeveral of their largeſt ſhips, which, after a deſperate conflict, he compelled to ſurrender: And this bold and daring conduct ſtruck ſuch terror into the reſt of the fleet, that they cut their cables and put to ſea in the utmoſt conſternation.

Middleton then proceeded up the river in triumph, and landed at Surat; but notwithſtanding the glory of his victory, and the conſequent reſpect and diſtinction with which he was received by the inhabitants, to whom the Portugueze had long been peculiarly obnoxious; ſuch was the influence which the Jeſuits poſſeſſed with the Mogul government, that he was not only unable to obtain any promiſe of protection for the Company's ſupercargoes, who had come from England the preceding year, but was told that they could not be permitted to reſide there any longer. Upon this declaration he thought fit to depart from Surat, but not without conſiderable chagrin and diſappointment. He, however, reſolved to revenge himſelf on the Portugueze; and having been informed that two of their veſſels, richly laden, were lying at Damaun, he proceeded thither, and captured them after a feeble reſiſtance. He then returned to the Red Sea, where he met with a valuable Arab fleet, of ſeventeen ſail, bound to Mocho, from India, the whole of which he ſeized and detained, until the inhabitants of Mocho, who had a deep intereſt in

its

its preſervation, paid him a large ſum of money to redeem it. This flagrant act of piracy, which receives no extenuation from the idea of his being inſtigated to it by a rankling remembrance of his former injuries, caſts a ſhade over his character, that even the brilliancy of his preceding actions cannot diſpel. After this affair, he proceeded to Ceylon, and from thence to Bantam, where he died.

Whilſt Middleton was thus employed in aſſerting the dignity of the flag, and the ſuperiority of the arms of England, on the weſtern ſhores of Hinduſtan, the Company had diſpatched Captain Saris, with a ſquadron of three ſhips, to Japan, with a view to eſtabliſh a commercial intercourſe with that country. This ſquadron ſailed from the Downs in 1611, and arrived at Japan towards the end of that year; when Captain Saris obtained an audience of the Emperor, to whom he delivered a letter and valuable preſents from James the Firſt, and by whom he was received in the moſt gracious manner, and with all the politeneſs for which that poliſhed court is ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed amongſt oriental nations. The Dutch, who had been previouſly ſettled there, exerted all their ingenuity, and made uſe of every ſtratagem to fruſtrate Saris's views; but the Japaneſe monarch poſſeſſed far too much diſcernment and ſagacity to be miſled by their repreſentations of the Engliſh character, which he perceived ſelf-intereſted motives alone induced them to make. He did not, therefore, heſitate to conclude a treaty of commerce with Captain Saris, by which the Company obtained very important privileges, and which is in itſelf deſerving of praiſe, as well for the equitable principles as for the good ſenſe and ſound policy it contains.

Having, in conſequence of this treaty, ſhipped a large quantity of the commodities of Japan, and left there eight agents to conduct the affairs of the Company, he proceeded to China, and from thence to the Moluccas and Bantam.

The proſperity which attended this laſt voyage, no leſs than the ſignal victory achieved by Middleton, conſpired to ſpread the fame of the Engliſh in various parts of Aſia. Hence the Dutch on the eaſtern, and the Portugueze on the weſtern ſide of India, continued with a reſtleſs jealouſy to moleſt the commerce of the Company, both by hidden artifices and open depredations. It therefore became indiſpenſable to furniſh the Company's ſhips with all the naval implements of war, and appoint to each a ſufficient number of officers and men, to uſe theſe with ſkill and effect, in order to ſecure the trade, and to maintain an equality, if not a preponderance of power, in the Indian ſeas. To enable them to bear the great additional expence attending the alteration in the equipment of their ſhips, the Company formed (A. D. 1612) their individual ſhares into one general capital, or joint ſtock, which amounted to 1,500,000l.

In conformity with the deſign of this new arrangement, the Company in the ſpring of 1613, fitted out an armament, conſiſting of four ſhips, mounting 30 guns each, and proportionably manned. Captain Thomas Beſt was choſen to command this ſquadron; a man whoſe nautical knowledge, ardent ſpirit, and dauntleſs intrepidity, ſingularly qualified him for the ſtation. He was directed to proceed to Surat; and ſome men of good addreſs, and

and well ſkilled in commercial buſineſs, were appointed to accompany him thither, in the capacity of ſupercargoes, for the purpoſe of opening a negotiation with the Mogul Emperor Jehangeer, with a view to obtain his permiſſion to build factories in his dominions. On the arrival of the ſquadron at Surat, it was found that the Portugueze had loſt much of their influence, in conſequence of their interference with the eſtabliſhed religions of the country, which, with ſuch unwearied induſtry, they were endeavouring to ſubvert. The Engliſh agents therefore ſtrove to gain over to their intereſts the officers of the Mogul government who commanded at Surat, by aſſurances, that the religion of the people of England was much more mild and tolerant than that of the Portugueze, who had departed from the priſtine purity of thoſe principles which regulated the conduct of the early diſciples of Chriſt. Theſe aſſurances, together with the good faith which the Engliſh had obſerved in all their mercantile tranſactions, argued very forcibly in their favour; and induced the ſubahdar of Guzerat to uſe his influence in perſuading the Emperor to grant them thoſe privileges which they were ſo ſolicitous to obtain.

In the mean while, intelligence having been conveyed to the Portugueze viceroy at Goa, of the ſucceſsful negotiation which the Engliſh were carrying on with the Mogul government, he reſolved at once to ſtrike a deciſive blow, and by deſtroying their fleet, put an end to their preſent proſpects. He accordingly diſpatched to Surat a large armament, conſiſting of four large galleons, and twenty-ſix frigates, having on board 5000 men, and 130 pieces of heavy ordnance. The Engliſh commander was not of a temper of mind to be diſconcerted, much leſs alarmed, at the appearance of ſo formidable a force. He no ſooner deſcried the enemy than he weighed anchor, with his ſmall fleet, and, with an heroic intrepidity, ſtood out to ſea to give them battle. When the hoſtile fleets met, the evening was ſo far advanced, that, after a partial action, the deciſion of the battle was, by mutual conſent, poſtponed till the ſucceeding day. The Portugueze ſpent the whole night in prayers for victory; the Engliſh employed that time in making ſuch preparations as might give them a chance of obtaining it. Captain Beſt viſited the different ſhips of his fleet, gave directions to each commander, and animated the crews, by telling them, that their own ſafety, as well as the hopes of their country, depended on their exertions, which, if crowned with ſuceeſs, would be to them, not only a ſource of glory but of wealth. Elevated to a pitch of enthuſiaſm with this exhortation, and the flattering proſpects which it held out, they re-commenced the engagement, at the firſt dawn of the morning, with aſtoniſhing and almoſt reſiſtleſs fury. The Portugueze received the attack with reſolution, and returned it with bravery, though not with ſkill. Relying too confidently on the great ſuperiority of their numbers, they ſurrounded the Engliſh ſhips with the intention of boarding them; but this manœuvre being ill performed, threw their whole fleet into the utmoſt confuſion; and Beſt taking advantage of this circumſtance, poured in his broadſides upon them with freſh ardour and redoubled activity. In this ſituation the ſlaughter in the Portugueze fleet became ſo great, that the ſpirit of their ſailors began to droop; and,

and being exhaufted with the fatigue of inceffant firing for upwards of eight hours, they were unable any longer to withftand the unabated impetuofity of the Englifh: and, the Portugueze Admiral finding his men too much difheartened to continue the conflict, made fail, and fteered for Goa, in the greateft diforder. The Englifh fhips had fuftained fuch confiderable damage, that Beft, who united prudence with his enterprifing valour, thought it too hazardous to attempt to chafe the flying enemy; and he returned to Surat with his triumphant fleet, to the infinite wonder, and unfpeakable joy and admiration of the inhabitants, who from the fhore had beheld the whole battle. Seided Khan, an omrah of high rank, who commanded the Mogul troops in the diftrict of Surat, and who was one of the aftonifhed fpectators of the combat, fo much admired the extraordinary heroifm of the Englifh commander, that he invited him to his camp, where he received him with all the honours which it was cuftomary to confer on the moft diftinguifhed military characters, and prefented him with a vaft number of coftly and warlike prefents.

Whilft Beft was thus enjoying the praifes of a foreign nation, which muft be fo gratifying to the native pride of a brave fpirit, he did not neglect to repair his fleet, and to keep it in conftant readinefs for any farther attack which the Portugueze might meditate. The neceffity of his keeping his fleet in this ftate of preparation was foon proved. The Portugueze government of Goa, enraged at the inglorious defeat which their formidable armament had fuftained, equipped, with all poffible expedition, another of ftill greater force, in order to retrieve their national character, for naval knowledge and prowefs, which the amazing fuperiority of the Englifh had fo deeply degraded. When this fecond armament appeared off Surat, Beft, with that daring confidence which his former triumph naturally infpired, inftantly refolved to engage it. Having purfued the fame plan that in the laft action proved fo fuccefsful, and broke through the center of the enemy's fleet, a defperate conflict took place, in which, after various viciffitudes, during the fpace of five hours, he was at laft fuccefsful. The Portugueze, in the moft fhattered condition, and in the greateft confufion, were compelled to retreat, leaving the Englifh decided mafters of the fea.

Thefe victories, which reflect fo much luftre on the character of Britifh feamen, as well as on that of the gallant officer who gained them, produced the moft important benefits to the Company's trade. The Portugueze were now taught, by a memorable example, to refpect the flag of England, and not to difturb her commerce in the Eaft: whilft the Mogul emperor, confiding in the honour and integrity of fo brave a people, no longer hefitated to allow the Englifh to eftablifh a regular factory at Surat, and to trade freely to all parts of his extenfive empire.

Having fo glorioufly attained the great objects he had in view in the weftern parts of India, and having completely refitted his fleet, Beft proceeded to Acheen, where he procured from the king of that country a renewal of his former treaty with the Company, together with fome additional privileges: from thence he went to the ifland of Banda, where he fhipped a valuable cargo of fpices, with which he fet fail for England. On his arrival in London,

London, the Company conferred upon him the most distinguishing and substantial marks of their favour; but in the applause of the public, with which he was every where greeted, he met a reward still more congenial to his noble mind.

The eminent success that had now crowned the Company's arms, gave a high tone of elevation and vigour to their commercial spirit; and they began to extend their views to more comprehensive and aspiring objects. The encouragement they had received from the Mogul court, and the high opinion entertained of the English by the people of India, were circumstances which it behoved them to improve, and from which they justly considered the most permanent advantages might be derived. It appeared to them, that if a man of rank and talents were sent in the character of ambassador from the king of England to the emperor of Hindustan, and with a special commission for concluding a treaty of commerce and amity between the two countries, very valuable immunities might be obtained, and those already granted ratified and secured. Such a treaty with the most powerful monarch in Asia would give the English considerable weight and consequence in their transactions with eastern nations. To this effect, therefore, the governor and directors of the Company drew up a memorial to the king, earnestly intreating him to accede to a measure which would not only promote the general interests, but redound to the honour of the country. James, who had uniformly patronized the Company in every scheme that was not repugnant to his own pacific maxims, listened to the present proposal with a favourable ear, and appointed Sir Thomas Roe as his ambassador to the Mogul court.

Accordingly, a suitable train of attendants was chosen to accompany the embassy, and a magnificent state coach, and other costly articles, were prepared as presents from James to Jehangeer. In the beginning of March 1614, Sir Thomas Roe embarked on board a large ship, purposely fitted up for his reception, which, together with a convoy of three other armed vessels, sailed for Surat, where the embassy was landed, after a voyage of six months.

At this period Jehangeer resided at Ajmere, whither intelligence of the arrival of an English ambassador was immediately dispatched. The emperor received the information with great satisfaction; sent a vakeel or envoy to Surat to invite the ambassador to court; and gave orders that the utmost respect should be shewn him in the different towns through which he would pass. On the emperor's message being delivered to Sir Thomas Roe, he proceeded to Ajmere; and on his way thither stopped at Brahmpur, the capital of Khandeish, where he was treated by Sultan Purvez, the subahdar of that province, with all possible marks of courtesy and attention. On his arrival at Ajmere he was not less struck with the sumptuousness and splendour, than with the joy and hilarity which prevailed. He found that the court was celebrating an annual festival, which was conducted with unusual magnificence, and attended with peculiar gaiety, on account of the tranquillity with which the empire was universally blessed. From this last circumstance he was led to hope that his negotiation would meet with no impediments, and would be brought to a speedy close, as well as a successful result. He therefore resolved to commence it as soon as

as the forms of the court would admit.

After waiting on the emperor, and being received, not merely with the pomp and ceremony of Aſiatic courts, but with an extraordinary degree of gracioufneſs and diſtinction, he preſented him with the letters and preſents from his ſovereign; at the ſame time communicating to him the object of his embaſſy, and ſoliciting his permiſſion to ſubmit certain propoſitions to his miniſters, relative to that important point. Jehangeer not only agreed to this requeſt, but aſſured him he was exceedingly diſpoſed to accede to any meaſure that would conduce to the mutual benefit of his ſubjects and the Engliſh nation, or that tended to ſtrengthen their alliance and their friendſhip. The ambaſſador accordingly drew up eighteen articles, containing the ſubſtance of the treaty which it was his wiſh to conclude, and delivered them to Aſſof Khan, the emperor's confidential miniſter. But this miniſter was leſs inclined to favour his propoſals, than the friendly manner in which the emperor expreſſed himſelf on the ſubject, gave him reaſon to expect. Aſſof Khan, naturally of a jealous and diſtruſtful temper, liſtened to the plauſible ſtories reſpecting the ambitious views of the Engliſh, with which the Portugueze miſſionaries artfully laboured to poſſeſs him; and he adviſed his maſter to obſerve the moſt ſcrupulous caution in his mode of proceeding with the ambaſſador, to endeavour to gain time, by encouraging hopes with fair promiſes, and to conſent to no definitive ſtipulation until he ſhould have thoroughly ſatisfied himſelf, both as to the general deſign of this embaſſy, and the particular tendency of the privileges which he was requeſted to grant.

In conſequence of this advice the negotiation was vexatiouſly prolonged for ſeven months, when the baſis of the treaty propoſed by Roe was returned to him, with many of the articles conſiderably altered, and ſome of them entirely expunged. To this alteration he refuſed to agree, but ſolicited an audience of the emperor, that he might know from himſelf his ſentiments upon the diſputed points; after which he would draw up other articles, conformably to his majeſty's pleaſure. This requeſt was ſo well calculated to pleaſe Jehangeer, who, like his cotemporary James the Firſt, prided himſelf in a knowledge of thoſe affairs, for which in reality he was the moſt incompetent, that Aſſof Khan was reluctantly obliged to communicate the ambaſſador's wiſhes to his maſter. Jehangeer received Roe with his uſual politeneſs and affability; lamented that he had been ſo long detained; and expreſſed his readineſs to bring the negotiation to an immediate deciſion. By this means a treaty of amity and commerce was concluded without any farther difficulty, or much farther delay; the terms of which, though not ſo advantageous as thoſe originally propoſed, were nevertheleſs extremely favourable to the intereſts of the Company.

The ſtipulations of this treaty were, that the leave already given to the Engliſh to eſtabliſh factories at the ports of Surat, Sually, and Beroach, in the province of Guzerat, be confirmed to them by ſpecific grants; that their agents be allowed to reſide at Brahmpur, Amahdabad, and Agra; that all the ſubjects of the Mogul empire ſhould receive thoſe of England in the moſt friendly manner; that the Engliſh merchants be ſuffered to

land their goods peaceably, and be protected from all molestation; that they should have liberty, after paying custom for their goods, to sell them at their own price; that they should be allowed to transport their goods to any part of the empire, free from any additional duty; and lastly, that the private property of English subjects should, upon their death, be secured from embezzlement, and delivered to the English factors by the officers of police.

Having thus accomplished the principal purpose of his embassy, Roe took leave of the Mogul court, after receiving from the emperor some very valuable presents of precious stones, together with shawls, and muslins, of the finest fabric. From Ajmere he went direct to Surat, where, having arranged and regulated the affairs of the different factories, and waited till the new treaty was put in execution, he proceeded by sea to Busforah, and from thence to the court of Shah Abbas, king of Persia. The treatment he met with from that distinguished monarch was no less flattering, and more cordial, than that which he had received from the emperor of Hindustan; and in a short time he concluded a treaty of alliance between England and Persia, by which the Company were permitted to trade to all parts of the dominions of Shah Abbas, on condition of their sending a fleet to co-operate with his army, in expelling the Portugueze from the settlements they had formed at the bottom of the Persian gulph.

Upon this good fortune, which completed the attainment of those objects which the Company had in view, Roe returned to England, after an absence of nearly four years. On his arrival he was received by the king with the warmest congratulations, and rewarded by the Company with a pecuniary recompence, proportioned to the high value which they placed on his services.

During the time that Sir Thomas Roe was employed on those important missions, the Company were no less assiduous than successful in cultivating the friendship of the Malay tribes, amongst whom they had greatly extended their influence as well as their trade. By means of this influence, and of the benefits which it held out, they obtained from the chiefs of Banda and Lantore a formal cession of these valuable islands. A factory had besides been established on the island of Macassar; and those at Bantam and Acheen were still retained. A commercial intercourse was opened with Siam, and three agents of the Company were allowed to reside in that country for the purpose of carrying it on. At Calicut, on the coast of Malabar, the zamorin had allowed the Company's factors who resided there, to build a small house for their personal accommodation; but for the erection of warehouses, which constitute what is called a factory, that prince had not yet given his consent. The Company had likewise began to trade on the coast of Coromandel, principally to Massulipatam, which was at that period a considerable mart.

Such was the progress which England had made in her connection with India in a period of twenty years. The Company's commerce had increased with prodigious rapidity, and had hitherto met with few impediments, and no material check. By the numerous factories they had established, and by the upright conduct of their agents in their dealings with the natives, the English name had become equally known

known and respected throughout the East: and the treaty which had been concluded with the emperor of Hindustan gave the English a decided advantage in that country over the Portugueze and the Dutch; an advantage at which both these nations were extremely disconcerted, but of which the former, now in the decline of their power, possessed no means to counteract. The Dutch, however, maintained a great ascendancy in the Spice islands, where they had erected fortifications, and formed military establishments; and they resolved to compensate for the advantage obtained over them in Hindustan, by seizing the first pretext of a quarrel to expel the English from the Moluccas. The means which were adopted to put this design into execution, and the national controversy to which the conduct of the Dutch factors gave rise; the general principles on which the Dutch East-India Company uniformly acted, and the insatiable avidity by which they were characterised, are matters that, in our next chapter, we shall fully unfold and illustrate.

CHRONICLE.

MAY 1800.

Calcutta, *May* 9, 1800.

In commemoration of the capture of Seringapatam, a royal falute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William on Sunday laft; and yefterday morning, agreeably to public notification, the principal gentlemen and ladies of the fettlement breakfafted with the right hon. the Governor-general at the Theatre, where that lively fatisfaction was obfervable, which the occafion of the meeting was fo fully calculated to infpire.

Bombay, *May* 9.

Sunday laft, the 4th inftant, being the anniverfary of the ftorming the capital of the late Sultaun, that glorious event was commemorated by fuch of the officers now at the prefidency who were prefent on the occafion of that brilliant achievement. They affembled at Maclean's hotel, attended by a numerous party of their friends, where an elegant entertainment was ferved up, and the evening paffed in the higheft conviviality and harmony.

On Saturday evening, the 24th inft. the body guard difmounted was infpected by the right hon. the Governor-general on the efplanade, preparatory to the review of the corps, which took place on Monday morning to the fouthward of the fort. His lordfhip was received on the ground at fun-rife, under a falute of feventeen guns from the gallopers; after which the corps went through a variety of evolutions, with a celerity and precifion not to be furpaffed; and the review concluded by his lordfhip prefenting the colours to Capt. Montgomery, the commandant, accompanied with an addrefs, expreffive of his lordfhip's approbation of the excellent appearance and correct difcipline of his corps.

The *Mermaid*, in her late paffage from Madras to Rangoon, having occafion to touch at Vizagapatam, received from that port fix Chinamen, the remainder of a fmall prow's crew which had efcaped from the Andamans. The account thefe men gave of themfelves was, that in endeavouring to make Baffeen river, they were blown off the coaft, and reached the Andamans, where they went on fhore to wood and water, but were foon furrounded by the natives, and four of their companions knocked on the head, and eat before their faces: thofe that efcaped had been tied up, and they conjectured a fimilar fate awaited them next morning; but during the night they fortunately releafed themfelves from confinement, got on board their boat, and made the coaft of Coromandel, after a long voyage, many days of which they were without either victuals or drink.

A very curious tree, not hitherto defcribed, grows on the ifland of St. Helena; it is from 15 to 20 feet high, perfectly ftraight in the body, and divefted of branches; on the top is a cabbage, fimilar to the red kind, and is often eat by the natives. What renders this tree extraordinary is, that its production is ever green, appearing always the fame in fummer and winter.

Deſtruction of a French frigate, La Preneuſe.

* Letters received from the Cape confirm the intelligence of the deſtruction of the French frigate *La Preneuſe* by his Majeſty's ſhips *Tremendous* and *Adamant*, of which the following are the particulars: At ſix *a. m.* of the 11th December, the *Tremendous* being then off the Iſle of France, ſaw a ſtrange ſail in the S. S. W. quarter, to which ſhe gave chaſe, and at ſeven made the chaſe to be a frigate under French colours. At noon the chaſe bore S. by W. diſtance three miles; the *Adamant* ſeen at the ſame time bearing weſt. At half paſt noon on the 12th, the chaſe ran on ſhore on the weſt ſide of the river Toorbeau. At one o'clock ſhe fired ſeveral ſhot at the *Tremendous*, as did the batteries on ſhore, which was returned. From that time till 3 o'clock the *Tremendous* drifted off with variable winds near five miles. At half paſt four the *Adamant* joined, and at that time the frigate cut away her maſts. From half paſt five to half paſt ſix the *Tremendous* and *Adamant* fired on her, and received her fire in return, as well as all the neighbouring batteries, from which many ſhells alſo were thrown, but went over the ſhips without damage. At half paſt ſix the two ſhips hove to, and at ſeven ſent the boats in to deſtroy the frigate, the ſhips working in ſhore, and all the batteries, as well as many guns along ſhore, keeping up an inceſſant fire on them as they approached. At half paſt nine the frigate blew up. At ten the boats returned with a report that they had ſet her on fire, after having taken out the captain and all the officers, the crew having previouſly landed.

Extract of Regulations by His Excellency Sir George Yonge, K. B. &c. &c. relative to the diſpoſal of Prize Goods at the Cape of Good Hope, being the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of Countries to the Eaſtward thereof. Dated Cape of Good Hope, 3d February 1800.

And it is hereby further declared, that in reſpect to ſuch goods, wares and merchandizes, as before deſcribed, and which ſhall be of the growth, produce or manufacture of countries to the eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope, and which ſhall be condemned or adjudged to be ſold by the Court of Vice Admiralty as aforeſaid, that it ſhall and may be lawful, until further orders, to ſell and diſpoſe of all ſuch goods, wares or merchandize, free of all duties of import whatſoever.

Provided always, that ſuch goods, wares and merchandize ſhall be ſold by public auction, and under the expreſs condition of the ſame being exported to Great Britain; and that good and ſufficient ſecurity ſhall be given by the buyers thereof to the collector and comptroller of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, that the ſame ſhall be ſo exported.

And provided always, that a duty of export of 5 per cent. be paid to his Majeſty's cuſtoms by the exporters of ſuch goods; ſuch duty to be calculated upon the price or prices ſuch goods ſhall have been ſold for, by public auction as aforeſaid.

Provided always, and it is hereby further declared, that if any ſuch goods, wares or merchandize, the growth, produce or manufacture of countries to the eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope, ſo condemned or adjudged to be ſold as aforeſaid, ſhall be in a periſhing ſtate, or liable

ble to be destroyed, or to suffer very great injury or damage by being farther exported; then, and in such case, it shall and may be lawful to sell the same by public auction, for consumption in this colony; and such goods, wares or merchandize so sold, shall be subject to an import duty of 10 per cent. upon the sale price thereof. But before any such goods shall be so permitted to be sold for consumption, a survey shall be held on the same by such person or persons as shall be appointed for that purpose, and a certificate given by such person or persons under their hands, that such goods, wares or merchandize, are actually in a perishing state, or would be liable to be destroyed, or greatly injured, by being exported.

Provided always, and it is hereby further declared, that if such goods, wares or merchandize, as aforesaid, shall consist of provisions of any kind, or of timber, or of any other building materials, or of any article whatsoever, of which his Majesty's ships or vessels of war may stand in need, or which may be in any way necessary for his Majesty's service in this colony, or of any articles of which a real scarcity may exist in the colony; then, and in such case, it shall and may be lawful to sell the same for consumption in this colony, upon leave for that purpose being first obtained from his Majesty's governor for the time being, and upon payment of the accustomed import duties.

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered and declared, that if any goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of countries to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, captured or detained as aforesaid, shall, by judgment of the Court of Vice Admiralty, be released and given up to the claimants thereof; then, and in such case, it shall be lawful for such claimants, or their agents, to export the said goods, wares or merchandize, to the place or places of the original destination of the said goods, free of all duties whatsoever. But if the claimants or parties to whom such goods may be restored, or the agents of such claimants, shall be desirous to sell such goods, or any part thereof, and, from the particular nature of the necessity of the case, shall obtain leave from his Majesty's governor for the time being so to do; then, and in such case, the said goods, wares or merchandize shall be sold, liable to all the duties, and subject to all the limitations, restrictions and provisions, as if the same had been condemned and adjudged to be sold as lawful prizes.

Given under my Hand and Seal,
at the Castle of Good Hope,
February 8, 1800.

(Signed) GEORGE YONGE.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, 12th May, 1800.

The right honourable the Governor in council having received from the honourable Colonel Wellesley a report of the successful attack of the post of Avakery, by a detachment of his Majesty's and the honourable Company's troops, under Lieut. Col. Montresor, the details of which have been published in G. O. by the officer commanding the army in chief, his lordship deemed it due to the officers and men of that detachment, to express in public orders his approbation of their conduct, as stated in the report of the officer commanding; and his lordship has great satisfaction in observing, that the judicious disposition and spirited direction of the attack was entirely worthy of the distin-

distinguished military character of Lieut. Col. Montresor.

Fort St. George, 12th May, 1800.

The right honourable the Governor in council has received great satisfaction from the reports which have been made by the officer commanding the northern division of the army, of the valuable services performed by the detachment of Bengal native volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardiner, in the Palaveram zemindary.

His lordship in council, in expressing his approbation of the conduct of the officers and men employed on that service, desires to convey to Lieut. Col. Gardiner, the sense he entertains of the uniform public zeal which that officer has manifested during the period which he has served under the orders of his lordship's government.

The judgment, activity and animation evinced in the movements of Lieut. Col. Gardiner in the Palaveram district, are entitled to particular commendation; and his lordship, in taking leave of that officer, on his return to the Bengal provinces, is happy in bearing this public testimony to his useful services.

Fort St. George, 26th May, 1800.

The right honourable the Governor in council has deemed himself fortunate in discovering the near connexions of Commandant Syed Ibrahim, who have survived the long captivity and death of that faithful, honourable, and distinguished officer.

It will be in the recollection of the army that Syed Ibrahim commandant of the Tanjour cavalry in the year 1781, was made prisoner during that year, was repeatedly invited by the late Tippoo Sultaun to accept service in Mysore, under the most brilliant promises, and under the repeated recommendation of his fellow-prisoners, the British officers, until their release in the year 1784; that after the release of the British officers, Syed Ibrahim, commandant, was removed to the fort of Cowley Droog, where he suffered the hardships of a rigorous confinement and unwholesome food, intended to have produced that acquiescence which the Sultaun's invitations had failed to procure.

His lordship, therefore, experiences the most cordial gratification, in pointing out to the native troops of this establishment, the memorable example of attachment and fortitude exhibited by Syed Ibrahim, in resisting the earnest solicitations, in supporting the oppressive cruelty of the late Sultaun, and in finally *laying down his life as a sacrifice to the duties of fidelity and honour.*

In order to manifest his respect for the long services, the exemplary virtue, and impregnable fidelity of Syed Ibrahim, the Governor in council is pleased to order and direct, that the amount of *his pay* as commandant of cavalry, being fifty-two pagodas and twenty-one fanams per month, shall be conferred as a pension for life on *his sister*, who left her home in the Carnatic to share his misfortunes in captivity, and who was subsequently wounded in the storming of Seringapatam.

In order also to perpetuate his lordship's sense of the Syed's truth and attachment to the Company's service, the Governor in council has ordered a tomb to be erected to his memory at Cowley Droog, with an establishment of two lamps and a fakir, for the service of the tomb, according to the rites of his religion.

FORT

FORT WILLIAM, *May* 27, 1800.

The right hon. the Governor-general in council has been pleased to appoint

Mr. G. H. Barlow,
Mr. J. H. Harrington,
Mr. N. B. Edmonstone,
Lieut. Col. W. Kirkpatrick,
and
Mr. W. C. Blaquiere,

to be a committee for conducting the examination appointed to be holden by the orders of the Governor-general in council of the 9th January 1800, for ascertaining the progress made towards the acquirement of the Hindustanee language by the junior civil servants of the Company, who were directed to attend Mr. Gilchrist for instruction in the Hindustanee and Persian languages.

The civil servants who commenced the study of the Persian language under Mr. Gilchrist, and who may be desirous of being examined, with respect to the progress which they have made towards the acquirement of that language, will, on their expressing a wish to that effect, be examined by the committee.

Published by order of the right honourable the Governor-general in council,

G. H. BARLOW, *Chief Sec.*

Extract of a letter from an Officer of His Majesty's 73d Regiment.

Camp in the Ceded Districts,
May 27, 1801.

We have been employed these six months past in taking possession of the very extensive country ceded to the Company by his highness the Nizam, and when we thought every thing was done, and that we were to go into quarters and rest from our labours, a number of refractory Polygars started up, and for three months past we have not known more than one day's cessation from marching at a time. It is now said we have done, but the people in this country called Polygars are so deceitful and treacherous, that there cannot be any certain conclusion drawn from appearances. In fact, I have seen so much of it, that I shall expect little or no rest till we get out of the country altogether.

In the course of our late excursions, the flank companies of the 73d, some sepoys, and a detachment of cavalry, performed one of the longest marches ever known to have been done in India by Europeans: we made a march of twelve miles on the morning of the 9th ultimo, over the sandy bed of a river, being the only road; the afternoon of the same day we marched again, and continued marching the whole of that night, and till about 10 o'clock the following morning, when we arrived at our object, being distant 62 miles from the first ground we moved from, and 50 from the last, which was performed in 29 hours altogether. The time you will say was sufficient; but you must know we had to move with heavy scaling ladders, carried on lascars' shoulders, and guns, over a road the greater part of which wheeled carriages had never before gone. The distress in the course of the night I cannot describe to you: the want of water was one of the greatest, which the darkness of the night, and the natural scarcity in that part of the country, prevented our finding. The lascars dropping dead from under the ladders, the Europeans and sepoys fainting, and left apparently dead on the road, were sights that made me shudder, although pretty well accustomed to scenes of the kind within these last two or three years. Much to our

† A 3 satisfaction,

ſatisfaction, the whole of the Europeans recovered, and joined us ſoon after we got to the place, and the only loſs in deaths was among the laſcars and ſepoys. The great object was effected, which was the ſurpriſing and taking priſoner a Muſſelman, by name Mahobet Khan, who had joined with others in ſhaking off their allegiance to the Company. On the appearance of the cavalry, he made ſome ſhew of reſiſtance, but underſtanding the infantry were cloſe behind, he ſurrendered.

Another night march we had of twenty miles, in which our ſucceſs was equal to the other; but the people defending themſelves, cauſed great ſlaughter among them, with the loſs on our ſide of a few natives and horſes.

An unfortunate, and, I may ſay, melancholy occurrence, has happened to the ſouthward, near Pallamcottah, at a place called Pandalamcourchy; and as I am certain you will not hear of it from any public communication, I will detail the heads of it.

About ſix months ago, a Polygar Rajah, confined in the fort of Pallamcottah, contrived to make his eſcape, and the country people, according to a preconcerted plan, took up arms in his defence.

A Major M'Caulay, of the Company's ſervice, who commanded in that ſtation, marched againſt them with what any perſon would have thought a ſufficient force to quell, or oblige them to take to the jungle; much, however, to the aſtoniſhment of every one, they not only ſtood their ground, but compelled the major to retreat, after loſing ſome hundreds of ſepoys killed and wounded. On this intelligence reaching government, they ordered the light company and one battalion company of the 74th, to reinforce the major, who was now ſurrounded in his fort. This handful of Europeans ſtruck ſuch a panic into the deluded natives, that they immediately fled to the fort of Pandalamcourchy, which had coſt the lives of a number of officers in taking not twelve months before, and, ſtrange to tell, it had not been properly diſmantled ſince. The major, being reinforced by the Europeans, immediately advanced to the place; and after a few hours employed to make a breach, the ſtorm commenced, led by Captain Campbell of the 74th.

The enemy defended themſelves deſperately; the breach was found impracticable, and after a hard ſtruggle, our troops were obliged to retire with great loſs, four officers and fifty Europeans killed, fifteen officers, and nearly the remainder of the Europeans wounded, beſides ſepoys killed and wounded in great numbers.

Captain Campbell was wounded, and had the misfortune to ſee his brother (a fine young man, and lieutenant in his brother's company) killed by his ſide, and he is ſince dead of his wound. I forgot to mention, that previous to the attack of the fort, a large body of the enemy, who had remained on the outſide, and attempted to ſtop the progreſs of our troops, were charged by the body guard of cavalry, led on by Lieutenant Grant, who commanded them; they ſtood very ſteady, and killed and wounded a number of the troopers before they were routed, which they were at laſt, and a number of them cut up in conſequence.

Lieutenant Grant was ſpeared through the lungs, and a ſubildar of cavalry, who ſaved Lord Cornwallis's life before Seringapatam, was killed. Our laſt accounts mention

tion the arrival of the 77th regiment to the support of the detachment; and Colonel Agnew, the Company's Adjutant-General on this coast, is on his way to take the command of the troops, when, I make no doubt, the too much elated natives will suffer for their presumption. There certainly must have been some mismanagement in the above business; and one thing is certain, that on the troops reaching the breach, and finding it was too high to get up to without ladders, there were none to be found, and the gallant fellows attempted to enter it on each other's shoulders, till the whole were either killed or wounded.

Public Edict, addressed by the Hoppo, or Receiver General of the Customs at Canton, for the information of the Merchants appointed to trade with Foreign Nations.

Whereas I have received advices from his Excellency the Fooyuen, setting forth, that "the ships of foreign nations have long since been permitted to import at Wampou and Macao, in the province of Quantong, for the purpose of carrying on a trade by the free interchange of those commodities which were in demand on the one side, and superfluous on the other.

"From this general rule the article of opium was excepted, a substance of whose composition we are unacquainted with, but which is of a violent and powerful nature, and possesses a fœtid and odious flavour: being, however, remarkable at the same time for a quality of exciting and raising the spirits, it has been sought after, and purchased by persons without fixed homes, or professions, who, having prepared an extract from it, opened shops for this branch of traffic.

"The use of opium originally prevailed only among vagrants, and disreputable persons, who associated together for the purpose of partaking of this substance; but it has since extended itself among the members and descendants of reputable families, students, as well as officers of government, who, infatuated in their attachment to this drug, make an habitual use of it.

"Their inducement on this occasion appears to be, the power which this substance communicates to those who partake of it, of not closing their eyes for entire nights, and spending them in the gratification of impure and sensual desires, whereby their respective duties and occupations are neglected: when this habit becomes established by frequent repetition, it gains an entire ascendant; and the consumer of opium is not only unable to forbear the daily use of it, but, on passing the accustomed hour, he is immediately seized with pains in the head, and a feverish heat, cannot refrain from tears, or command himself in any degree. For relief, therefore, from these painful symptoms, and to regain his wonted health, he has necessarily recourse to the same pernicious substance.

"When, at length, the gradual and progressive effects of this poison have pervaded the lungs, and the whole bodily frame, the sufferers, with the pale and sickly hue of doves, or small fluttering birds, are no longer within the reach of medical assistance; desirous, though in vain, of quitting so dreadful a practice, they would willingly end it with their lives, by tearing out their entrails in despair.

"The extraordinary expence of this article is further to be noticed, each mace weight of which, in the extract, is exchanged for eight or nine maces in money; and the constant use of it raises at the same time an extraordinary appetite for other kinds of food, which the fortunes of the bulk of the community are unable to satisfy, and are therefore, in the course of a few years, wholly dilapidated and wasted away; of these, the infirm and weak perish gradually from want and hunger, while the strong and vigorous become thieves and robbers; the ruin of either being equally certain and inevitable.

"Others, again, among the deluded and misjudging people, from trifling causes, or absurd conceits, take the premature resolution of swallowing a decoction of opium in wine; thus ending their existence by means of readier access than are the generality of vegetable substances esteemed poisonous and destructive to the human frame.

"The pernicious effects arising from the use of this substance were formerly confined to Fokien and Quantong; but have spread, in the course of time, through the other provinces of the empire, where the eagerness after the traffic, and consumption of this article, have even exceeded that of the first introducers.

 "Thus

"Thus it is, that foreigners, by the means of a vile excrementitious ſubſtance, derive from this empire the moſt ſolid profits and advantages; but that our countrymen ſhould blindly purſue this deſtructive and enſnaring vice, even till death is the conſequence, without being undeceived, is indeed a fact, odious and deplorable in the higheſt degree.

"Being now deſirous of oppoſing the growing evil, for which it appeared neceſſary to revert to the ſources from which it ſprung, we diſcover, by careful inveſtigation, that the article of opium is imported by foreigners, and gains admittance into the empire through the Bocca Tigris, whence, either by the pilot-veſſels and armed guard-boats that are ſtationed there, it is conveyed up the river to Shen-ſhin (Dane's Iſland), or, by the means of ſmall craft, it is landed by degrees at Macao, and thence conveyed privately to the capital, while the cuſtom-houſe officers and guards, at the different ſtations, though well acquainted with the tranſaction, ſuffer it to paſs without examination or inquiry, being doubtleſsly bribed to a large amount for that purpoſe.

"If the utmoſt endeavours are not now made to cut away the root and branches of this evil, to what extent may they not proceed? We therefore publiſh theſe general orders, for the information of all the mandarins, civil and military, at the different ſtations and diſtricts of this province, that they may vigorouſly examine into and puniſh the commiſſion of this offence whenever it occurs; and at the ſame time we deſire of his Excellency the Hoppo, to iſſue poſitive orders and injunctions to the officers, attendants, and guards, of the ſeveral cuſtom-houſes in his department, that ſhould henceforth any pilot-veſſels, guard-boats, or fiſhermen, privately take on board theſe pieces of mould or earth denominated opium, a ſtrict ſearch and inveſtigation ſhall be made, and the offenders apprehended and conveyed to the preſence of the magiſtrate, to undergo the puniſhment that may be thought adequate to their guilt.

"If, notwithſtanding theſe our orders, bribes are again accepted, and the paſſage of this article connived at, it ſhall be traced with the utmoſt exactneſs and rigour, in the diſtricts and ſtations through which it had been tranſported, that no pains may have been ſpared to produce a thorough reformation and amendment in theſe reſpects. Should any further mode or regulation appear, that might tend to enforce or render more effectual theſe prohibitions and reſtrictions, we requeſt of his Excellency the Hoppo to give us due information thereof, in his reply to this our communication to him."

On receiving the foregoing letter, we made due inquiries reſpecting the introduction of the ſubſtance denominated opium, and finding that it is indeed imported into this country by foreign veſſels, wherefore we have iſſued orders to the ſuperintendant of the cuſtom-houſe at the port of Macao, to be communicated to the chief foreign reſidents, and the commanders of veſſels belonging to that city, notifying our determination to prohibit the entrance of the article of opium into that port, as well as our general orders to make every exertion to diſcover and inform us of it, whenever it takes place.

Having replied to his Excellency the Fooyuen's communication, I proceed to extend the above orders to the Hong-merchants, to which it behoves them to pay ſtrict and unreſerved obedience, and communicate them to the Chief Supercargo of Foreign Nations, that they may enforce the obſervance of our prohibition of the importation of opium on board the ſhips of their reſpective nations. But ſhould nevertheleſs any ſhip hereafter import the article, none of the Hong-merchants will be ſo imprudent or abſurd as to become ſecurity for the ſhip, or undertake the diſpoſal of her cargo, as I ſhould, in ſuch an event, immediately report their conduct to the Viceroy and Fooyuen, by whom the merchants will be rigorouſly examined, and puniſhed for the offence, without any mitigation or excuſe being admitted. The Hong-merchants ſhall, according to cuſtom, reply hereto, and make known to us their obedience to our commands.

Given at Canton, the 16th day of the 11th Moon of the 4th year of KIA-KING.

JUNE.

MADRAS, *June* 4, 1800.

A peon was ſtabbed in the body, in or near to the new Calcutta gaol, on Wedneſday laſt, by a perſon of the name of R———, who being baffled in an attempt to eſcape from priſon, raſhly committed the action alluded to.

In the commencement of the year 1779, R——— was apprehended for publiſhing, or cauſing to be publiſhed,

publiſhed, a libel againſt one of the officers of the ſupreme court, and brought before his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace, where, not being able to aſſign any reaſon for his extraordinary conduct, he was ordered to give ſureties for his good behaviour, or failing therein, to be committed to priſon. He choſe the latter.—Some time after he made his eſcape from confinement in a moſt miraculous manner, by climbing over the priſon walls unperceived, and made his way direct to the court-houſe during ſeſſions, where he was received by all preſent with aſtoniſhment, but particularly by the gaoler. He was immediately apprehended, taken into cuſtody a ſecond time, and committed. From that period nothing very extraordinary occurred, till the month of April laſt, when he made a ſecond attempt, and was making his eſcape; but he was perceived on the priſon wall by one of the people in the Hurrinberry, who gave the alarm, in conſequence of which a party of ſepoys was immediately ordered in purſuit him: being overtaken in the neighbourhood of Bridge Tullow, he made ſome reſiſtance; but receiving a blow from the but end of a muſket upon his arm, which deprived him of the uſe of it, he was eaſily managed, and taken the third time to priſon, and ſecured in the black hole under double irons. Why he was induced to ſtrike at the peon we have not been able to aſcertain: it is certain, however, that he has wounded the man ſo ſeverely, that there are little hopes of his recovery.

CALCUTTA, *June* 17.

SUPREME COURT.

This day the firſt ſeſſions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for the town of Calcutta commenced at the court-houſe, before the honourable the Judges of the ſupreme court.

The charge to the grand jury was delivered by the chief juſtice.

"The calendar," his lordſhip ſaid, "contained, which it was ſatisfactory to him to obſerve, but few offences; at the ſame time, unhappily moſt of them were of a very heinous deſcription:—of ſmaller offences there were none. From what cauſe this diminution in the uſual length of the criminal liſt immediately proceeded, he would not take upon him to aſſert; probably it was in a great meaſure aſcribable to the exertions of the magiſtrates who had been lately entruſted with the adminiſtration of the police, and whoſe vigilance in their ſeveral functions, but more particularly in a rigid ſuperintendence of the aſſiſtants immediately under them, might have nipped in the bud thoſe offences which, if ſuffered to have arrived at maturity, might have ſwelled the particulars of the preſent calendar. If ſo, the magiſtrates were, his lordſhip obſerved, highly meritorious, and well entitled to the thanks of the community; inaſmuch as preventive juſtice was on every account preferable to that which is attained by the infliction of puniſhment.

"Moſt of the charges in the calendar were for the crime of murder—a charge much varied as to its degree of guilt, legal denomination, and conſequences, by the circumſtances attached to each particular caſe. To diſcriminate in that reſpect is the province of the petty jurors; but with a diſquiſition as to the various ſhades of the offence, the grand jury ought by no means to encumber themſelves. When a fellow creature has loſt his life through the act of another, it is but juſtice to the public, as well

well as to the prisoner, that there should be a fair investigation of the matter upon a public trial:—the sole inquiry of the grand jury should be, whether the defendant gave the stroke, and whether the deceased died in consequence of it. By confining their considerations to those points, and if proved, by finding a bill for murder, justice is much more likely to be attained when the case comes before the petty jury, than it could possibly be, supposing the grand jury to have found the bill only for manslaughter; for upon an indictment so found, a verdict of acquittal would not secure the prisoner against the event of a future trial for murder, at a period when perhaps, from lapse of time, he may have been deprived of his evidence, either from death or otherwise, and may be put to make his defence under every possible disadvantage.

"One offence," his lordship observed, "was new to this court—the case of piracy, charged to have been committed near Ganjam. Prior to the statute passed in the year 1793, the jurisdiction of the court was confined to the provinces; but by that statute, marine felonies committed upon any of the high seas are made triable by a jury of Calcutta: the grand jury, therefore, as to this offence, would not consider the proof defective, though it should appear to have been perpetrated without the provinces, the ordinary range of the criminal jurisdiction of the court." His lordship concluded his charge by observing, that "there were no further cases in the calendar calling for particular attention; and as to the general duties of a grand juror, the gentlemen he was addressing were so well informed, that it would be an idle waste of public time to expatiate upon them."

The same day the grand jury found a bill of indictment against a native woman, for the murder of her servant, a girl of eight or nine years of age. The trial came on the following day, before the petty jury, and a verdict of guilty being returned, sentence of death was passed on the convict.

The sentence was carried into execution on Thursday afternoon. The criminal met her fate with fortitude and resignation. From the prison to the place of execution she was greatly agitated, and seemed inconsolable. On reaching the place of suffering, the violence of her grief subsided. She became immediately composed, and surveyed the apparatus of death with steadiness. Having drank a cup of water, she addressed a few words to the surrounding multitude, and made a salam, as a final adieu to this world. The executioner proposing to assist her on the cart, she repressed his hand, and ascended the steps with firmness.

On Monday afternoon John Smith, late a publican in the Bow Bazar, pursuant to his sentence passed on Friday last, for the murder of a sepoy, by discharging a pistol at the deceased, was executed at the usual place. The Reverend Mr. Brown attended, and assisted in divine service suitable to so awful an occasion. The unhappy man conducted himself with great decency. He became so faint and exhausted, that it was necessary to lift him to the platform from which he was to suffer.

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From the ASIATIC MIRROR, *June* 11.

I have observed in your Mirror of the 4th instant, an "Extract from the Log-book of the *Criterion*," introduced by a paragraph, which, while it calls in question their candour, raises also unfavourable

able doubts concerning those who were on board the American ship *Louis* at the time of her capture in January last, but who, from motives of delicacy towards the commander and ship's company of the *Criterion*, have been prevented from making public a detailed account of that unfortunate transaction. In the publication to which the paragraph in question refers, no notice is taken of the *Criterion*, or of her commander, further than that "she was in company when we were chased by the privateer, and escaped while she (the privateer) was engaged with us." But now, conceiving myself personally attacked, I rely on your impartiality, while I solicit, both in justification of myself, and of those officers of the *Louis* who are still at this place, an insertion in your next paper of the following

Detailed Statement of Facts.

Previously to the evening of the 2d January 1800, when the ships *Criterion* and *Louis*, under command of Benjamin Wickes and James Deale, left their pilots, then off the Sand Heads, Capt D. had, at the particular request of Captain W. agreed, for the purposes of mutual defence against the enemy, to keep company until they should reach the latitude of Madras. At this time it was well known the *Louis* enjoyed, in point of sailing, a great superiority over the *Criterion*; we, however, kept in company until the morning of the 4th, when between the hours of six and seven, being in lat. 18° 20′ N. and in long. 86° 53′ E. a sail of suspicious appearance was discovered. The wind being from N. N. E. we were standing S. W.—the *Criterion* being on our larboard quarter, and bearing N. E. by E. was distant about one league; and the suspected vessel, (bearing about two points abaft our larboard beam E. N. E.) was standing S. and was distant two or three leagues: she was of course nearer to the *Criterion* than to our ship. The *Louis* was immediately hove to, that the *Criterion* might come up: and in the mean time the suspected vessel altered her course, and stood directly athwart us. When the *Criterion* had come up, she took her station on our starboard beam. Captain W. complaining of the crankness of his ship, proposed fighting before the wind; but it was finally agreed they should fight by the wind: and both ships were accordingly put under easy sail.

Captain W. having requested the *Criterion* might take the headmost station, cautiously kept the *Louis* in an exact line between him and the suspected vessel, which, having approached within the distance of half a mile, had already displayed the French flag at the mizen-peak: and, when within one hundred and fifty yards, she, displaying from her mizen-top-gallant-mast-head the bloody flag, appeared to be making preparation to lay us on board.—Our helm was immediately put to starboard, with a view of raking her; but the enemy (by mistake in the helmsman) at the same instant put her helm to port; so that upon the *Louis*' first broadside being fired, and before she could gather headway again, the enemy came stem on between our larboard main and mizen-chains: and thus, while the ships were entangled, she, after a severe conflict, succeeded in boarding. During all this time, the attention of the commander of the *Criterion* appeared to be occupied in maintaining his ship's first station; for, when we put our helm to starboard, he did the same on board the

the *Criterion*; and thus keeping the *Louis* (then diſtant not more than ſeventy yards) directly between the enemy and the *Criterion*, he brought that ſhip a little forward of our ſtarboard beam; nor did he diſcharge a ſingle gun (except one cohorn from her tafferel-rail), or afford us the ſmalleſt aſſiſtance, notwithſtanding he might very eaſily have rendered us the moſt effectual aid, either by dropping a-ſtern, or ſhooting a-head, and engaging the enemy in ſuch poſition. On the contrary, when the enemy had engaged with the *Louis*, the *Criterion's* colours were inſtantly ſtruck; nor were they again hoiſted until, from the diſabled condition of the privateer, Captain W. was encouraged to ſeek for ſafety in flight. When this was diſcovered by the enemy (then in complete poſſeſſion of the *Louis*), a broadſide was fired from that ſhip into the *Criterion*, and a return of the ſame was made by Capt. Wickes.

The privateer, which proved to be *La Clariſſe*, was pierced for, and (at the commencement of the cruize,) mounted 18 guns, ſeven of which had been thrown overboard, while ſhe was (a few days before) chaſed by *La Sybelle*: ſhe had between 70 and 80 men, of whom (according to their own account) ſeven were killed, and two wounded. The *Louis* ſuffered in killed three, and in wounded ſeven.

The tranſactions recorded in the preceding ſtatement were witneſſed by the underſigned, who are now in Calcutta.

JER. W. BRONAUGH, *Aſſiſt. Sup. Cargo.*
RICHARD PITT, *1ſt Officer.*
BENONI WHITE, *2d Officer.*

To eſtabliſh the truth of the moſt important part of the aforegoing ſtatement, if any thing further could be required, I need only call in the evidence contained in the very extract in queſtion: For, from the curious expreſſions, "when the *Louis* bore up, we alſo bore up and engaged with all our force, &c." combined with what immediately follows, viz. "As we were thus engaged, we were alarmed at ſeeing the *Louis'* cannon diſcharged at us, &c." any one in the ſmalleſt degree converſant with nautical affairs would naturally conclude that, as the two ſhips (*Criterion* and *Louis*) were on the ſame tack, they could not poſſibly have been in a ſtation different from that I have deſcribed.

Omitting further comments, I leave the public to decide whether the extract from the *Criterion's* log-book contains ſuch evidence as "will reſcue Capt. Wickes from any unfavourable inſinuations, and ſhews that he and the people of the *Criterion* conducted themſelves with bravery and judgment."

I am, Sir, &c. &c.
J. W. BRONAUGH,
Supercargo, ſhip Louis.

Calcutta, 11th June, 1800.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Driberg, Commandant of Calpentin, dated the 14th June, 1800.

On the 11th inſt. at five o'clock in the morning, the ſloop *Chader Box*, belonging to Mr. John Lellin, having ſtarted a plank and loſt its rudder, was overſet off Calpentin, far in ſea. This veſſel was manned with a captain, pilot, mate, ſix ſailors, and a butler, and having on board two officers, who are ſaid to be of the regiment of Meuron, a Moorman and two ſervants of the aforeſaid gentlemen, who came paſſengers from Columbo. The pilot, two ſailors and the Moor paſſengers, eſcaped with a balang, and were driven on ſhore at the iſland Caredivo;

Caredivo; the others were seen by these four persons on the keel, until the next day at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, so that it is very apparent that all these persons were swallowed by the sea.

It is with concern that we learn, that Ensign Porter, formerly of the Malay corps, and afterwards of his Majesty's 77th regiment, and Lieutenant Moureau de Beauregard, of his Majesty's Swiss regiment de Meuron, were passengers on board the *Chader Box*.

Fatal Accident.—A Portugueze servant belonging to Mr. Daniell, of the ship *Hydrossia*, of Calcutta, together with two lascars, were walking by the place where two royal tigers were kept, when one of them, the female, was drinking, for which purpose she had been let out of her cage: these people stopped for a short time to view her while drinking; when they had passed on, and had got about a dozen yards from the cage, she made a sudden spring, and seizing the unfortunate Portugueze by the neck, returned with him into the cage: A number of people immediately assembled around, with bamboos; they beat the tygress until she retreated to the farther end, and the body was got; the poor man was not dead, when rescued from the animal, but expired in a few minutes. She had, in seizing him, stuck her claws into his head, and her teeth into his neck. The instant the Yahoon (whose property she was) heard of the circumstance, he sent people to shoot her; she received three musket balls and dropped. This animal had been accustomed every evening to be let out of her cage to drink, and never did it without numbers stopping to view her.

Accounts from Amboyna state, that Government is paying every attention to the cultivation of that island, and are about to export, from the most convenient places on the continent, cattle of all sorts, of which it has been nearly destitute, not only to aid the operations of husbandry, but likewise for domestic purposes; presents of cattle have been made to the Rajahs in the upper districts, and every encouragement has been held out to the natives to improve and increase the breed.

The crops of rice in Bengal have this season exceeded every thing remembered by the oldest inhabitant, in consequence of which a great number of public granaries have been erected on a new principle.

The present Sovereign of Persia is devoting himself with success to revive the trade of his empire, and has caused several large vessels to be built on the Caspian and Persian seas. The Emperor, in compliment to the English, has prohibited the sale of horses throughout the Persian dominions, for exportation, to any others than the agents of the India Company.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Marine Board, on the 17th of June.

The following charge having been preferred against Mr. Thomas Stone, pilot, a committee of inquiry was ordered to investigate into his conduct, viz.

1st. "For drunkenness whilst in charge of the American ship *Elizabeth*, on the 22d and 23d of April last."

2d. "For running the same ship aground,

aground, whereby ſhe has been totally loſt."

The committee of inquiry having found Mr. Thomas Stone, maſter, guilty of the above charges, the moſt noble the Governor-general in council has thought proper to direct that Mr. Thomas Stone be diſmiſſed from his ſtation of pilot in the ſervice of the honourable Eaſt India Company, and he is hereby accordingly diſmiſſed.

The board having ſubmitted to the Governor-general in council, that diſmiſſion from the ſervice, which is the utmoſt puniſhment that a pilot is, by the exiſting regulations, ſubject to, for loſing a ſhip, however culpable he may himſelf have been, appears inadequate to an aggravated offence, involving the loſs of much valuable property, and not unfrequently the loſs of many lives; the Governor-general in council has been pleaſed to authoriſe the board to make it publicly known, that in future any pilot who may loſe a ſhip, if the loſs ſhould appear to have proceeded from miſconduct, under ſimilar circumſtances of aggravation on his part, eſpecially from intoxication, will, beſides being diſmiſſed the ſervice, be liable to forfeit the honourable Company's protection, and to be ſent to England.

By order of the preſident and members of the marine board,
J. SHORE, *Secretary*.

FORT WILLIAM, *June* 19.
General Orders by the moſt Noble the Governor-General in Council.

The 10th regiment of native infantry having arrived at Cawnpore, after an abſence from this preſidency of more than three years and a half, the moſt noble the Governor-general in council has great ſatisfaction in expreſſing his entire approbation of the exemplary conduct of this diſtinguiſhed regiment, in the ſeveral arduous and important ſervices on which it has been employed in the peninſula of India, during its long abſence from theſe provinces.

His lordſhip in council is happy to bear this public teſtimony to the merits of the European officers, under whoſe command this corps has attained ſo high a ſtate of diſcipline, regularity, and order; and he entertains a juſt ſenſe of the fidelity and attachment to the ſervice, maniſeſted by the native officers and private ſoldiers of the regiment, throughout the whole period of their laborious duties at Hydrabad, in Myſore, and during their long march from the Deccan to the province of Oude.

The conduct of the artillery and laſcars who have been attached to the regiment during the time of its abſence from theſe provinces, is equally entitled to commendation.

To perpetuate the memory of the ſervices of the 10th regiment, to diſtinguiſh the individuals who have ſerved in the corps, and to recommend their laudable example to the emulation of the whole native ſervice, the moſt noble the Governor-general in council is pleaſed to order, that honorary medals be conferred on all the native commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers and ſepoys of the 10th regiment, and alſo on the laſcars belonging to the artillery attached to that regiment during the time of its abſence prom theſe provinces.

CALCUTTA, *June* 26.

On Friday laſt was executed in the Loll Bazar, purſuant to his ſentence, Berjoomhun Dutt, convicted of having privately ſtolen a watch from the dwelling-houſe of R. Fleming, Eſq. It would appear that this man had been an old offender, who went about to houſes, under the pretence of being ſent to perform

form some repairs; and, availing himself of the entrance thus obtained, robbed the house of any valuable articles on which he could lay his hands. The works of several watches were found in his possession, along with the watch for stealing which he suffered death. His conduct at the place of execution was penitential and resigned.

An old Hindû man was on Tuesday killed on the spot, by the passing over his body of that enormous machine dragged about the streets and roads during the present Hindû festival, called the *Rut;* and subsequently, by the same means, another unfortunate individual has had his leg broken.

Some years ago, one Akul Sirdar, the chief of a large gang of desperate decoits, was convicted of numerous offences committed in the 24-pergunnahs and its neighbourhood, and sentenced to twelve years of hard labour on the public roads. Not more than two years of his time had elapsed, when, by intoxicating the sepoys who guarded him, he found means to effect his escape, and rejoin his party. A considerable reward was offered for his discovery; notwithstanding which, and its being notorious that he and his gang, amounting to between three and four hundred persons, had renewed and still continued their depredations, such was the intimidation caused by their numbers and ferocity, that it was found impossible to apprehend him. On Tuesday last, however, information of his haunts having been lodged at the police office, with the additional intelligence that he was well protected by his party, two of the magistrates, with their customary activity, instantly proceeded in quest of him, accompanied by a detachment from the body guard, to prevent a rescue, which, had the seizure been made by peace-officers alone, in all probability would have been attempted and effected. The ruffian was apprehended in the neighbourhood of Rossipuglah, about eight miles from Calcutta, and will, no doubt, meet with the punishment due to his numerous crimes.

During three days the pendants and ensigns of all the American ships lying in the river Hoogley have been only hoisted half-mast high, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Gen. Washington.

A newspaper, under the title of *Ceylon Intelligencer*, sanctioned by the approbation of his excellency the governor, has been established at Columbo.

JULY.

FORT WILLIAM, *July* 2, 1800.

By the Most Noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL *in Council.*

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas several persons, transported as convicts from the British dominions in Europe to New South Wales, have repaired from New South Wales to Bengal, and have clandestinely established themselves at Calcutta, and at other places within the limits of the presidency of Bengal, such of the said persons who arrived in Bengal previous to the 1st day of June last are hereby required to leave India before the 1st day of March 1801, under pain of being apprehended and sent to England, in the manner prescribed by act of Parliament with regard to persons resorting to India without licence.

All persons having been transported as convicts to New South Wales, and who may be on board of

of any ſhip which may hereafter touch at any port or place within the limits of the preſidency of Bengal, are prohibited from landing in Bengal. Any ſuch perſons who ſhall diſobey this prohibition, ſhall be forthwith apprehended and ſent to England, in the manner preſcribed by act of Parliament with regard to perſons reſorting to India without licence.

Convicts eſcaping from New South Wales previous to the expiration of the period for which they may have been tranſported, and who may be found within the limits of the preſidency of Bengal, are to be apprehended and detained in cuſtody until opportunity ſhall offer of returning them to New South Wales.

And the ſeveral magiſtrates and officers of police are hereby required to carry this Proclamation into effect, according to its tenor, within the limits of their reſpective juriſdictions.

July 8th.—The trial of a ſoldier named Daniel Sullivan, belonging to the 1ſt European regiment, for the wilful murder of a corporal in the ſame corps, at Dinapore, came on laſt Friday in the Supreme Court. The death of the corporal, from the wound given by the priſoner's muſket, as well as the priſoner's ſubſequent avowal of his intention to commit the murder, having been eſtabliſhed by a ſeries of indubitable teſtimony, the Jury, after an able and minute ſumming up of the evidence by the Chief Juſtice, brought in their verdict—*guilty*.

Sentence of death was then pronounced upon the priſoner. His conduct throughout the whole trial marked great indifference and almoſt contempt as to its probable event. He was executed yeſterday evening in the Loll Bazar.

A melancholy inſtance of the force of Hindû fantaſy occurred a few days ago. A Brahmin having paid the debt of nature at his houſe in the woods, his wife, deſcribed to us as a very pretty young woman, according to the uſage of widows of that caſt who prefer death to the life of diſhonour to which a barbarous conceit dooms them if they ſurvive, formed the reſolution of committing herſelf to the flames on the funeral pile of her huſband's remains; but as that practice is diſcountenanced by government on this iſland, the dead body was conveyed acroſs to the Mahratta ſhore, whither the young widow alſo paſſed, and voluntarily terminated her exiſtence, by a death at which humanity ſhudders.

On Tueſday the 15th, agreeably to the Proclamation, the Quarter Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer and Jail delivery commenced before Sir William Syer, Knight, Recorder, and his Aſſociates, Robert Henſhaw and Edward Atkins, Eſquires, Aldermen.

On Wedneſday morning two natives, Cruſtna Posjee and Humon Cooley, were indicted for the murder of a young man named Govind.

This turned out on the trial to have been one of the moſt cool, deliberate murders on record, and perpetrated with circumſtances of the moſt unrelenting barbarity. It appeared that the deceaſed, and a girl named Soney, ſlaves to different maſters, had agreed to quit their ſervice and paſs over to the Mahratta ſhore; with which view they hired a boat on the evening of the 27th or 28th May laſt, and ſet off from ſome part of Dongaree, with the two priſoners, and two other

men

men who have abſconded, to row the boat After rowing ſome time, the boatmen dropped their anchor; one of the priſoners then came and laid his hands on the deceaſed's turban; on which he, probably ſuſpecting ſome intended violence, put his legs out of the boat, as if with a view to jump overboard and make his eſcape. He was dragged into the boat again by the two priſoners, who then proceeded to tie his hands with his own turban; on which he requeſted they would take his little all, but put him aſhore unhurt on either ſide of the water; this they refuſed to do, and having tied his hands before him, threw him overboard; but his hands getting looſe, they pulled him into the boat again, and tied them behind his back. While in the act of doing this, Govind aſked them if they wanted to kill him? *yes*, they anſwered, *we brought you here with that intent*, and threw him overboard a ſecond time; but he not ſinking immediately, and his hands by ſome means being extricated again, the priſoners brought him into the boat once more; and finding this method of diſpatching their victim too tedious, one of the priſoners called out, *has nobody got a knife?* on which the other priſoners anſwered, *yes, I have*, and immediately drew a ſmall knife from his turban, with which one of them gave the deceaſed a ſtab in the throat. The priſoners then tied his hands behind him again, and paſſed the turban in ſuch way that his upper and lower extremities were bound together, and his body conſiderably bent. He was then thrown overboard a third time; and re-appearing on the ſurface, after the plunge, the priſoners beat him with the oars of the boat until he finally diſappeared. The priſoners then went up to the girl Soney, and aſked what property ſhe had got? which ſhe deſcribed to them, conſiſting of ear and noſe ornaments, and ſome ſilver bangles on her arms and legs. Theſe they took from her, and after ſtripping her naked, one of the priſoners took her by the hands, and the other by the feet, and threw her overboard. She providentially floated, and drifted towards a boat at ſome diſtance, which had come from Tannah, loaded with wood and charcoal, then laying at anchor, waiting the turning of the tide; a rope was hanging over this boat's ſide, and the girl having the preſence of mind to lay hold of it, by an exertion of the little ſtrength ſhe had left, got into the boat, where ſhe found all the crew aſleep; they were diſturbed, however, by the noiſe ſhe occaſioned, and paid every attention to her which their circumſtances admitted, by giving her a cloth to cover her, ſome water to drink, on which a ſickneſs at the ſtomach enſued, and afterwards putting her to reſt. About gun-fire the boat weighed and proceeded to Bombay, where the girl landed.

The girl afterwards went and related her melancholy ſtory to the ſuperintendant of police, giving as correct a deſcription of the perſons of the priſoners as ſhe could, having never ſeen them before the fatal night; one of whom, Cruſtna Posjee, was apprehended on the following day. Humon Cooley was not then to be found; but being apprehended ſome days, we believe a fortnight afterwards, and brought before Mr. Halliday on another charge, that gentleman, with an attention to the duties of his important ſtation, which on this, and all ſimilar occaſions redounds highly to

to his honour, remarked that his figure correſponded in a great degree with the deſcription which Soney had given of the murderer of Govind. Soney was accordingly ſent for, and being aſked whether the man who then ſtood before her was the perſon ſhe meant, ſhe, with a caution very much in favour of her veracity in other points, heſitated to declare poſitively whether he was the man or not; ſhe ſaid he was exactly the ſame figure of a man, and in every reſpect very like him; but obſerved, that he had neither whiſkers nor hair on his head, whereas the murderer had both: on this Mr. Halliday, addreſſing the priſoner, aſked him if he had attended to what the girl ſaid, and what he had to remark upon it, if any thing? the priſoner made ſome reply, and the inſtant he ſpoke, the girl ſtartled, and looking at him with more attention than before, ſaid, now I know him by his voice to be the man. On his denying all knowledge of her, ſhe aſked him emphatically—do you not remember your leading me down a narrow paſſage to the boat, and my obſerving a mark on the back of your hand (it being then moonlight), and aſking you what mark it was? to which you replied, it was a mark. With regard to the priſoner's voice, it was obſerved in court, that there was a ſufficient ſingularity in it to be diſtinguiſhed in the manner the girl had noticed; and the jury, on examining his hand, found two diſtinct marks on it, correſponding with a delineation of them which the girl had previouſly made with a pen on a piece of paper. The girl's obſervation, however, regarding the priſoner's whiſkers and hair, would perhaps have proved an inſurmountable defect in the deſcription of his perſon, if it had not been ſupplied, and the difference reconciled, in a way as unexpected as it proved effectual and concluſive beyond all doubt; but Providence ſo ordered it, that this circumſtance, which threatened to be ſo material a bar to the identity, proved the means of fixing it in the moſt ſatisfactory manner; for it was diſcovered, that on a hue and cry being made after him on another charge, and ten or eleven days ſubſequent to the night on which the murder was committed, he had his whiſkers and his head ſhaved, to prevent a diſcovery of his perſon. Other particulars alſo, which came out in proof, ſtrongly corroborated the girl's teſtimony as to Cooley's perſon.

With theſe pointed circumſtances, however, againſt the priſoners, and others which we have omitted, as leſs neceſſary in this narrative, although material to the queſtion, it is poſſible that they might not have amounted, in the minds of the jury, to a full conviction of the crime of murder, if the fate of Govind had remained in doubt; ſince, notwithſtanding the ſtab in the neck, the blows in the water, and the poſture in which he was thrown into it, made it very improbable that he could ſurvive, yet the poſſibility of his having been picked up, and his life preſerved, although he had not been ſeen or heard of here, might have been an obſtacle to the bringing home to the priſoners the crime of murder: fortunately for that community, however, of which the priſoners appeared to be ſo unworthy members, their guilt was made out in the fulleſt extent, and the death of the unfortunate Govind fixed on them, on the moſt unerring evidence, by a body being waſhed on ſhore on the iſland of Caranja, a few

few days after the period aſſigned for the murder, much ſwelled and putrid, bent and bound with a turban, as deſcribed by the girl Soney. The patel of the village near which the body was found was under the neceſſity of cutting the turban, to extricate it from the putrid and ſwollen carcaſe. He appeared in court and depoſed, that a turban, which was then produced in four pieces, was the turban which he had cut from the body. The girl Soney ſwore that it was the turban which Govind wore when he went into the boat, and with which he was bound by the priſoners; and the deceaſed's maſter corroborated her teſtimony in this inſtance, by depoſing alſo, on oath, that the turban then produced was that which the deceaſed had on when he quitted his houſe, which he ſaid he had formerly worn himſelf, and gave to Govind ſome time ago.

Theſe are the moſt material points in the evidence for the proſecution. The priſoners were then called upon for their defence, which merely amounted to a denial of the crime, and of having ever ſeen the girl Soney before that day. The priſoner Cruſtna called three witneſſes to his character; but they had little to ſay reſpecting it, one way or other. Humon Cooley alledged that he was at Mahim at the time the murder was committed with which he was charged, but did not produce any witneſſes in proof of that circumſtance; and it was obſerved in court, that two men, whom he had named as witneſſes to be called in his defence, had been ſearched for, but could not be found. The other two boatmen had alſo abſconded; and a man named Narran, who, from his intimacy with the priſoner Cruſtna, had been in the habit of calling him brother, who accompanied Cruſtna, the girl Soney, and the deceaſed, to the water ſide, or near it, on the fatal night, and whoſe teſtimony would have been very material on the proſecution, alſo abſconded.

The proſecution being cloſed, and every thing being heard which the priſoners had to ſay in their defence, the recorder, in a ſpeech which occupied two hours and ten minutes, ſummed up the evidence with his uſual preciſion, and, in juſtice to the public, made ſuch obſervations on it as might enable the jury to apply it in the moſt ſatisfactory manner in ſupport of the charge; while, with a voice of humanity, his lordſhip obſerved, that the priſoners being without the aſſiſtance of counſel, it was ſpecially incumbent on him to direct the attention of the jury to every part of the evidence which, either from defect in its nature, or prevarication in the ſtatement of the ſame circumſtances by different witneſſes, might detract from the credit that was due to the whole, and thus operate in favour of the priſoners. In this his lordſhip laboured with a zeal which ſtrongly characterized the faireſt attribute of the judge—but without ſucceſs—for the jury, after having retired for a ſhort time, returned into court, at nine o'clock at night, with an unanimous verdict of *guilty*; and the wretched men are to ſuffer the ſentence of the law, they being doomed yeſterday to be hanged on Monday next, and their bodies to be given to the ſurgeons for diſſection.

On Thurſday an Arab was put to the bar, and indicted for defrauding a native, at different times, of ſums of money, by pledging with him ſmall bundles of glaſs beads, on the faith of their being pearls, and found guilty.

A Submarine Grotto has lately been difcovered on the Malabar coaft, by Captain Nix on, of the *Apollo*, who gives the following defcription of it:—"At one part of the reef, to the weftward of the flag ftaff, I difcovered a large bed of coral, almoft even with the furface of the water, which afforded, perhaps, one of the moft enchanting profpects that nature has any where produced. Its bafe was fixed to the fhore, and reached fo far in, that it could not be feen, fo that it feemed to be fufpended in the water, which deepened fo fuddenly, that at the diftance of a few yards there might be feven or eight fathoms. The fea was at this time quite unruffled, and the fun fhining bright, expofed the various forts of coral in the moft beautiful order, fome parts branching into the water with great luxuriance, others lying collected in round balls, and in various other figures, all which were greatly heightened by fpangles of the richeft colours, that glowed from a number of large clams, which were every where interfperfed. The richnefs of this fubmarine grotto could not be furveyed without a pleafing tranfport, mixed, however, with regret, that a work fo ftupendoufly elegant fhould be concealed in a place where mankind could feldom have an opportunity of rendering the praife juftly due to fo enchanting a fcene."

Particulars of the capture and recapture of the Calcutta Eaft Indiaman, Capt. Haggey.

She failed from Spithead with the *Queen Charlotte*, of 110 guns, Vice Admiral Lord Keith, and the convoy, on the 20th November, and parted, off Cape Finiftere, with the *Queen Charlotte*, the *Bengal Anna*, and the *Bombay Anna*: fhe anchored in Madeira Roads to take in wines, the 9th December; on the 17th, in a dreadful gale of wind, fhe parted her anchors and was driven to fea: on the 18th, fhe fell in with *La Syrene* French frigate, of 44 guns, Citoyen Raignaud, and *La Bergen*, of 18, and was captured the fame day. Victor Hughes was on board the former veffel.

At noon, after Capt. Haggey, the fecond and third mates, and about 50 lafcars and feamen, were taken out, a fleet was difcovered through the haze to windward, which proved to be his Majefty's frigates *Glenmore*, of 44 guns, Capt. Duff, and *L'Amiable*, of 32, Capt. Roper, and the outward-bound Weft India convoy from Cork. The *Glenmore* boarded and retook the *Calcutta*, and *L'Amiable* purfued the Frenchmen, and gallantly brought them both to action, which lafted for 35 minutes, when the French men of war made off, though fo much fuperior. The *Glenmore* was to leeward with the fleet, and could not get up to affift *L'Amiable*.

The *Thetis* extra fhip, which lately foundered at fea, was fo leaky, that her pumps, though continually going, could not prevent the water from gaining upon them. The crew were fo exhaufted with fatigue, that fome of the lafcars actually jumped over-board; and had not the *Loyalift* kept clofe company, the whole of her crew would have been loft. Every thing, we are informed, was done to lighten her, but all exertion proved ineffectual.

Late letters from the Coaft mention that a notorious head of a gang of robbers, named Gidda Gomanjee, had been feized, and his banditti difperfed, by a fubahdar of the firft battalion of the 3d regiment, named Ibrahim Cawn. It appears that

that this gang had come into the neighbourhood of Lieut. Dodd's poſt at Sadaſhygur, ſpreading havoc and devaſtation all round them, plundering every thing in their way, murdering the inhabitants and laying waſte the villages; on which Lieut. Dodd ſent out the above-mentioned very meritorious native officer in queſt of them, with a party not exceeding forty ſepoys and about eighty peons. The ſubahdar found them lodged in a pagoda at or near Carwar, from which his party was fired upon. Ibrahim Cawn, however, in an officer and ſoldier-like manner, attacked and forced the gateway, when an action enſued, in which ſix of the robbers fell; the reſt fled, and were purſued by the gallant ſubahdar; ſeveral were wounded in their flight, and, among the reſt, Gidda himſelf, who was taken and brought into Carwar, of which place, and its environs, he had been the terror for near twenty years: the inhabitants were accordingly ſo exaſperated, that they cut off his head before the ſepoys could reſtrain them. There is another ruffian, it ſeems, named Loll Sing, who has followed the ſame courſe of life; he is ſtill at large, but it is hoped he will alſo ſoon meet the puniſhment due to his crimes.

[We inſert the following extracts from the *Bombay Courier*, as being more illuſtrative of the hoſtile treatment, and ſubſequent melancholy death, of Capt. PAVIN of the *Ruby*, at Sooloo, than that given in the *Supplement to the Chronicle*, in Vol. II. page 132.]

Extract of a letter from Amboyna, dated June 20, 1800.

I am ſorry to inform you of the unfortunate loſs of Captain Pavin, at Sooloo. We ſailed from Amboyna the 24th of February for Sooloo, where we arrived the 15th of March, at ſix *p. m.* and anchored in 12 fathoms; next morning weighed and run cloſe in ſhore towards the town, and moored in nine fathoms; at ten *a. m.* Captain Pavin went on ſhore in the jolly-boat, with four laſcars, a ſervant, the fifer, and havildar. About an hour after Captain Pavin left the ſhip, I obſerved five large prows to get under weigh, three of which weſt of us, and two to the eaſt of us; every thing continued quiet till about three *p. m.* when I obſerved the prows to mount a 9-pound gun on their bow, with a large braſs ſwivel on each ſide of it. I immediately prepared, for fear of an attack from the prows; but to my ſurprize, at half paſt five *p. m.* they commenced a fire upon us from three diſtinct batteries; we were then laying with our head to the eaſtward, with a light air of wind on the larboard bow. I could not, from the ſituation of the wind and tide, caſt the ſhip's head off ſhore; but from the conſtant fire they kept upon us, I was obliged to cut from both cables and try to wear, in which I luckily ſucceeded, and cleared the rocks about eighteen or twenty yards. After getting the ſhip turned on the ſtarboard tack, I ordered the people to their quarters; and although the prows and batteries were then keeping up a conſtant fire upon us, I ſtill delayed returning it, except a few guns that were fired by the people in heat of paſſion, thinking that if Captain Pavin was not then put to death, that the Sultan, finding he did not ſucceed in taking the ſhip, might ſpare his life, and permit him to return to the ſhip.

However, as the prows were pulling up to board us, I ordered the people to fire, for the ſafety of the ſhip; by the time they had received 30 or 40 vollies of round and grape, they were completely ſilenced.

ed.—Finding that it would be utterly impossible to get the smallest information of Captain Pavin, I made the best of my way for Manada, agreeable to his instructions left with me. After my arrival at Manada, I had an account of the cargo and Captain Pavin's effects taken by Mr. Court, the English resident, for fear any accident should happen to the ship before our arrival at Amboyna, so as it might be satisfactory to you or any other person concerned in her. From Manada I went to Amourang to load with rice. On my arrival at Amboyna, I delivered up the ship and cargo, with Captain Pavin's effects, to Mr. Farquhar, who has appointed me commander.

The following is an account of damage received from the fort and prows:—

One nine-pound shot and a grape under the starboard quarter gallery, between wind and water; two large shot through the mizen-top-sail; one double headed nine-pound shot under the starboard mainchains; a nine-pound carronade in starboard side; a twelve ditto carried away the starboard gangway stantion, also the iron stantion of the larboard pump, graised the main mast, and wounded one man; a nine-pounder through a spare fore-top-sail-yard; a nine-pounder carried away a piece of the starboard gunnel, and the chock of the fore-sheet; also standing and running rigging a good deal cut; the jolly-boat and two anchors and cables lost.

N. B. There were several shells thrown at us from the fort, which luckily passed us before bursting.

Extract of a letter from Malacca, dated July 12, 1800.

The *Apollo*, Capt. Porter, is arrived from Sooloo, and I am sorry to observe, that poor Pavin, and the whole of the boat's crew, were cut to pieces.—They made a present of Pavin's hat, and the boat, to Captain Porter.

Extract of a letter from Bencoolen.

The Malays, whose artifice and cunning are proverbial, have contrived, till lately, to carry on considerable clandestine traffic with the Dutch; but in consequence of a discovery of their contraband practices, a proclamation was recently issued, prohibiting all Malay prows, and vessels of whatever description, from trading, directly or indirectly, with any of the enemy's ports, under pain of forfeiting, in the event of discovery, not only the vessel and cargo, but also the protection of the settlement.

Strong suspicions of the clandestine trade, which induced the proclamation above noticed, were for a long time entertained; but it was owing to the exertions of John Campbell, Esq. governor of Croee, that a complete discovery took place.

The most important events may be traced from trifling occurrences. The detection of the Malays originated in the upsetting of a boat. It appears that a large prow, laden with benjamin and camphor, put into Croee for water, and that having sent her people on shore for this necessary, the boat upset on her return, and was stranded; but her people were saved by the exertions of the inhabitants of Croee. Some words had dropped on their first landing, which being told to the governor, strongly excited his curiosity; and on examining strictly one of the Chinese sailors, Mr. Campbell discovered that the vessel was bound to Batavia, for whose market the cargo was intended. The necessary precautions were

there,

therefore taken; and a careful examination of the prow's papers ensued, the result of which was, the discovery of some letters for the governor of Batavia; and these leaving no room for doubt, the vessel and cargo were immediately confiscated. The commander finding his efforts to save the prow ineffectual, confessed at length, that, besides his vessel, there were several others employed in the same manner.

Account of the gallant conduct of Captain MEIK, *his Officers and Crew, in defence of the* Armenia, *prior to her surrender to the* Clarisse *privateer, Captain* LE MEME, *of* 16 *guns and* 180 *men; by Mr.* STOKES, *who was a passenger on the former.*

On the 5th of July, in the latitude 7° 30′ south, longitude 79° 30′ east, at half-past three *p. m.* we saw a ship on our lee quarter, distant about three leagues, in chase of us; at six o'clock the chase gained fast on us, and hoisted American colours; by eleven o'clock she was nearly alongside.

We got the *Armenia* under a reduced sail, and all ready for engaging, hailed the strange sail, but received no answer, though within pistol shot; she then hoisted French colours, and fired a shot into us, which was returned by a broadside from the *Armenia*.

Every exertion was used to prevent the enemy boarding, which, from his manœuvres, appeared to be his intention; we continued the action for about 40 minutes, when, finding that all resistance was fruitless, we were obliged to strike to the *Clarisse* privateer, Captain Le Meme.

Our killed and wounded were, Mr. Baddeley, first officer, slightly wounded; Mr. Falconar, third officer, killed; the captain's steward, and an European seacunney, dangerously wounded; two Portugueze seacunnies wounded, (one since dead), and the second officer's servant shot through the shoulder. Our sails and shrouds were very much cut up from their line of fire, which was about six feet above the deck.

The *Clarisse* lost three men, which they say were in a boat which filled alongside; but, from the quantity of blood on her deck, we have reason to distrust their account, and to conclude that they fell in the action.

Captain Meik, the second officer, and the lascars, were taken on board the privateer; Mr. Stokes, Mr. Calder, Mr. and Mrs. Baddeley, and the wounded, proceeded to the Isle of France in the *Armenia*, where they arrived on the 17th of July; and it is a tribute of praise due to the government there to say, that every surgical aid and comfort was given to the wounded.

Mr. Stokes left the Isle of France on the 5th of August, prior to which a proclamation had been issued, announcing the death of General Malartic, and the succession of General Magallon to the government of the island.

Late letters from Poonah mention, that a plot among some of Scindia's head men had been discovered, who, it is said, had planned the death of that chieftain, with the view of substituting in his place an adopted son of Lutchmebye, widow of the late Majee Scindia. The scheme being seasonably discovered, Scindia took the necessary measures for disconcerting the conspirators, and was fortunate enough to place his dependence on Colonel Sutherland for the execution of them. This choice of a confidant, in such a perilous situation, reflects great merit on both; for that officer's zeal and fidelity fully cor-

responded with Scindia's expectations, who succeeded in inflicting condign punishment on his enemies. He sent his minister, Tanted Pugnavese, to the fort of Amednagur; others were dispersed and secured in the same manner in different forts, and some were blown from the mouth of a gun. These measures were fully justified by the important discovery of written engagements between the leaders of the conspiracy and their chief, which were produced to the delinquents, and recognized by them to be their proper hand-writing. By these it was stipulated with some, that tracts of country, and with others, large sums of money, should be the reward of their treachery.

On the 22d of March last, the ship *Soliman Shaw*, commanded by a Nakodah, having her owner on board, and several passengers, left Rangoon, and for some days meeting with fair weather, hopes were entertained of making a speedy passage; but about a fortnight after she had left the port, a storm came on, attended with thunder, lightning, and rain. The ship laboured considerably, which made it necessary to keep the pumps continually going; the storm increased, and, to lighten the vessel, it was deemed necessary to throw her guns, and every thing that was upon deck, overboard. In the morning the wind abated, but the swell was so heavy, and the ship had sustained so much damage, that the utmost labour of the people was insufficient to keep her free; the water gained so much upon them, that self-preservation prompted them to steer towards the shore; they wished to return to Rangoon, and considered it would be more safe to get as near the coast as possible, as in the event of the ship's foundering, they might be able to preserve their lives; they proceeded in this manner to the latitude of about 15° 30′, when the ship filled, at which time the island Preparis was in sight from the mast-head.

The commander, Shabaan, then requested of the owner, Hajee Mahomet, permission to have the long-boat, which was granted; and the commander, his writer, chief mate, second mate, all the passengers, together with the serang, seacunnies, tindals, and eight lascars, got into the boat and pushed off: same time, Hajee Mahomet, and the remainder of the people, to the amount of about twenty-two, got into the pinnace, and likewise pushed off. Hajee Mahomet desired that both boats might keep together; but after they had got a short distance from the ship, Hajee Mahomet looked back at her, and requested he might be put on board again, which was accordingly complied with, and he and the lascars returned on board; after which he requested the seacunnies to come up, and try to cut away the main-mast; they complied, leaving only so little uncut as, with the least wind, it must go overboard: they returned into the long-boat and pushed off; previously to which, however, several of the lascars who had been in the boat attempted to quit the ship; but Hajee Mahomet drew his sword, and declared he would cut any one down who should presume to do so, threatening, at the same time, that if the boat's crew endeavoured to take any of the people away who had attached themselves to him in the first instance, he would fire upon them: and in the agony of despair, he declared, that, in the event of the ship's foundering, he would go down with her; that beggary would otherwise be his lot; and that it was better not to live than want the means by which

which to exiſt. When the boat left the ſhip, ſoundings were unattainable with 80 fathoms.

On the 2d of May the commander and mates arrived at Rangoon, and a few days afterwards intelligence was received that the ſhip had found her way to Baſſeen, with no perſon on board; ſo that it is ſuppoſed Hajee Mahomet and the people took to their boat and were loſt. Four or five horſes, out of about fourteen, were ſtill alive.

Extract of a letter from Amboyna, dated 12th July.

The hon. Company's ſhip *Unicorn*, Capt. R. Langlands, failed from Amboyna the latter end of June, for Delhi, a Portugueze ſettlement on the iſland of Timor. Capt. Shaw, maſter attendant at Banda, was a paſſenger on board the *Unicorn*, for the purpoſe of procuring live ſtock at Delhi for the colony at Amboyna; the ſhip's company conſiſted of four ſeacunnies, twelve laſcars, and thirty-four Javaneſe, taken from three Dutch ſhips, prizes to his Majeſty's ſhip *La Virginie*.

On the 7th of July, at ten o'clock in the evening, being off Waroo Bay, Captain Langlands, Captain Shaw, and the officers, being all on deck, by the capſtern, in converſation with each other, the Javaneſe ruſhed aft, ſinging the war ſong, and inſtantly knocked down Captain Shaw with the boat's bomkin, at the ſame time ſtruck Captain Langlands with a large knife, which ſevered one ear from the head, and occaſioned a great effuſion of blood.

Captain Langlands immediately ſeized the weapon which they had knocked down Mr. Shaw with, and defended himſelf, until he had ſufficiently cleared the quarter-deck ſo as to get down the after-hatchway; he then armed himſelf, his officers, carpenter, and two ſeacunnies, and again aſcended the hatchway, and requeſted the Malays to retire from the quarter-deck; but finding all remonſtrance fruitleſs, and the Malays being on the point of commencing a ſecond attack, he gave orders to fire on the mutineers, when, after three hours conteſt, he found ſixteen Malays miſſing, ſuppoſed to be killed by the fire, and had ſecured the remaining eighteen in irons, ſome of whom were ſeverely wounded.

At two *a. m.* Captain Shaw died of the wound he received. On the 8th one of the Malays got looſe, and was attempting to free the others, when he was ſhot dead by the centinel. Captain Langlands then bore up for Amboyna, where he arrived ſafe, and delivered nine of the Malays to the civil power, the reſt having died of their wounds.

Extract of a letter from Mangalore, dated July 25, 1800.

The fate of the forty-nine rebels that were made priſoners in attempting to effect their eſcape from Jemalabad, has been decided by a general court-martial, and they are ſentenced to death. Nine of them that were deſerters were hung on the Ead-Gah hill on Monday laſt, and two others at the ſame time received a part of their puniſhment of one thouſand laſhes each; the others will receive their ſentence at Bechul or Cundapore, and Jemalabad. The nephew of the Wittel Rajah had been in confinement at this place for ſome weeks, and Capt. Bruce, with a detachment, having been ſent into the neighbourhood of his former depredations, the uncle came in and ſurrendered himſelf, having been totally deſerted by his followers: he arrived at Mangalore on Sunday laſt,

where

where he now remains in ſafe cuſtody. This circumſtance we were in hopes would have ſecured our tranquillity; but information has been received that a party of plunderers have entered the northern parts, in the vicinity of Sedaſhewghur; they are ſuppoſed to be a part of Doondia's people. Meaſures, no doubt, will be immediately adopted to put a ſpeedy end to their depredations.

The means by which the garriſon of Jemalabad effected their eſcape has been diſcovered; it appears to have been by tying together ropes, bamboos, ladders, and every thing of that nature that might enable them to reach from the parapet to the bottom of the perpendicular rock. This deſperate reſource indicates the preſſing diſtreſs of their ſituation; and in the dangerous effort to eſcape by this mode, ſeveral are ſuppoſed to have periſhed, as many of their bodies were found dead at the bottom of the ladder, apparently killed by falling.

DESCRIPTION OF BATAVIA.

The only public buildings which merit particular attention are, the palace of the governor-general, the arſenal, the ſtadthouſe, and the high church. The firſt of them forms a termination to the principal ſtreet. The fore court of the palace is handſomely railed, and the front gate is guarded by centinels. This edifice is of ſtone, and of an impoſing appearance; it conſiſts of four ſtories, with a central dome, crowned with a turret. There is a battalion of ſoldiers conſtantly on duty here, which conſiſts chiefly of Malays, commanded by European officers. The European ſoldiers, who though they are much better clothed and accoutred than the native troops, have ſuch a meagre, pale, and ghaſtly appearance, as to be but ill qualified for the duties of their own, or any other profeſſion. Not one in twenty of the military who come from Europe ever return thither; and even thoſe who eſcape and ſurvive all the dangers and diſorders of the climate, generally go back to their own country with emaciated forms and debilitated conſtitutions. This palace appears to have been built at ſeveral diſtinct periods, from the dates which are engraved in different parts of it; the dates, 1630, 1636, and 1660, mark the particular periods when certain principal parts of it were erected. Before the court there is a kind of lawn, with a walk in the middle, ſhaded with rows of trees; and to the left of this lawn, at a ſmall diſtance from the palace, ſtands the arſenal, before which lie a great number of new braſs guns, gun-carriages, ſhot of all kinds piled up, and 150 pieces of large cannon, completely mounted. This building is more remarkable for its ſtrength than the beauty of its external appearance, and contains an immenſe quantity of all kinds of ordnance and military ſtores, both in its chambers and in the deep vaults beneath the building. The ſmall armoury contains 200,000 ſtand of arms, near which are barracks for 40,000 men. This place is in no condition, however, to reſiſt a well-appointed enemy; nor is it eaſy to reconcile the defenceleſs ſtate of this valuable ſettlement to the wealth and importance of it. The number of regular troops quartered in the neighbourhood of Batavia, including both the European and Malay regiments, amounts to about fifteen thouſand men; there are alſo upwards of thirty thouſand native militia, who are regularly clothed and paid. The European troops are clothed in a manner ſuitable to the climate, are allowed to

carry

carry on any trade or profeſſion for which they are qualified, and otherwiſe remunerated by particular privileges. The Malay troops, on the contrary, are deſtitute of any decent clothing, none of them at leaſt being allowed ſhoes or ſtockings, and in this miſerable ſtate of equipment they do their duty. The ſtore-houſes have continued full ever ſince the year 1797, and there was no probability till lately of a vend for the articles on hand. The principal inhabitants, and merchants, were in a ſtate of great embarraſsment, in conſequence of the ſtagnation of commerce, as no remittances could be expected while their goods were lying dead.

AUGUST.

FORT WILLIAM, *Aug.* 6, 1800.

By the Moſt Noble the Governor-general in Council.

The moſt noble the Governor-general in council having received, from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the notification of the arrival within theſe provinces of the three battalions of Bengal volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Gardiner, feels a peculiar ſatisfaction in publiſhing to the army his moſt cordial approbation of the diſtinguiſhed ſervices rendered to the Britiſh empire in India, by the European and native officers and privates of thoſe gallant and meritorious corps, during the late arduous criſis of public affairs.

His lordſhip remarked, with the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude, the alacrity and zeal manifeſted by the native officers and privates, in their voluntary embarkation for the coaſt of Coromandel, on the eve of the late glorious war; after the commencement of the war, the exemplary diſcipline, valour, and ſteadineſs of the Bengal volunteers, were eminently conſpicuous on various important occaſions; and the official reports which his lordſhip repeatedly received from the field during his reſidence at Fort St. George, juſtify him in attributing to the Bengal volunteers a conſiderable portion of the glory and honour acquired by the Britiſh arms, during the brilliant and memorable campaign in Myſore.

After the reduction of Seringapatam, the moſt noble the Governor-general in council was happy to obſerve the laudable and unabated exertions of the Bengal volunteers, in accompanying the rapid movements of the army upon the northern frontiers of the dominions of the rajah of Myſore.

When the ſervice in the Myſore had been brought to a concluſion, the conduct of the Bengal volunteer battalions in the northern circars, was ſuch as to receive the moſt honourable teſtimony of approbation from the right honourable the Governor in council at Fort St. George.

In addition to theſe circumſtances which have fallen under the immediate obſervation of the Governor-general in council, the favourable reports which his lordſhip has received from his excellency the commander in chief, of the uniform fidelity, attachment, dutiful ſubordination and determined courage manifeſted by theſe valuable corps on every emergency, require, that his lordſhip in council ſhould confer a mark of honorary diſtinction on the Bengal volunteers, for the purpoſe of commemorating their ſervices, and of recommending their example to the imitation of their fellow ſoldiers.

The

The moſt noble the Governor-general in council is therefore pleaſed to order, that honorary medals be conferred on all the native commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers and ſepoys of the three battalions of Bengal volunteers, recently returned from the coaſt of Coromandel.

From the firſt ultimo, the entire civil government of the province of Malabar has been transferred to the preſidency of Madras, as had been the military command there ſome months ago: likewiſe, the interior adminiſtration of the city of Surat, and its dependencies, having become veſted by treaty in the honourable Engliſh Company, the eſtabliſhment of chief and council has been aboliſhed, and the following appointments taken place in conſequence, during the honourable the Governor's late ſtay there, viz.

Daniel Seton, Eq. to be lieutenant-governor of the Caſtle of Surat.

Alexander Ramſay, Eſq. to be judge and magiſtrate

Edward Galley, Eſq. to be collector.

William Soper, Eſq. to be cuſtom-maſter.

John Church, eſq. to be mint-maſter.

Proviſion has alſo been made for the inſtitution of a quarterly criminal court, on a ſimilar footing with that eſtabliſhed for Salſette and Caranja.

About half paſt five o'clock, on the 3d inſtant, as a bullock coach, with ſix children in it, belonging to Doctor Cabau, was paſſing by the river, near the Wallajah gate, the bullocks took fright at a horſe and bandy, and ran into the river, when one of the children, a boy near ten years old, was unfortunately drowned: he was picked up three quarters of an hour after, and every humane exertion was made to recover him, but without effect.

Extract of a letter from Madras, dated the 13th inſtant, giving a full and correct account of the capture and re-capture of the Friendſhip.

After I had diſpatched my letter of the 4th, written off Maſulipatam, the wind veered from the weſtward, and we were induced to get under weigh, at which time a ſhip and brig were ſtanding in for the roads.

The ſhip we took to be the *Dædalus*, belonging to his Majeſty; but proceeding farther to the ſouthward, we grew ſuſpicious.

At this time we ſaw a very large ſhip ſtanding in from the ſouthward, which was generally believed to be a two-decker, right a-head of us, diſtant about ſeven or eight miles; both theſe veſſels had blue colours flying. We conſequently concluded they were conſorts, and ceaſed to apprehend danger.

When the firſt ſhip got into our wake, at that time about two miles off, ſhe tacked after us.

We had however no alternative; the courſe we ſtood in was that alone which prudence dictated; both veſſels were approaching at the ſame time; we knew well that were they both enemies, it would be impoſſible to eſcape; but in the event of the one we muſt firſt come in contact with being hoſtile, and the farther veſſel proving Engliſh, though captured, we muſt ſoon regain our liberty, the force of the latter being ſo greatly ſuperior.

It was eleven o'clock when we weighed and made ſail; at half paſt noon, the ſhip we firſt ſaw was about a mile from us; we therefore clearly perceived ſhe was an enemy, although ſhe ſtill kept the blue flag flying. A little before one they hailed us, deſiring us to ſtrike to a

French

French privateer, but not to haul down our colours. An armed boat ſhortly after was ſent, which carried the captain and another gentleman on board *L'Uni*, the privateer: by this time we clearly ſaw that a large ſhip, diſtant about four miles, was the *Arrogant:* The Frenchmen, luckily taking her for one of the large Indiamen, ſtood directly on till they came within two miles of her; the *Friendſhip* was about a mile off, under command of a prize-maſter, ſtanding to the northward. The privateer, when too late, perceived her miſtake; ſhe neared very faſt, and the cloſer ſhe approached, the greater appeared to be the enemy's confuſion; at half paſt three they were buſily employed in throwing their guns overboard; they had carried previouſly, however, two abaft, and from theſe five ſhot were fired at the *Arrogant*, whence an equal number was returned.

It was now nearly four o'clock, and juſt as the *Arrogant* had prepared to pour a broadſide into her, the privateer ſtruck, to the great mortification of the Frenchmen, and proportionate pleaſure of the priſoners; the former, but an hour before, conſidered themſelves certain of immenſe wealth in the capture of a valuable Indiaman. We poor fellows were reduced to diſtreſs by the loſs of our veſſel and of our liberty; but the breeze of fortune ſhifted, and the vanquiſher became vanquiſhed.

The *Friendſhip*, by this time, had proceeded five or ſix miles from us; but taking the firſt opportunity of getting on board the *Arrogant*, we explained her ſituation to Captain Oſborne; he ordered us to return to the privateer, and uſe our utmoſt exertions in proceeding after her; with this of courſe we chearfully complied. The priſoners were properly ſecured; at ſix we made ſail, and at eleven we had the pleaſure to ſee the *Friendſhip* poſſeſſed by an officer and men of the *Arrogant*.

Whilſt on board the privateer, it was ſeen by their journal, that if we had been as near to the land on the 27th ultimo as we ſuppoſed, we muſt have fallen in with her, as ſhe had been cruizing off Madras for 26 or 27 days previouſly to capturing us, ſometimes to the northward and ſometimes to the ſouthward. The *Helen* fell to the Frenchman, a few hours after ſhe had left Madras. A brig had alſo been taken, which was in company when the *Friendſhip* was laid hold of. We arrived here (Madras) yeſterday, the 13th, extremely thankful that we were landed in a Britiſh, not a foreign ſettlement, as once we expected.

Bombay, *Auguſt* 22, 1800.

By the Commanding Officer of the Forces.

An official report, highly honourable to the character of Ibrahim Cawn, ſubahdar in the firſt battalion third regiment Bombay native infantry, having been made through the hon. Colonel Welleſley, for his gallant and ſoldier-like attack of a pagoda in the vicinity of Carwar, in which a notorious robber, by whom that diſtrict was for many years infeſted, had taken poſt with his followers, and for his ſubſequent ſeizure of the robber's perſon, the commanding officer of the forces, with the approbation of the hon. the Governor in council, directs that a badge of gold, with an appropriate inſcription, be publicly preſented to the ſubahdar, as a mark of the high ſenſe which government ever entertains of diſtinguiſhed merit, in what-

whatever branch of the ſervice it may be ſhewn.

And in order to evince to the native troops the more generally, that an active exertion of duty ſhall not in any way eſcape the notice of government, the commanding officer of the forces, with the ſame approbation of the hon. the Governor in council, further directs that this diſtinction be extended to the havildars who were preſent, and who may have conſpicuouſly exerted themſelves on the ſame occaſion, with this difference, that the badge ſhall be of ſilver, to be worn on the right arm.

Lieutenant-colonel Williamſon, commanding officer of the firſt battalion third regiment, will tranſmit to the adjutant-general, by the firſt opportunity, the names of the havildars that may be pointed out to him as entitled to the above diſtinction. The above order to be publicly read and explained on the parade of every native corps in the ſervice.

R. Gordon, *Adj. Gen.*

Fort William, *Aug.* 26, 1800.

This morning diſpatches were received by the moſt noble the Governor-general from his Excellency Vice-Admiral Rainier, dated the 11th Auguſt 1800, on board of the *Suffolk*, in Madras roads, from which the following is an extract:

"I have the ſatisfaction to inform your excellency, that his Majeſty's ſhip *Arrogant*, Captain Edward Oſborne, anchored in the roads this morning, with *L'Uni* French privateer, of 30 guns and 250 men, (when taken had 216 on board, the reſt ſent away in prizes,) which Captain Oſborne captured, the 4th inſtant, off Maſulipatam, commanded by Monſieur Jean Francois Hodoul; at the ſame time retook her prize, the ſhip *Friendſhip*, from Calcutta. The brig *Bee*, another prize to the privateer, then in ſight, effected her eſcape.

L'Uni left the Mauritius the 4th of May, and had taken, excluſive of the above, an Engliſh privateer from the Cape of Good Hope, named the *Harriet*, and the ſhip *Helen*, from hence bound to China.

L'Uni ſailed from Mauritius in company with two ſmaller privateers, the object of whoſe cruize, as far as I have yet learnt, was to proceed to Batavia, and from thence to the eaſtward, though ſome of the priſoners have ſaid, one was to have gone to the Gulf of Perſia. As far as the relation of priſoners may be attended to, there does not appear to have been any more privateers fitted out than the three above-mentioned."

By command of the moſt noble the Governor-general in council,

G. H. Barlow, *Chief Sec. to Gov.*

In entering Bencoolen Roads, the *Arniſton* had a rencontre with a French privateer, of which the following are the particulars:

The French privateer ſailed into Bencoolen roads with the *Arniſton*, the former having American colours hoiſted at the mizen-peak, preparing to anchor with thoſe colours ſtill flying. Several boats had put off, but could not fetch the ſuppoſed American; and a boat with the diſpatches and letters from the *Arniſton* had proceeded to the ſhore; from which circumſtance the enemy conjectured that the captain had landed, and that the ſhip had been weakened by the departure of ſome of her hands. Waiting therefore till a ſhort time after the dinner bell had rung, the French national colours were in a moment diſplayed,

where

where the American had before been flying; ſhe then fired a complete broadſide, which was as inſtantaneouſly returned by the *Arniſton* from thirteen twelve-pounders, at that time loaded with *double-headed ſhot:* the privateer finding the Indiaman prepared at all points to receive her, cut her cables and made ſail to the ſouthward; the *Arniſton* alſo cut her cables, and crouded ſail after her, but could not come up with her. The *Arniſton* ſailed from England in company with the *Bombay* Indiaman, long ſince arrived; had been at St. Helena; and ſome days after the action in Bencoolen roads, took her departure for the Streights of Malacca, in proſecution of her voyage to China, giving protection to the American ſhip *Grace* as far as Acheen, where they parted company.

The *Arniſton*, at the time of the action, is reported to have had 30,000l. in ſpecie on board, and to have been but badly manned, when compared with the other Indiamen of the preſent ſeaſon, her crew being nearly two-thirds foreigners.

From the mode and boldneſs of the attack, we are led to ſuppoſe the privateer to be no other than the *Confiance*, now commanded by Surcouf: her force was conjectured to have been twenty-two twelve pounders; ſhe was full of men.

A monument is now erecting to the memory of the late Colonel Bruce, which, when finiſhed, is intended to remind the penſive reader of the honourable actions of that praiſe-worthy character. The late colonel's brother officers, at a diſtance from the preſidency, may be pleaſed to be reminded of ſervices, in which, with the deceaſed, they may have been engaged; and to the junior officer, emulous to tread in the path which leads to honourable diſtinction, a bright example will doubtleſs be acceptable; we have therefore extracted the following from the epitaph:

Over the Remains of
Lieutenant Colonel ROBERT BRUCE,
Commandant of the 3d Battalion of
Bengal Artillery;
Who, in 1771, while yet a youth,
Opened an honourable Career of Service,
In the Cooch Beyhar expedition;
Led the Native Artillery,
In the memorable march acroſs
The Peninſula of India,
From Culpee to Surat;
Acquiring marked approbation
In all the active campaigns of
General Goddard,
From 1778 to 1781;
At the recommendation of Gov. Gen. Haſtings,
Was ſelected in 1782 to direct his Corps,
At the reduction of the Fort of
Bidge-Ghur,
Till that time deemed impregnable;
In 1786, when Peace in India and in Europe
Allowed the enjoyments of home to a Soldier,
Reviſited Britain,
There to leave Impreſſions of
Talents, Honour, and Domeſtic Virtues,
On his Friends, and on his Family,
Permanent on their memories and its gratitude;
But in 1792, when his country called
On his ſtrong ſenſe of military honour,
Reſumed the active duties of the Field;
Was ſent in 1793, by Lord Cornwallis,
To conduct the Bengal Artillery,
Ordered for the ſiege of Pondicherry;
Commanded in 1794, the whole Artillery
In the deciſive Battle of
Beetoreh, in Rohilcund,
With the public thanks of
General Sir Robert Abercrombie;
Continuing in the Field;
From this æra till 4th November 1796,
When at Diggah, near Dinapore,
At the Age of 42,
A fatal Diſeaſe, incident to the Climate,
Deprived the Service of an Excellent Officer,
And Society of one of its brighteſt Ornaments—
This mute memorial of the heart
Is inſcribed.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Aug. 18, 1800.

The moſt noble the Governor-general has made the following appointments, for the purpoſe of carrying into effect the inſtitution of a college at Fort William, under regulation IX. A. D. 1800:

The Rev. David Brown, Provoſt.

The Rev. Claudius Buchanan, A.B. Vice Provoſt.

PROFESSORSHIPS.

Arabic Language and Mahomedan Law, } Lt. John Baillie.

Perſian

Persian Language and Literature,	Lt. Colonel Wm. Kirkpatrick, Frs. Gladwin, and Neil Benj. Edmonstone, Esqrs.
Hindustanee Language,	J. Gilchrist, Esq.
The Regulations and Laws enacted by the Governor-general in Council, &c. for the Civil Government of the British Territories in India,	George Hillaro Barlow, Esq.
Greek, Latin, and English Classics,	The Rev. Claudius Buchanan.

Fort William, Sept. 18, 1800.

The most noble the Governor-general has appointed the Rev. David Brown, Provost, the Rev. C. Buchanan, Vice Provost, G. H. Barlow, Esq. N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. and Lieutenant Colonel W. Kirkpatrick, to be the council for the immediate government, internal regulation and discipline of the college of Fort William.

By order of the most noble the Governor-general, apartments are preparing at Calcutta, for the temporary accommodation of the superior officers of the college of Fort William, for the chambers of such of the students as cannot be lodged in the writers' buildings, for the library, and for the public halls.

The public table for the use of students will be opened in the month of November, and due notice will be given of the day appointed for that purpose.

The lectures in the Arabic, Hindustanee, and Persian languages, will commence in the month of November; due notice will be given of the respective days fixed for the lectures.

The first regular term of the college of Fort William will open on the 6th day of February 1801.

SEPTEMBER.

From the Calcutta Morning Post.

Sept. 12. 1800.

At the commencement of the year 1798, when the gallant, humane, and ever to be lamented Captain Edward Cooke was cruizing with his Majesty's ship *La Sybille* to the eastward of the Streights of Malacca, he sent on shore a party for wood and water at Pollock Harbour, which place, we are given to understand, is situated within seven or eight miles of the port of Magindanao (or Mindanao), the southernmost of the Phillipine Islands. The whole of this party were unfortunately cut off; a circumstance which was attributed by the officers of the *Sybille* to the orders or contrivance of the Sultan of Magindanao. For the perpetration of this act of atrocity, no adequate motive could indeed be assigned. Captain Cooke had at different times received overtures from this Sultan to wood and water at his port; but either from adventitious circumstances, or from prudential motives, had as often declined them. This alone, it was imagined, had excited the jealousy, and provoked the resentment of the Sultan. We have not been able to ascertain what endeavours were used for the restoration of these people, previous to the departure of the *Sybille*; but if we may found a reasonable belief upon the well known character of her late excellent commander, no expedient was left untried, that prudence could dictate, that humanity could suggest, or that valour could accomplish. It would appear, however, that the *Sybille* had left her station on those seas, before any satisfactory intelligence could be obtained of her unfortunate boat's crew: but their supposed fate and sufferings, whatever the imaginations of the rest of their friends on board might have painted them, left a painful impression on the breast of their generous commander.

In August 1798, when Captain Lynch,

Lynch, at that time in command of the *Brisk*, was bound on a trading voyage to the eastward, Captain Cooke earnestly entreated that he would use every possible endeavour to ascertain the fate of his lost and regretted seamen, suggesting to him, at the same time, the means that appeared best calculated to promote the success and fulfil the object of his inquiry.

In pursuance of this humane intention, Captain Lynch used repeated efforts, in the month of November following, to make the port of Magindanao; but owing to a severe stress of weather, found it impossible, at that period, to effect his purpose.

In November last, however, Captain Lynch, in command of the *Bangalore*, bound to Amboyna, touched at Sooloo, a small island S. W. of Magindanao, and nearly midway between it and the Island of Borneo. Here Captain Lynch had the good fortune to meet with a prince, or chief, belonging to Magindanao, from whom he learnt that nine Europeans were at that time in captivity, under the sultan of that island, who used them as slaves, but was willing to ransom them to any English vessel that might eventually touch there.

On receiving this information, Captain Lynch immediately sailed for Magindanao, where he arrived on the 10th of that month. The above intelligence was now confirmed, with the additional intimation, that three of the boat's crew, which had originally consisted of twelve, were slain in the encounter; and that of the remaining nine, one had expired the day preceding that of his arrival.

Captain Lynch having obtained an audience of the sultan, and sued for the liberation of the eight surviving captives, his native Majesty, after some deliberation, demanded 1200 dollars, as the price of their ransom: and in a few hours (so rapid is the growth of extortion!) increased his demand to 1500; which sum, to elude the insatiability of reflecting avarice, Captain Lynch immediately paid.

He then ventured to land five or six thousand dollars worth of piece goods, on the faith of an agreement with the sultan, that he should receive a stipulated quantity of wax in barter. After the landing of these goods, the day being too far advanced to transact any further business, Captain Lynch desired that the redeemed captives might be permitted to accompany him on board; but to his great concern and astonishment at so iniquitous a violation of the treaty, only four of the men were set at liberty for that purpose.

With those four, however, he proceeded on board, and early the next morning sent on shore two officers to bring off the remaining four men, or investigate the cause of their detention. The goods also they were desired to bring back to the ship, unless the proposed barter should be fulfilled without delay. After much fruitless entreaty these gentlemen returned on board, and reported to Captain Lynch, that they had finally been dismissed, under a pretence that it was customary to treat with none but the commander of a vessel. This display of artifice naturally created in the mind of Captain Lynch much serious apprehension. Being well acquainted with the sanguinary disposition of the people he had to deal with, it was not without some hesitation that he again ventured to put himself in their power. His apprehensions were also grounded on an intimation

that he had received, of the natives having learnt that the veſſel had ſtill 800 bales on board, on hearing which they had exhibited ſome alarming ſymptoms of a treacherous deſign to cut her off.

The united impulſe of humanity and reſolution at length, however, overcame all ſcruples. On reaching the ſhore, he was met by ſeveral of the chiefs, whoſe manner of receiving him, and behaviour throughout, were calculated to excite the moſt unwelcome ſuſpicions. Aſſuming a haughty tone of complaint, they inſiſted that the ſum which had been paid to the ſultan was inconſiderable, and by no means equivalent to the expence they had been at, in maintaining the Europeans ſo many months. With a degree of abruptneſs bordering on menace, they demanded a loan of 2000 dollars! promiſing to repay it when Captain Lynch ſhould next touch at their port. Upon theſe conditions alone were the four remaining captives to be liberated, and the goods reſtored. The circumſtances attending this modeſt propoſal were ſuch, however, as convinced Captain Lynch that nothing but an immediate compliance with it could either reſcue his unhappy countrymen from bondage, or extricate himſelf from the moſt imminent danger of his life. When there is no alternative, a deciſion is quickly made. Captain Lynch, therefore, inſtantly compromiſed with the neceſſity of leaving in their poſſeſſion piece goods to the amount of 2000 dollars; and with the utmoſt difficulty, ſkill, and management, ſucceeded in getting the other four Europeans and the remainder of his goods on board; the native chiefs having firſt obtained from him a very ſerious promiſe, that he would come on ſhore the enſuing day, and bring a freſh quantity of goods to barter. Thanks to heaven that treachery and credulity are not always incompatible! Captain Lynch quietly weighed and ſtood off in the night, having previouſly learnt that the ſultan had reſolved on attempting the next day to get poſſeſſion of the ſhip."

On his way to Amboyna, Capt. Lynch fell in with his Majeſty's ſhip *Orpheus*, and had the generous ſatisfaction of delivering over the eight ſeamen whom he had thus nobly redeemed from the moſt diſtreſsful captivity.

This narrative requires no comment. But we cannot refrain from the pleaſure of obſerving, that which every reader will doubtleſs anticipate. He, who has thus bravely riſked his life and fortune in the ſervice of his country, and for the honour of humanity, has a juſt claim to the gratitude, the applauſe, and the admiration of mankind.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, 24th Sept. 1800.

G. O. BY MAJOR GEN. BRAITHWAITE.

The operations of the force employed under the hon. Colonel Welleſley on the frontier of Myſore have been frequently marked by circumſtances which demanded and obtained the applauſe of the commander of the army in chief; but in no inſtance has judgment in the plan, and gallantry in the execution of a military movement, been ſo eminently conſpicuous as in the concluſion of the campaign on the 10th inſtant, when the rebel chief, Dhoondia Waug, baffled by the judicious diſpoſition of Colonel Stevenſon's detachment, in his attempt to eſcape in a northern direction, was intercepted in his retreat at

Coonagal

Coonagal by Colonel Wellefley, with the cavalry of his divifion only, and forced to a decifive action, which terminated in his total defeat and death; Colonel Stevenfon's detachment on the fame day difperfing the remnant of his force, then employed in croffing the Kifhna near Deodroog, and feizing the remaining cannon and baggage of the rebel army.

Major General Braithwaite requefts that Colonel Wellefley will accept his public thanks for the judgment with which his meafures have been planned, and the vigour which has marked every movement of his force. He has particular fatisfaction in publifhing to the army at large the very honourable report Colonel Wellefley has made of Colonel Stevenfon's conduct, and the activity of the detachment under his command, to which that officer attributes the occurrence of the opportunity he feized of forcing Dhoondia to a decifive action: And the commander of the army in chief is happy to record, in honour of his Majefty's 19th and 25th regiments of light dragoons, and the 1ft and 2d regiments of native cavalry, that thofe corps, under Colonel Pater, Majors Patterfon and Blacquiere, and Captains Doveton and Price, compofed the line, whofe rapid charge upon a body of 5000 horfe, formed to receive them, atchieved this glorious conclufion to a campaign, diftinguifhed throughout every ftage of its operations by peculiar and progreffive energy.

The honourable Colonel Wellefley has expreffed his obligation to Lieutenant Colonel Bowfer, for his fervices with his detachment from the fubfidiary force; and reported in the warmeft terms of praife the uniform good conduct of the troops in general, under circumftances of uncommon fatigue and difficulty, incident to the nature of the recent fervice. The advantages derived from the able arrangements of the gentlemen charged with the department of fupply have been pointed out to the particular notice of the commander of the army in chief; and he is happy in adding this record of their merits to the general expreffion of his thanks to the honourable Colonel Wellefley, and the army employed under his orders on the recent fervice on the frontiers of Myfore.

Capture of the French Privateer La Clariffe, *Capt. Le Meme, by his Majefty's fhip* Leopard, *Admiral Blankett.*

On the 31ft ultimo, arrived at Bombay his Majefty's fhip *Leopard*, bearing the flag of Admiral Blankett, accompanied by her prize *La Clariffe*, Captain Le Meme, which they captured on their paffage; the *Clariffe* gave chafe to the *Leopard*, fuppofing her to have been an Indiaman from Mocha; the admiral did not try to deceive them, but permitted her to come fufficiently near to make fure of his prize. When the privateer found out her miftake, fhe crouded all fail to effect her efcape; but feveral of the *Leopard*'s fhot having gone through her, fhe ftruck her flag: during the chafe, fhe had thrown all her guns overboard, and fawed her gunwales in two in feveral places, to increafe her rate of failing; fhe mounted twelve guns, fix and eight-pounders, and two thirty-fix pound carronades, with a crew of upwards of one hundred and feventy men, of different defcriptions.

The *Clariffe* has been near four months from the Ifle of France; her firft cruize was to the Streights of

of Sunda, where falling in twice with an American frigate that gave them chaſe, they were compelled to quit their ſtation, and directed their courſe towards Bencoolen.

During the time Admiral Blankett was chaſing the *Clariſſe*, ſhe not only threw her guns overboard, but cut her anchors from the bows; all her ſmall arms were thrown over, an azimuth compaſs, and, in ſhort, every thing that could in the ſmalleſt degree be of ſervice to the captors.

Particulars of the Capture of the ſhip Helen, *commanded by Captain Stewart, belonging to Meſſrs. Bruce, Fawcett and Co. of Bombay.*

On the 9th of July the *Helen* ſailed from Madras, at half paſt ten *a. m.*; the wind being ſoutherly, ſhe purſued her courſe cloſe hauled to the eaſtward; at ten *p. m.* ſhe paſſed a ſhip to leeward, ſtanding to the eaſtward; the ſtranger tacked between twelve and one, and was coming up very faſt with the *Helen*; at half paſt one ſhe hailed her, and aſked the ſhip's name, and from whence ſhe came? being ſatisfied with their anſwers to theſe queſtions, the commander of the *Helen* aſked the ſtranger's name? upon which they anſwered, a French privateer, and deſired him to ſtrike his colours, or they would ſink him. Captain Stewart, ſeeing no probability of effecting his eſcape, or of hazarding a conteſt with any hopes of ſucceſs, ordered his colours to be hauled down, and the ſhip was taken poſſeſſion of by a party from *L'Uni* French privateer, mounting four eighteen-pounders, and twenty-four twelve-pounders, manned with 280 men. She failed from the Iſle of France on the 8d of May, and had taken at the Sychelles the *Henrietta* Engliſh privateer, belonging to Mr. Hogan at the Cape, and her prize, a ſlave ſhip from Mozambique.

BOMBAY, *Sept.* 4, 1800.

Information having this day reached the preſidency, of the intention formed by our fellow-ſubjects at home, to perpetuate, by a naval monument, the glorious victories of the Britiſh navy, to be erected as the ſole effuſion of Britiſh gratitude by general and voluntary ſubſcription; it is propoſed to give, by public contributions, a proof of our immediate participation in theſe honourable ſentiments; and it is not doubted that they will continue to manifeſt the loyalty, liberality, and affection that has ever diſtinguiſhed the ſettlement of Bombay; their regard for the mother country, which, as the miniſter on a ſimilar occaſion of Indian patriotiſm obſerved, neither time nor abſence can diminiſh; their attachment to the Britiſh crown; their veneration for its grand ſupporter, the navy of England, and their regret for their brave, but not unfortunate countrymen, who have periſhed in its defence.

Subſcriptions for this purpoſe will be received by James Smith, eſq. to be remitted to the treaſurer in England.

Jonathan Duncan,	*Rupees*, 500
W. Syer,	200
James Rivett,	200
William Page,	200
R. Ricards,	100
R. Bowles,	100
R. Nicholſon,	200
P. S. Maiſter,	100
Robert Gordon,	50
James Fiſher,	50
Alexander Adamſon,	100
Charles Forbes,	100
James Kerr,	50
Henry Woodington,	50
H. Fawcett, ten guineas.	
Robert Henſhaw,	126

Robert

Robert Kitson,	Rupees, 100
S. Halliday,	100
James Smith,	100
Alexander Gray,	50
J. Elphinston,	50
H. S. Pearson,	50
H. Forrester Constable,	50
James Law,	50
S. Wilson,	50
W. Moir,	50

OCTOBER.

Extract of a letter, giving the Particulars of the Loss of the Ship Bhavani, *Capt. Carse, late of Calcutta.*

Our voyage was uncommonly tedious from St. Helena; and owing to Sir Thomas Williams having carried us too far to the eastward, in crossing the line, we were a long time becalmed upon the coast of Africa.—The passage, had we still persevered in endeavouring to get within the Cape de Verd islands, would have been next to miraculous. This deviation from the common track not only led us astray in one instance, but when we came to the northern limit of the trade wind, we had unavoidably fallen out of our track, and were a second time totally becalmed for a long time.

This latter calm was succeeded by a gale of wind, which ceased only at the dissolution of the *Bhavani*; it began to blow in the latitude of 38° N. and continued with such violence from the W. N. W. and N. W. that we were obliged to scud before it, and were unavoidably separated from the commodore, with whom we however fell in again a few days after, and steered for the Channel.

In the lat. of 48° 50′ or 49°, in the afternoon, the commodore made our signal for the lat. and lon. which was answered; these agreed with his observations. We had sounded in the forenoon of the same day in 88 fathoms: we now bore away for the Channel, in company with the *Endymion*, *London*, and *Kingston*; owing to the very bad weather, and the commodore at about eight *p. m.* altering his course, the haze then so thick that we could not see a mile in any direction, we lost sight of him.

We hauled up to the southward immediately, and burned blue lights, one of which was answered, and we steered for it. At four *a. m.* we fired a gun, which was also returned ahead (E. S. E.); at daylight we saw the *London*, *Kingston*, *Endymion*, and another ship of war, in company with them, under easy sail standing for Plymouth; we made all sail possible to join them, by letting out the reefs and setting all the small sails.

In the afternoon it blew fresh in squalls, and we split our jib; a lugger from the French coast at this time steering for our wake. Having shifted our torn sail, we again made sail upon the ship, and continued under a very heavy press in the intervals between the squalls, sailing nine knots, one port free.

Towards the dusk we observed the *Endymion* made sail, and, in company with another ship of war, went into Plymouth; we, with the other ships, stood after him, and at 8 *p. m.* saw the Eddystone at about one mile's distance; the night being hazy and tempestuous, we continued our course up the Channel. At two in the morning it blew violently in squalls, with hail, and we were obliged to furl all our sails; at three we hove too; in the morning at dawn we veered and set our foresail, and close reefed mizen topsail; passed several luggers.

We observed that, although the ship was going very fast through the

the water, ſhe did not paſs the land with equal velocity; at ſun-ſet on the 7th November, we ſet Duſl-ſtone-Head, bearing N. N. W. and were ſteering E.S.E. at eleven in the ſame evening we ſounded, and continued ſounding every hour.—At two in the morning I was called upon deck, it then blowing with the moſt exceſſive violence, and learned that the ſhip was in 14 fathoms water, and was then ſhoaling, ſuppoſed to be upon the Engliſh coaſt, ſet there by the flood. We veered ſeveral times, but, as my duty was forward, I cannot ſay how we ſtood upon each tack, except that it was cloſe upon a wind; the wind about N. W.; by W. we continued to ſhoal out water until day-light, when we had nine fathoms, and ſaw the land bearing from N. N. E. to S. S. W. the neareſt part of it about 3 or 4 miles; ſoon after we ſaw the French colours hoiſted, and the batteries upon the ſhore opened their fire upon us; we veered once more, and in veering we conſiderably leſſened our diſtance from the ſurf, which was breaking upon the beach at a mile's diſtance. All ſail poſſible was made upon the ſhip, and every attempt that prudence and experience could dictate, was uſed for her preſervation; but the wind having moderated, and the very heavy ground-ſwell breaking frequently over the ſhip in large ſeas, together with the tide then ſetting upon the ſhore, rendered every attempt uſeleſs.

No hope now remained of preſerving the ſhip but ſuch as we could expect from the anchors: and this laſt effort (after endeavouring to get ſhip upon the other tack, ſhe having fallen off point by point on this) was thought by us all the only one that now remained; the ſails were clued up, and the beſt bower anchor dropped in five fathoms, upon a bottom of gravel and ſand; we veered to two-thirds of a cable, and immediately parted. The other bower was now cut from the bows, and before ſhe felt its effect, ſhe ſtruck the ground, (the batteries ſtill continuing to fire); the ſecond ſhock was dreadful, and ſeemed to forbode the ſpeedy diſſolution of the ſhip.

Our endeavours were now called for the preſervation of the lives of the crew, and we thought proper to cut the cable, to let the ſhip drive as far upon the beach as poſſible, as no hope ſeemed, in the preſent ſtate of things, to preſent itſelf. We then hoiſted our pinnace, and, as no attempt was uſed to prevent any perſons ſaving their lives, eleven men jumped into her, and left the ſhip; ſhe, the boat, almoſt immediately upſet, and we had the mortification to ſee them periſh, without being able to render them any aſſiſtance. The ſhip continued to beat with violence; the forts now ceaſed firing, and immenſe crowds of peaſants flocked to the beach;—all attempts to get the long-boat out would have been uſeleſs, as ſhe could not have gained the ſhore through the ſurf which now ſurrounded us.—At two *p. m.* the ſurf had moderated, and the tide had fallen conſiderably.—I now propoſed to carry a line to the ſhore, and left the ſhip in a ſmall boat, accompanied by the third officer and two ſea-cunnies; fortunately we all reached the ſhore alive, and were well received by ſome French officers, who had collected themſelves upon the beach to protect our landing. Hitherto the people on board had continued pretty ſober, and excepting the moſt abject and degrading fear, we had no cauſe to complain of their conduct; but they now endeavoured, amidſt the confuſion attending

attending our ſituation, to drown their fears in plunder and intoxication. Captain Carſe generouſly told them, that he had no deſire to ſave any part of his property; that if they could be ſaved, thoſe who could get them to the ſhore were welcome to them; but he little knew that, previous to this, much had been conveyed, as well as his time-keeper, into the pinnace by his own ſervants, who had periſhed.

No part of our property was ſaved to us. At five *p. m.* the paſſengers, and thoſe of the crew who were not too drunk, got to the ſhore; in half an hour after the mainmaſt went, and carried the mizenmaſt and the whole of the poop with it. During the night the remaining part of the ſhip's company were ſaved, by the vigilance and exertion of the French; and they indeed deſerved the greateſt credit, for they found many on board to appearance dead, but who were only in the laſt ſtage of beſtial intoxication.

Of the whole ſhip's company, 24 men periſhed, and, I am ſorry to add, that the greater part were Europeans. Upon our landing we were immediately made priſoners of war, and were conveyed to Valenciennes. We were allowed to leave France on the 10th January, and arrived in London on the 12th at night.

Extract of Particulars relative to the Capture of the ſhip Prize, *of Calcutta, by the* Confiance, *Captain Surcouf.*

We left the pilot on the 11th of September, and proceeded to the ſouthward, working againſt freſh ſoutherly winds and ſqually weather with little ſucceſs, owing to a heavy head ſea, and ſtrong eaſterly current. On the 17th, finding the ſhip too light to carry ſufficiency of ſail in ſuch ſtrong breezes, we thought it moſt prudent to ſtrike eight of our ten guns into the hold; and in conſequence found that it not only enabled us to carry more ſail, but greatly improved our rate of ſailing. On the 18th we were abreaſt of Ganjam; on the 19th at day-light we ſaw a veſſel in the ſouthward ſtanding to the northward; at that time we took no further notice of her, ſuppoſing her to be a ſmall veſſel ſteering towards the Sand-heads; and the wind coming off the land, which enabled us to lay our courſe, we began to make ſail as faſt as poſſible; at ſeven the ſtranger, which we obſerved to be a remarkable faſt ſailer, was almoſt abreaſt of us; at half paſt ſeven ſhe tacked, and at eight we could ſee her hull completely from the deck.

We now began to form ſuſpicions reſpecting her; ſhe had not the appearance of a merchantman, and we were ſoon convinced was not one, not only by her ſuddenly putting about, but from her very faſt rate of ſailing. At half paſt eight ſhe hoiſted Engliſh colours; at nine we could diſtinguiſh a regular tier of guns, and that ſhe was crowded with men. We were then convinced that ſhe was a privateer, and being certain that there was neither any chance of running away from a veſſel which ſailed ſo amazingly faſt, or of defending ourſelves (even had our guns been on deck) againſt ſo ſuperior a force, we, after a ſhort time, reſorted to the only expedient we thought gave a probability of ſucceſs, which was to wear ſhip, and ſeemingly prepare for action, hoping that manœuvre might intimidate the enemy. I am ſorry to ſay they were too confident of their own ſtrength to be ſo eaſily frightened; for they immediately hauled down the Engliſh, hoiſted French colours, and fired a gun to windward,

ward, which we not anfwering, they came alongfide, and hailing us, ordered us to ftrike to the *Confiance*, Captain Surcouf. We were obliged, of courfe, to obey the fummons; they then boarded us, and took poffeffion of the fhip. I was immediately turned on board the privateer, and after me the 1ft, 2d, and 4th officers, with the paffengers, fea-cunnies, and every perfon of whom it was poffible they could entertain the leaft dread. They afterwards took every neceffary which they ftood in need of, and difpatched the *Prize* in the afternoon of the 20th to the Ifle of France, with the 3d officer, 50 lafcars, and about 35 Frenchmen to navigate her.

Captain Surcouf then fteered for Ganjam, off which he arrived and anchored on the 22d; finding three fmall veffels in the roads, he hoifted out his boats and took poffeffion of them. After writing on fhore for boats to take us out, which could not come owing to a heavy furf, and hoifting a cartel flag, he fent us on board two of them. The third he burnt, becaufe fhe had on board Englifh colours and was coppered. Next morning boats being fent off, we landed, to the number of fixty-nine, with all the baggage that we had faved—I fay faved, for though Captain Surcouf treated us with great politenefs, and gave ftrict orders againft opening our trunks, and pilfering, the Frenchmen neverthelefs privately took feveral things from us. From me they unluckily managed to get my efcruitore, containing all my papers, and what ready cafh I had, which might have diftreffed us not a little, had we not fallen into a place where we found gentlemen who treated us with every attention that people in diftrefs require.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Colonial Affembly, Sitting of the 1ot Thermidor, 8th Year.

Addrefs of the Colonial Affembly to the Colony of the Ifle of France.

CITIZENS,

The Governor-general Malartic is no more. Our vows were breathed forth for the prefervation of him who was the preferver of thefe colonies; who maintained them in peace and union; and who, during the courfe of a long government, made his authority at once beloved and refpected. Our vows have proved unavailing; the hand of death has feized him. You will tranfmit his memory to your children, and with it the remembrance of that aufpicious day in which he was hailed by you as the father of the colony. May his name be perpetuated amongft us, and may it ferve as a fignal to which we may all rally for the common defence, and for the maintenance of internal tranquillity! May that univerfal fentiment of grief now felt by all, be to all a new principle of unity and concord! The general intereft and the fafety of the colony unceafingly enforce this fentiment. Citizens, General Mengallon is called by the law to fucceed General Malartic. We have received, in your name, his folemn promife to devote himfelf to the interefts of the colony, and to regard its prefervation as his moft inviolable duty.

The colonial affembly refolves, that the prefent addrefs be pofted up in all the communes: it refolves alfo, that all the members do attend the funeral of Gen. Malartic. A general mourning is ordered to take place throughout the colony; and, conformably thereto, all perfons holding public offices are to wear a crape on the left arm till the 30th of

of the present month. The theatre is to be shut for three days. A monument shall be erected in honour of General Malartic at the expence of the colony. (Signed)

C. A. Chauvet,
President of the Colonial Assembly.

PROCLAMATION.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

To the Inhabitants of the Isle of France.

CITIZENS,

The colony has sustained a great and grievous loss. The virtuous General Malartic has terminated his career.

Unfortunately obliged to enter upon my administration after a man whose virtues have fixed the public attachment, gratitude, and veneration, I feel, to their full extent, the importance of the duties I have to fulfil.

If the desire of doing well be one means of attaining that end, I have at least that pretension to hope I may effect it.

The general interest I shall ever make my law, and a spirit of order, conciliation, and justice, the principle of my conduct.

The Isle of France may reckon confidently upon finding in me a sincere friend and zealous defender. (Signed)

Mengallon,
General of Division.

Port North-West, Isle of France, 10th Thermidor, 8th year of the French Republic.

PROCLAMATION.

French Establishment to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

To the National Guards of the Isle of France.

CITIZENS,

General Malartic is no more. You have lost your guide and your friend. Surrounded by enemies, the defence of the Isle of France is committed to you.

The inhabitants, their property, the dearest interests, and the honour of the colony, are confided to your courage, which will never flinch.

Honoured in serving and fighting with you, I shall endeavour to deserve your confidence, and shall be ready to die at your head for the defence and the honour of the colony.

We are neither deficient in numbers nor in courage; the brave inhabitants of the Isle of France are well known, and when occasion shall serve, will make themselves doubly esteemed by their enemies.

My plans of defence are ready; what remains to be done for the completion of our preparations is so little, that, by a prudent combination of measures, we can have nothing to fear, if confidence, valour and good-will are our guides— it would be a mutual injustice to suppose they are not.

Live the republic.

Live the brave defenders of the Isle of France. (Signed)

Mengallon,
The Governor-General.

Port North-West, 13th Thermidor, 8th year of the French Republic.

The latter end of September last, a most gallant exploit was performed by the boats of the squadron under Capt. Hotham, cruizing off the Isle of France, cutting out of the inner harbour the ship *Sea Nymph*, under Hamburgh colours. The particulars are as follow:

"This ship was discovered by the squadron early in the morning, close under Cannoneer's Point, with light airs of wind off the land; and notwithstanding every exertion of each ship, they could not prevent her from getting close under the batteries, although the *Lancaster*

Lancaster fired feveral broadfides at her: She was fupported by a number of fhot from the fhore; and the boats from the privateers in the harbour towed her into fhelter about noon.

"Captain Hotham was now determined not to part with her, notwithftanding they had fucceeded fo far as to get her into the inner-harbour, protected by a chain of batteries, and three privateers ready for fea. At fun-fet the boats of the fquadron were hoifted out, well manned and armed with volunteers; but notwithftanding every precaution was ufed to prevent the enemy from perceiving our intentions, it was foon made known to the captain of the port that the Englifh had their boats out, and fuppofed for the purpofe of cutting out this fhip; in confequence of which a party of forty foldiers was fent on board her from the fhore, and all the batteries manned, ready to prevent a furprife; at the fame time, three boats were ordered from the port to tow her ftill farther up the harbour.

"It appears from the fupercargo's account, that he was ordered to go on board his fhip by the municipality, juft as it was dark, when he found his fhip in poffeffion of the French troops, and the boats in the act of towing her farther up; that he had not been on board more than fix minutes, before fix Englifh boats were difcovered clofe alongfide, and a dreadful fire commenced on all fides immediately; but, in a few minutes, the Britifh tars had poffeffion of her, and moft of the Frenchmen killed or wounded.—They inftantly cut the rope by which the French boats were towing, and fent their own boats in their ftead.

"They towed the fhip's head round, and made fail on her, the wind being direct out; upon which a moft tremendous fire was opened upon them, not only from the batteries, with fhot and fhells, but from the privateers, of which they had to pafs within piftol-fhot. By the bravery and good management of the Britifh feamen, fhe was foon without their reach; although the fhip was much difabled, and her mafts and rigging cut to pieces, with the lofs of eight feamen killed and wounded. The firft lieutenant of the *Lancafter* loft his arm. The flaughter among the French was great, even from their own guns. She arrived at the Cape on the 18th October, with feveral other prizes of fmall value."

Extract from a letter, dated Ongole, 29th October 1800.

We have experienced fuch exceeding heavy rain at Ongole, for the laft twenty-four days, that the furface of the country exhibits one entire fheet of water.

On the 19th inftant, about ten minutes after four o'clock *a. m.* the wind blew a hurricane, when fuddenly we felt a fevere fhock of an earthquake, which kept the earth in continued agitation for nearly a minute. It fhook down many houfes, but I believe no perfon was killed in confequence.

The earthquake was introductory to a fcene the moft painful to my feelings to defcribe: At about eight o'clock laft night the wind began to blow ftrongly, with rain; and in about two hours the wind and rain increafed fo violently, that the doors and windows were blown open, and fhivered to atoms.

In this dreadful fituation it would have been advifeable to have quitted our houfes for the open plain, but that was impoffible, as no one could ftand

ftand for a moment againft the impetuofity of the hurricane, nor could an object be obferved at a yard's diftance. We trufted in this dilemma to Omnipotence for protection, and placing ourfelves in the ftrongeft fituations we could think of, we continually heard the trees and walls falling around us.

The inceffant loud claps of thunder, the vivid lightning, the ftrength of the wind, and uncommonly heavy rain, were fuch as the oldeft inhabitants never before experienced. The wind blew from the N.E. and continued till two o'clock this morning, when we had an interval of calm till three o'clock, during which we were employed in endeavouring to extricate our cattle from the ruins of the fallen buildings.

At three o'clock the ftorm recommenced from the S. E. and if poffible with increafed violence, and the houfes being at this time all unroofed, we remained till day-break expofed to its utmoft fury.

When day-light appeared, nothing but death and deftruction caught the eye in every direction. The ground was covered with dead cattle, birds, and fallen houfes; and trees, even the largeft bannian trees, have not efcaped; indeed there is fcarcely a tree left in the diftrict. It is melancholy to obferve the devaftation in the villages, and the inhabitants labouring to remove their families and cattle from the ruins. Three officers, proceeding to their deftination, have been detained here by the weather for fome days.

Extract of a letter from Mafulipatam, 30th October.

On the 28th, about two *p. m.* a violent gale of wind, with rain, fet in from the N. W. which at feven in the evening came round to N. E. from which point we were affailed by a moft heavy ftorm of wind and rain. In lefs than an hour the fouth glacis was entirely covered with water, and the greateft part of the fort completely inundated.

The ftorm ceafed about five o'clock the next morning, to the great joy of the fuffering inhabitants, whofe hardfhips are hardly to be defcribed.

On afcending the ramparts, I beheld all around me fallen houfes, trees torn up by the roots, and large veffels on dry land; the fmaller veffels were either funk or ftove to pieces: but I do not hear of more than two lives loft; they were natives, and were loft with a paddy boat near the Bar.

All the bridges are carried away, except the one at the main guard. The hurricane was equally fevere all along the coaft, and we much fear that Coringa, from its fituation, is totally deftroyed. Paddapatam, Golahpolam, and Samuldevt, are nearly deftroyed. The excellent houfe at the latter place, which General Brathwaite had generoufly dedicated to the ufe of travellers, has fuffered confiderably by the ftorm.

NOVEMBER.

FORT WILLIAM, *Nov.* 11, 1800.
Extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 15th of July 1800, publifhed by Order of the Governor-General in Council.

In order to avert the confequences to be apprehended from a fcanty crop of grain this feafon in thefe kingdoms, we naturally look to India as capable of adminiftering to our wants, by affording, as upon a former occafion, fupplies of rice and other grain; with that view, we

we are desirous that every encouragement should be given to individuals to induce them to send grain from thence to this country, and which, if undertaken immediately after the receipt of this letter, their importation may arrive here within twelve months from this date, which, in case of a deficiency in the expected crops, would come most opportunely before the produce of the harvest of next year could be brought into consumption. Ships employed on this service will be permitted to carry out return cargoes from hence, of the same description as usually allowed to country-built ships.

By command of the most noble the Governor-general in council,

G. H. Barlow, *Chief Sec.*

COLLEGE AT FORT WILLIAM.

Lectures will commence from Monday the 24th of November, and will be continued to the end of the year, in the Arabic, Persian, and Hindustanee languages, viz.

Arabic — On Mondays and Thursdays, at eleven o'clock. First Lecture on Monday the 24th.

Persian—On Tuesdays and Saturdays, at ten o'clock. First Lecture on Tuesday the 25th.

Hindustanee — On Wednesdays and Fridays, at nine o'clock. First Lecture on Wednesday the 26th.

The public table will be opened for the use of the students on Monday the 24th.

Students who have subscribed their names in the lecture-book, are exempted, by order of the most noble the Governor-general in council, from all other public duties.

The public library being now founded, the names of any persons who may think fit to make donations of books to the college, will be recorded in a register to be kept of the names of the benefactors to the institution.

David Brown, *Provost.*

Provost's Chambers,
Council House Street, Nov. 15, 1800.

The following melancholy circumstance occurred a short time since on the coast:—A native schoolmaster, accompanied by twenty-one boys, his scholars, was passing a branch of the Pallar river, not far from Wallajahbad: at the time of these unfortunates having reached the bank of the river, its bed was nearly dry, and they consequently expected to pass it without the smallest danger: the heavy rains, however, had accumulated into a large and extensive body of water above the pass, which suddenly breaking through its embankment, rushed impetuously down, and overwhelmed the unsuspecting schoolmaster, and his innocent pupils, with immediate destruction: two boys, with their master, alone reached the opposite bank of the river, but one of them was so much exhausted, that he died in a few minutes after he had reached the shore. The poor schoolmaster stood upon the bank, and gazed upon his dying pupils, in all the agonies of despair; "and who," said he, "shall tell this dreadful tale to the fathers and to the mothers of these children? I never can." After this pathetic exclamation, he stood some few moments, exhibiting a speechless figure of unutterable grief, then plunged into the flood, and instantly perished.

The surviving boy soon recovered, and carried the afflicting tale to the house of the schoolmaster, when his wife, with that desperation which sometimes marks the otherwise mild character of the Asiatic, threw herself into a deep well,

well, and was drowned before any aſſiſtance could be given.

Diſpatch from Captain CANNING, *Commander of the Hon. Company's Frigate the* Nonſuch, *received on the 17th inſtant.*

To JOHN SHORE, *Eſq.*
Secretary to the Marine Board.

SIR,

In obedience to the Board's orders, which I received on the 13th of October at Saugur roads, I immediately weighed, and purſued a courſe in a direction I judged it moſt probable to fall in with the Hon. Company's late ſhip *Kent*, and the enemy's cruizer *La Confiance*; I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, for the Board's information, that the *Nonſuch* fell in with *La Confiance*, Monſ. Surcouf commander, on the 22d of October, at eight *a. m.* in latitude 16° 46′ N. and longitude 85° 56′ E. of Greenwich, when he was perceived from the main-top-gallant-yard, ſtanding to the N. E. The *Nonſuch* immediately gave chaſe, and came up within reach of the enemy's ſtern-chaſers at half paſt four *p. m.* at which period he commenced a teaſing fire from his ſtern-chaſe guns, many of which ſhot paſſed between our maſts, and ſome through our ſails and colours, without doing the ſmalleſt injury. I deſiſted for a length of time from firing our bow-chaſers, in hopes that I ſhould have been able to cloſe with him within piſtol ſhot; but my endeavours were not crowned with ſucceſs, for the enemy perceiving my intention, and the wind decreaſing ſuddenly, immediately cut away his anchors from his bows, and hove all his guns overboard, except his ſtern-chaſers, which immediately increaſed his rate of ſailing, ſo much ſo, that I perceived the *Nonſuch* was dropping faſt aſtern. I then directed our bow-chaſe guns to be fired, but had not the good fortune to carry away any of his maſts or yards; but it was perceived that our ſhot went through his hull, and alſo, ſome of the bulwark and timber of his quarter floating cloſe paſt us; both ſhips were under a crowd of ſteering-ſails and royals, going nearly eight knots. The approach of the evening, with very ſqually weather during the night, increaſed his diſtance a-head of us, in the morning, at day-light, to ten or twelve miles; when about noon, the Hon. Company's *Bombay* frigate heaving in ſight to the ſouthward and joining in the chaſe, made the enemy alter his courſe, ſo as to enable us at ſun-ſet to get nearly within gun-ſhot. The night proving very dark and hazy (and which made it very difficult to obſerve the enemy's motions with our night glaſſes), with frequent ſhifts of wind in the enemy's favour, enabled him to alter his courſe hourly, and which he did ſixteen points from S. S. W. to N. N. E. and was at day-light on the morning of the 24th, five or ſix leagues in the wind's eye of the *Nonſuch*, and at ſun-ſet could not be perceived from any of our maſt-heads; I therefore now conſidered any further purſuit fruitleſs, and at eight *p. m.* bore up and ſhaped my courſe to the ſouthward, in hopes of falling in with the *Kent*.

On Tueſday the 28th of October, at noon, having arrived in the latitude preſcribed in the Board's orders, without having had the good fortune to fall in with the *Kent*, bore up and ſteered for the Sand Heads, where I arrived on the 14th inſtant, and proceeded immediately to Saugur, agreeable to the Board's

Board's orders of the 31ſt ult. and where I ſhall await their further pleaſure, and uſe every diſpatch in making readineſs for ſea.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

J. CANNING, *Commander*.

Hon. Company's Frigate Nonſuch, off Saugur Point, 16th Nov. 1800.

N. B. *La Confiance* is a remarkable beautiful veſſel, ſets very low upon the water, had then black ſides with yellow moulding poſts, were concealed with a French ſtern all black, and a new red vane at her main-top-gallant-maſt-head, very ſquare yards, and taunt maſts, very upright, without the ſmalleſt rake forward or aft; her ſails were all quite new, and cut French faſhion; her royals very ſmall and remarkable, having a great roach and ſteering-ſails very ſquare: the many and various manœuvres the enemy made during the chaſe were performed with great expedition and correctneſs.

By command of the moſt noble the Governor-general in council,

G. H. BARLOW.
Chief Sec.

FORT WILLIAM, *Nov.* 25, 1800.

Advices were yeſterday received of the arrival of the hon. Company's ſhip *Phœnix*, commanded by Capt. William Moffat, at the Sand Heads, on the 21ſt inſtant.

The following extracts from a diſpatch from Captain Moffat, to the moſt noble the Governor-general in council, are publiſhed by his lordſhip's command:

"I beg leave to inform you, that the hon. Company's ſhip *Phœnix*, under my command, in lat. 20° 15′ N. and long. 91° 18′ E. on the 10th Nov. at eight *a. m.* captured the French privateer *General Malartic*, of 14 guns, two of them 42 pound carronades, and 120 men, commanded by citizen Jean Duterte, out five months from the Mauritius.

"I am much obliged to my officers and ſhip's company for their activity in ſhifting the priſoners, and to the officers of his Majeſty's 88th regiment, and the other gentlemen on board, for their aſſiſtance in ſecuring and keeping watch over them.

"The privateer came up under Engliſh colours, with intention to board us; ſhe is a fine new coppered ſhip, of 150 tons burthen, pierced for 18 guns, and ſails remarkably faſt; but her maſts and rigging being in a very bad condition, the former full of ſhot holes, they were carried away in a ſtorm at N. N. W. in the night of the 13th, in which we ſplit moſt of our ſails, and drove from the Sand Heads to leeward of Point Palmyras. We have been obliged to tow her ever ſince.

"One man only was hurt on board the *Phœnix*, by the recoil of a carronade, by which his leg was broken. Citizen Duterte, with 111 of his crew, are on board the *Phœnix*."

On the preceding evening, a ſuſpicious veſſel having been diſcovered from the *Phœnix*, ſhe was in conſequence duly prepared at all points for the reception of the ſtranger, which, when on the next morning ſhe had approached within a ſhort diſtance under Engliſh colours, was hailed by the *Phœnix*, with a demand to what nation ſhe belonged? "Engliſh," was the reply. A requiſition followed from the *Phœnix* that a boat ſhould be ſent on board of her; but this being evaſively anſwered, and not complied with by the privateer, (now plainly

plainly ascertained to be such,) the word of command to fire was given on board the *Phœnix*, and seven twelve-pounders, double shotted, were poured into the *Malartic*.—By this discharge the English ensign was carried away, and the tri-coloured flag, hoisted for a moment in its place, was immediately afterwards lowered down again,* in token of surrender.

The passengers and troops on board the *Phœnix* were most judiciously quartered on the poop, and in the waste, in a way that kept them entirely concealed from the privateer, which, suspecting her to be a country ship, had approached for the purpose of boarding. Suddenly jumping up when the orders to fire were given, their numbers and state of preparation so alarmed and surprized the enemy, that he in an instant struck his colours. Resistance, in any event, would not have availed, the *Phœnix* being fully prepared for a much more formidable force than her actual opponent.

The *Mermaid*, Captain Garden, from this port to Rangoon, was the last capture made by the *Malartic*. Having plundered her, and taken out the main and mizen masts; after some days detention, she suffered the *Mermaid* to proceed to her destined port. Prior to this event, the *Malartic* had fought a long and desperate action with an American ship, supposed the *Rebecca*, from Calcutta, in which two surgeons, the boatswain, and several of the crew belonging to the former, were killed.

Extract of Particulars relative to the Engagement between the Albatross *and* L'Adele.

We sailed in the *Albatross*, Capt. Waller, from Bombay; but, meeting with bad weather and contrary winds, it was not until the that we made Ceylon, and were informed by a Danish ship that we spoke off Point de Galle, of the *Confiance* and *Malartic*'s depredations on our commerce in the Bay. We crowded all sail; and the winds being favourable in general, we had got as far to the northward as 58° 30' N. about ¾ past midnight on the 18th, at which time we perceived a strange sail to windward, whose manœuvres soon gave us reason to suppose her to be an enemy, and which, being a brig, we imagined to be the *Malartic*. The *Albatross* was immediately cleared for action, and tacked with an intention of standing up for the enemy, who soon after was perceived bearing down on us. The night was very dark and cloudy, with light variable winds. Both vessels carefully concealed their lights; not the least glimpse could be seen on board of either. Passing to windward on the contrary tack, he wore, and hauled up under our lee quarter within half pistol-shot, at the same time firing two guns to bring us to. Suspecting that it might probably be his Majesty's armed vessel *Mongoose*, we hailed to know, and were answered, "*L'Adele*, a French privateer; heave to, lower your top-sails down, and send your boat on board." To which Captain Waller replied, "Yes, we will be on board very soon;" and giving orders to fire, the *Albatross*'s broadside was immediately discharged at him, and it was instantly returned.

*He was then upon our lee beam, but, after some manœuvring, got upon our weather one, and which we did not take any pains to prevent, as we could easily perceive his intention was to board us, a circum-

circumſtance we rather wiſhed than dreaded, being very well prepared to receive him. After nearly half an hour's action, he laid us alongſide, diſcharged his broadſide, and attempted to board us in the ſmoke; but no ſooner did they attempt it than our ſailors thruſt them back with the point of the bayonet and boarding pikes. Capt. Waller obſerving one of the Frenchmen mounting our main rigging, thruſt a boarding pike into his breaſt, and he immediately fell backwards into the privateer. They now began to fly from their quarters, and our people were eager to board in their turn; for which purpoſe ſeveral gallant fellows attempted to laſh his bowſprit to our main rigging, one of whom received a muſket-ball in his arm, while endeavouring to perform this piece of ſervice; but the ſhip's pitching carried away the laſhings, and, in ſpite of every effort on our part to prevent it, he dropped aſtern, made all the ſail he could, and ran for it, being now pretty well convinced that he had not a harmleſs merchantman to deal with, but a very different kind of veſſel.

Our ſailors, inflamed with ſucceſs, and the ideas of victory and prize-money, very ſoon made all ſail in chaſe, and we had the ſatisfaction to find that we gained faſt upon the enemy. In about half an hour both veſſels laid each other alongſide, as it were by mutual conſent, diſcharging their broadſides into one another, at a time when the muzzles of the guns touched. Several were killed and wounded on both ſides, and conſiderable damage done; but nothing could now damp the courage of our ſailors, which was worked up to the higheſt pitch, and they were boarding in all parts, when the Frenchmen hailed for quarter, ſtruck, and was taken poſſeſſion of by Mr. Lambert, firſt lieutenant of the *Albatroſs.*

On board the *Albatroſs* one marine and one ſeaman were killed, (this laſt belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip *Braave;*) and ſix wounded, one of whom belonged to the *Braave*, and one to the *Centurion. L'Adele* loſt ſix killed and thirteen wounded.

On going on board the *Albatroſs*, Surcouf preſented his ſword to Capt. Waller, who politely reſtored it with the handſome compliment, that "he could not think of depriving him of a weapon which, it had been evinced, he ſo well knew how to uſe." Every civility and attention have been ſhown to Surcouf and his officers by Captain Waller and the lieutenants of the *Albatroſs*.

L'Adele is a beautiful little veſſel, mounting ten 4 and two 6 pounders, recently fitted out at Nantz, well found, and in every reſpect qualified for the ſervice ſhe was intended to perform.

ADDRESS *of the Britiſh Inhabitants of Bombay to the* KING.

The 4th of November, being the day appointed by the ſheriff for convening the Britiſh inhabitants of Bombay in purſuance of their requeſt, a numerous and reſpectable meeting attended accordingly at the old ſeſſion-houſe, the place choſen for the purpoſe.

The ſheriff opened the buſineſs of the meeting by obſerving, that it was with a view of taking their opinion on the propriety of expreſſing their ſenſe of the divine interpoſition in warding from the ſacred perſon of his Majeſty the blow lately aimed at a life ſo precious to his loyal and virtuous ſubjects, and congra-

congratulating his Majeſty on his providential eſcape from that mad attempt of an unhappy lunatic.

A growing ſentiment of unanimity in favour of the meaſure pervaded the meeting; and the ſheriff having quitted the chair, Mr. Henſhaw propoſed that Sir William Syer ſhould take his place. This appearing to be the wiſh of the meeting, Sir William acquieſced; and, having taken the chair, Mr. Henſhaw moved that an humble addreſs be prepared and tranſmitted to the throne, offering the congratulations of the inhabitants on the occaſion above alluded to; acknowledging the bleſſings which the inhabitants of Bombay enjoy, in common with their fellow-ſubjects all over the Britiſh empire, under his Majeſty's paternal care of their civil and religious liberties; and their awful ſenſe of the divine favour in continuing to them the life of a Sovereign ſo deſervedly beloved and dear to all his ſubjects. Mr. Henſhaw very juſtly expreſſed his confidence, that the ſentiments of the meeting would be unanimous on the occaſion; and accordingly judged it unneceſſary to enter further into the ſubject.

Mr. Dowdeſwell ſeconded the motion, and took that opportunity of contraſting the ſecurity, happineſs and proſperity which we enjoyed under his Majeſty's reign, with the miſeries which have pervaded France in conſequence of a revolution which had proved ſo deſtructive to the peace and true intereſts of that devoted country. The good ſenſe of the people of England, he ſaid, under the influence and example of a Sovereign equally diſtinguiſhed for the love of his ſubjects and invincible fortitude in the moſt trying political circumſtances, had preſerved our boundaries from the encroachment of thoſe deſtructive tenets which had overwhelmed the faireſt part of Europe in their ravages; and rejected thoſe fanciful and ruinous notions of liberty and equality, which had in other countries ingulfed, with an inexpiable diſregard of every law human and divine, both public and private virtue, public and domeſtic enjoyments of every thing deſirable in this life, in the horrors of anarchy, and havock almoſt irretrievable. Mr. D. added, If a doubt could have been entertained formerly of the excellence of the Britiſh Conſtitution, of its fitneſs and its power to ſecure every thing that is valuable in life, that doubt muſt now be removed. Every thing, he ſaid, which had lately occurred, proved an additional inducement to rally round the throne. The public and private virtues of his Majeſty equally endeared him to us all; and we could not ſufficiently lament that a life ſo eſſential to the public welfare (but ſuch was the lot of mortality) was ſubject to ſuch attacks. During his Majeſty's reign, the moſt extraordinary exertions had been made by ſea and land, and the Britiſh dominions widely extended; and we had, by his wiſdom and guidance, reſiſted every effort of a deſperate enemy. Mr. D. doubted not that we ſhould, by the ſame means, be ſtill able to reſiſt them effectually; and expreſſed his fervent wiſhes that his Majeſty might bring the preſent eventful conteſt to a happy termination, and live to enjoy many years of peace, amidſt a loyal and affectionate people.

The Chairman then propoſed that a committee ſhould be nominated for the purpoſe of preparing a ſuitable addreſs, which was accordingly done, and conſiſted of the following gentlemen:

R. Henshaw, Esq.	P. Dundas, Esq.
W. Dowdeswell, Esq.	H. Fawcett, Esq.
Col. C. Beresford,	P. Hall, Esq.
Col. T. Marshall,	AND
Col. A. Duff,	S. Halliday, Esq.

The committee having retired for a short time, returned with an address; which being read by the Chairman, was unanimously approved of.

The Chairman then proposed suitable resolutions (which were unanimously carried,) for the transmission of the address to Britain.

It was then unanimously resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the gentlemen who moved and seconded, and to the committee who prepared the address.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Sheriff, for his ready acquiescence in the requisition to to call the meeting, and for the loyal manner in which he opened the business of the day.

That these resolutions be printed in the next Bombay Courier and Gazette.

The Chairman then leaving the chair, the same was resumed by the Sheriff, when it was resolved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

The following is a copy of the Address to his Majesty:

To the KING's *Most Excellent Majesty.*

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects residing at Bombay in the East-Indies, humbly offer to your Majesty our most sincere congratulations on your late providential escape from the horrible attempt on your Majesty's life.

Feeling the blessings we derive from your Majesty's guardian care of our civil and religious liberties, and of the constitution so well calculated to secure them, we are firmly persuaded that such an attempt could only have been the act of a person labouring under mental derangement.

Impressed with an awful sense of the interposition of Divine favour in preserving to us the life of a Sovereign so deservedly dear to all his subjects, we shall not cease to offer our grateful thanks to the Almighty, united with our earnest prayers for the continuance of your Majesty's reign over a free, loyal, and happy people.

DECEMBER.

Address from the British Inhabitants of Ceylon to his Majesty, on his late providential Escape from Assassination.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, the British inhabitants of Ceylon, united by every tie that can bind a grateful and affectionate people to their King and Constitution, and deeply penetrated with horror at the late atrocious act of treason attempted against your Majesty's sacred person, do now approach your throne, to assure your Majesty of the fervent and unanimous gratitude with which we have acknowledged the signal interposition of the Divine goodness in our favour, in preserving a life at all times so justly dear to us, and at this time so indispensably necessary, not merely for the welfare of the British empire, but for the tranquillity, security, and independence of the civilized world.

At the same time that we thus express our feelings on an event so deeply interesting to ourselves and our fellow-subjects, it is no small consolation to us to consider, that the wretch who has excited this alarm through all those extensive dominions where the blessings of your Majesty's government and protection are diffused, has appeared incapable of appreciating their value; and we firmly trust that the reproach of so atrocious a parricide will be wiped from our age and country, by the unquestionable insanity of the man who attempted it.

That

That your Majesty may long enjoy the delicious fruits of those domestic virtues which you, Sire, have cultivated with so much pious care; that the bright example of them may long and successfully operate on the hearts and conduct of your grateful and affectionate subjects; and that those princely virtues which have raised to so exalted a height the power, prosperity, and renown of Great Britain, may long continue to display themselves triumphantly at the head of a great nation and a glorious constitution, in the maintenance of true religion, liberty, and social order; is the prayer which, most excellent Sire, we offer up to the Author of all good, in the utmost fervour of our hearts.

Signed by
140 British Inhabitants.

On the 8th instant, arrived at Bombay, the hon. Company's cruizer *Intrepid*, late Capt. George Hall, from Bussorah, after having encountered, on the 22d ultimo, a French privateer. The particulars of the action are thus described in the Bombay Courier Extraordinary of the 10th current:

They saw a vessel from the mast-head at sun-rise, and about seven o'clock saw her from the deck standing towards them. Captain Hall made the private signal to her about eight o'clock, which was not answered: the stranger soon afterwards hoisted an union jack at the fore-top-gallant-mast-head, and a blue ensign at the gaff-end: at half past nine, Captain Hall fired a shot, and hoisted the Company's colours, which was almost immediately returned under French colours.

An action ensued, chiefly within pistol-shot; and between ten and eleven o'clock the enemy, trusting to his superiority in Europeans, made two attempts to board the *Intrepid* under the stern; in the second attack, the enemy's jib-boom was for some time foul of the *Intrepid*'s driver; both attacks were repelled with great spirit and execution; the few Europeans Captain Hall had were called from the guns on these occasions. About a quarter before eleven o'clock, Captain Hall received a severe wound, which obliged him to quit the deck; on which Lieut. Smee took charge.

By this time the *Intrepid*'s masts were much injured, and most of the sails rendered useless by the damages they had sustained, and the rigging being almost all cut to pieces, with two Europeans killed, and many others of the crew wounded. In this state the engagement continued until near twelve o'clock, when the enemy's fire slackened, and they began to make off. Lieut. Smee then turned the hands up to repair their damages, in order to chase. A little after twelve, all sail was set on the *Intrepid*, and the chase continued until three *p. m.* when, finding that the enemy sailed so much superior as to afford no chance of coming up with her, Lieut. Smee hauled his wind to the N. N. W.

The enemy was a brig, carrying her guns on a flush-deck, having six on each side, of different calibres, and four swivels; copper-bottomed, and nearly the size of the hon. Company's cruizer the *Antelope*.

The following is given as a correct list of the killed and wounded on board the *Intrepid*:

Killed—1 seaman, 1 quarter-master (European.)

Wounded—Captain Hall, since dead; Lieuts. Smee and Best, slightly; Mr. Harriot, volunteer, and Mr. Chamberlain,

lain, boatswain; 1 European seaman, 1 tindal, and 1 lascar, slightly; 1 havildar, 2 naiques, 11 sepoys, and 2 servants, some of them dangerously.

Total—2 killed, and 24 wounded.

N. B. The havildar and 1 sepoy died afterwards of their wounds.

Extract from the Minutes of Council, 10th December 1800.

The Governor in council, while he sincerely regrets the loss of so valuable an officer as Captain Hall, who fell in the late action of the *Intrepid* with an enemy's privateer in the Gulf of Persia, pays but a just tribute to the memory of this gallant commander, in declaring his entire approbation of the brave defence made by Captain Hall against the daring attacks of the enemy, who, with superior numbers, twice attempted, but failed, to board the Company's cruizer.

Lieutenants Smee and Best, with the other officers and men of the *Intrepid*, are also entitled to the praise and thanks of the Governor in council, for the whole of their conduct during this action; Lieut. Smee, in particular, for continuing the unequal conflict after the fall of his gallant commander, finally repulsing the enemy, and obliging him to seek refuge in retreat.

The Governor in council, to mark his sense of this laudable conduct, directs the superintendant of marine to cause four months pay to the petty officers and European seamen, and three months pay to the sepoys and lascars, to be immediately advanced them, as a gratuity for their exertions on this occasion: Lieut. Smee will receive the pay of a junior captain in the marine from the day of his gallant repulse of the enemy, viz. the 22d of November 1800, until he shall be regularly promoted in the line; the superintendant being also directed to employ the intermediate services of Lieut. Smee in as distinguished situations as his marine rank will admit of.

The superintendant is also desired to report, whether Captain Hall has left in this settlement any family or connections, on whom the Governor in council could bestow some recompense for their late loss; it being to him a subject of sincere concern that this officer has not survived to enjoy in person the just reward of his bravery and meritorious exertions.

Published by order of the Governor in council,

R. RICKARDS, *Sec. to Gov.*

Extract of a letter from Hydrabad, dated Dec. 10.

This morning, at nine o'clock, the body of the late Lieut. Col. Dalrymple was interred, with all the honours due to his high station and character. The regiment of cavalry, the artillery, lascars, and six battalions of native infantry, were drawn out, and partly disposed of in streets to the place of burial, partly in forming a spacious square around it, in order to fire over the body, which was carried by Europeans, and the pall supported by the principal officers at the station. The mourners were not only the members of the deceased's family, but consisted of the whole body of officers and others who attended the corpse; and in my life I never witnessed a scene of more real, solemn, and universal woe, than was shewn upon this melancholy occasion; men of all ages, ranks and stations, were seen mingling their tears, and wailing their common loss in the most poignant expression of grief. To have so lived, and to have died so lamented, as did Colonel Dalrymple, is an honour to his memory, beyond which, no human being, I think,

think, ever attained; but, alas! at the age of forty-four only, it was too soon to lose so valuable a person, of whom it may be said, in the language of Cæsar, "The world might stand up and say, he was A MAN!"

Minute guns were fired during the procession; and the service was read by Major Kirkpatrick, the British resident at the court of Hydrabad, with great energy and feeling.

Some Particulars relative to the recapture of the Ann and Elizabeth.

The *Ann and Elizabeth*, on her passage from Madras to Rangoon, being at anchor off Bragu Point, perceived, making towards her, a small vessel under English colours, which shortly afterwards came to an anchor close alongside of her, at the same time changing the English for the National ensign, firing a shot, and ordering the *Ann and Elizabeth* to surrender. The captain and chief mate were likewise directed to repair on board in their boat; but this not being immediately complied with, three or four shots more were fired from the privateer.

On repairing on board the brig, Captain Haigs and his officers were much surprised to observe but one European among the whole crew; a circumstance that instantly suggested to them the practicability, not only of re-taking their own vessel, but making themselves masters of the privateer. With this view, Captain Haigs requested that his officer might be permitted to return for a short time to his ship: his request was acceded to; and the design having been previously concerted between the prisoners, at about dusk the boat returned, containing the greater part of the *Ann and Elizabeth's* crew, armed with whatever they could procure, and concealed by a tarpauline; they rushed on board the privateer, of which, after a short and ineffectual resistance on the part of the enemy, they took possession, and soon afterwards regained their own vessel.

Having put a prize-master on board the *London*, Captain Haigs dispatched her to this port, proceeding in his own ship, with the Frenchman who had acted as commander of the prize, towards his original destination.

The *London*, now a prize to the *Ann and Elizabeth*, was captured last year by the *Laurette*, sent to Rangoon, there fitted out as an armed vessel, and lately sailed from that port in company with a small ketch, also a prize to the *Laurette*; she parted with her the evening before her capture.

CRIMINAL LAWS OF CHINA.

On the late occasion of a disagreeable discussion with the Chinese government at Canton, relative to a Chinaman being wounded by a shot from his Majesty's schooner the *Providence*, the following translation of extracts from the Chinese criminal code of laws was published, by the authority of the hon. Company's supercargoes, for the information of all concerned:

ARTICLE 1. A man who kills another on the supposition of theft, shall be strangled, according to the law against homicide committed in an affray.

2. A man who fires at another with a musket, and kills him thereby, shall be beheaded, as in cases of wilful murder. If the sufferer is wounded (but not mortally), the offender shall be sent into exile.

3. A man who puts to death a criminal who had been apprehended and made no resistance, shall be strangled, according to the law against homicide committed in an affray.

4. A man who falsely accuses an innocent person of theft (in cases of greatest criminality), is guilty of a capital offence; in

in all other cases, the offenders, whether principals or accessories, shall be sent into exile.

5. A man who wounds another unintentionally, shall be tried according to the law respecting blows given in an affray, and the punishment rendered more or less severe, according to the degree of injury sustained.

6. A man who, intoxicated with liquor, commits outrages against the laws, shall be exiled to a desert country, there to remain in a state of servitude.

The foregoing are articles of the laws of the empire of China, according to which judgment is passed on persons offending against them, without allowing of any compromise or extenuation.

G. O. By Government.

Fort St. George, Dec. 24, 1800.

In the general orders of the 25th September, the right hon. the Governor in council published the high sense his lordship entertained of the services rendered to the British interests in India by the hon. Colonel Wellesley, and the officers and troops under his command.

The Governor in council has now the satisfaction of announcing the entire concurrence of the most noble the Governor-general in council in the sentiments expressed in those orders, on the dispatches from Colonel Wellesley; and the Governor-general in council has directed the Governor in council to communicate in general orders, "the thanks of the Governor-general in council to the hon. Colonel Wellesley, for the judgment, energy and valour which have distinguished his operations against Doondiah Wahag during the late rapid and prosperous campaign, and for the important services which he has rendered to the hon. Company, in terminating the war against that insurgent with such signal and speedy success."

The Governor in council has farther been directed to convey the thanks of the Governor-general in council to the officers and troops acting under the command of Colonel Wellesley, for the gallantry and perseverance manifested by them throughout the late arduous service; and particularly, to express to the officers and men of the detachments of cavalry employed in the action of the 10th September, the high sense entertained by the Governor-general in council of the eminent courage and discipline manifested by them in the attack on the army of Doondiah Wahag, which terminated in the fall of that insurgent, and in the complete destruction or dispersion of his forces.

The Governor in council is farther pleased to add, that it will afford to the Governor-general in council the highest satisfaction, to represent to the hon. the court of directors the important benefits which have resulted to the interests of the East-India Company, and to the British Nation in India, from the services of the hon. Colonel Wellesley, and the officers and troops acting under his command during the late campaign.

Circumstances having rendered it necessary for the Governor in council to employ the services of the hon. Colonel Wellesley at a distance from Mysore, his lordship in council has been pleased to appoint Col. James Stevenson to the important command of the forces in Mysore, Malabar and Canara; and the Governor in council has great satisfaction in this opportunity of manifesting his high sense of the zealous and spirited support afforded to Colonel Wellesley by Colonel Stevenson, as second in command of the army employed against Doondiah.

Fort St. George, Dec. 25, 1800.

The high sense entertained by the most noble the Governor-general in council, of the meritorious services and eminent abilities of Lieut. Col.

Close,

Close, having been repeatedly published to the army, the Governor in council considers it not to be necessary for his lordship to add any observations to the following extract of a letter from the hon. court of directors, expressing their approbation of that officer's conduct.

Par. 203. "From the great estimation in which we held the character and abilities of your late adjutant-general, Lieut. Col. Close, even previous to the knowledge of the distinguished services rendered by him in the late war against Tippoo Sultaun, we should have felt no hesitation in yielding to his request, had he continued to occupy that situation, that his allowances should maintain their equality with those of the quarter-master-general; but we have the satisfaction to observe, by your late dispatches, that Lieut. Col. Close, on account of his eminent talents and integrity, added to his extraordinary skill in the country languages, and to his experience in the manners, customs and habits of the natives of India, had been selected by Lord Mornington (now Marquis Wellesley) for the important charge of resident with the Rajah of Mysore, an appointment which has received our entire approbation. And as both the governor-general, and commander in chief, have borne most honourable testimony to the ability, zeal and energy displayed by Lieut. Col. Close, during the late Mysore campaign, thereby manifesting extensive knowledge, approved experience, superior talents, ardent valour, and indefatigable activity, we have resolved to present that officer with a sword, to be made in England, of the value of three hundred guineas, in testimony of the high sense which we entertain of his services upon that memorable occasion.

Fort St. George, Dec. 26, 1800.

The right hon. the Governor in council has much satisfaction in publishing to the army, the following extract of a letter from the hon. the court of directors, dated the 7th May last, expressive of the just sense which the hon. court entertains of of the meritorious exertions of Captain M'Kenzie, in collecting materials for a map of the Nizam's dominions:

Par. 175. "The several plans and geographical materials executed by Captain Colin M'Kenzie, referred to in these paragraphs, have been submitted to the inspection of Major Rennel, as was also Captain M'Kenzie's map of the Nizam's dominions, formerly transmitted to us, to which the plans before mentioned are supplementary, as in the 303d paragraph of your subsequent dispatch of the 15th Oct. 1798, and as you have repeated your recommendation of this officer for some pecuniary compensation on account of his maps and surveys, we authorize you to present him with the sum of two thousand four hundred pagodas, for his past services in this line."

Address from the Cadet Company at Madras, who are about to join their respective Regiments, to Captain ARMSTRONG.

DEAR SIR,

With the warmest feelings of the heart, that gratitude, affection and respect can produce, that part of the Cadet Company who are now about to join their respective corps, with an unfeigned sorrow, bid you adieu. Placed in a situation equally arduous and uncommon, it required no moderate abilities to command universal satisfaction: the best proof we can give of your success in promoting our happiness, is, that we sincerely regret the period is arrived when we shall no longer enjoy the benefit of your instructions as a soldier, and the pleasure of your society as a friend. We disdain to flatter any human being; but, when glowing expressions are alone capable of conveying our sentiments, we hope you will excuse us for thus publicly declaring the high opinion we have of your character and conduct. We remain

Your affectionately attached servants,

[*Here follow the signatures of the Gentlemen leaving Chingleput.*]

Dec. 18, 1800.

JANUARY 1801.

Extract of a Letter, dated Fort Marlborough, Jan. 1.

The west coast has had a dreadful

ful visitation of sickness these last two months. A fever, similar to the yellow fever of the West Indies, has raged here with unremitting violence. The great fatality has fallen upon the Chinese colony. Our few remaining troops have only sustained a loss of three Europeans. It has most unluckily happened, that all the medical faculty are laid up in illness.

Within these last fifteen days a catarrhal fever has spread almost universally over the coast, and the other fevers of the bilious type are diminishing. The writer of this has a melancholy remark to make, that in the course of eight years, eleven medical gentlemen have died from the climate and the severity of the duties of this coast, and sixty-one gentlemen, including officers, with the gentlemen of the civil establishment, besides itinerant captains and officers of ships.

The fatality has spread a sombre gloom of melancholy every where around. The bell has been ordered (through the humane attention of the commissioner) to cease from tolling for the dead; it had such a melancholy effect on the living.

In pursuance of the resolution of the most noble the Governor-general in council, of the 15th January (notified in the Gazette of the 29th of the same month,) to present Capt. Moffat, commander of the hon. Company's ship *Phœnix*, with a sword, that gentleman had the satisfaction of receiving the same the 7th instant, from the hands of Major-general Baird, on the quarter-deck of the *Phœnix*. The General, in presenting Captain Moffat with the sword, addressed him in the following words:—"The Marquis Wellesley has requested of me to present you with this sword from him, as a mark of his lordship's high approbation of your gallant and seaman-like conduct, and that of your officers and the ship's company in preparing for and during the action in which you engaged and captured the *Malartic* French privateer. I congratulate you on this occasion, and feel much pleasure in complying with his lordship's request."

By a letter received from Capt. Meik, dated Cochin, the 6th of January, it appears that he and his crew, together with two midshipmen, and sixteen men belonging to his Majesty's ships *Adamant* and *Lancaster*, were embarked on the 29th of October, on a small vessel of thirty-five tons, bound to Columbo. It is with much concern we state, that this vessel was wrecked on the 9th of November, about twelve o'clock at night, upon a reef of rocks amongst the Maldivia islands, and that five men of his Majesty's ships, three of the *Armenia*'s crew, aud five Frenchmen, unfortunately perished, in an attempt to reach the shore by a raft. The survivors betook themselves to a couple of Maldivia boats, in one of which Capt. Meik reached Cochin on the 4th ult. The other, in which were the people belonging to the king's ships, had not arrived. Mr. Maddox, a midshipman of his Majesty's ship *Lancaster*, died by sickness on the passage. Capt. Meik expresses himself in the highest terms of the attention shewn to him, his officers and crew, by the inhabitants of Sechelles, during their stay at the island.

On Monday the 26th inst. came on for trial, before the supreme court in its admiralty jurisdiction, the case of Samuel Stephenson, charged with the murder of Mr. James Heath Mitchell. It appeared by

by the evidence, that on the 2d of June laſt, the deceaſed was ſecond officer, and the priſoner a ſeaman, on board the ſhip *Bengal*, then on her paſſage to England. Mr. Mitchell, it ſeems, in conſequence of a complaint made to him, that the priſoner had been inſolent to an inferior officer, had ordered him to go from below upon deck; but his order not being readily obeyed, he had repeatedly attacked the priſoner with a broom-ſtick, and ſtruck him with conſiderable violence; which treatment at length induced a ſcuffle between them, and, in the courſe of it, Mr. Mitchell received a mortal wound with a claſp-knife. —The chief juſtice prefaced his charge to the jury by obſerving on the relative ſituations of ſeamen and officers on board merchant-ſhips carrying letters of marque. In ſhips ſo circumſtanced, he ſaid, the diſcipline of the navy, as regulated by the articles of war, was, by poſitive ſtatute, in as full force as in a king's ſhip; but as there was now no defect of authority on the part of the officers, the law alſo required that ſeamen ſhould be protected againſt the exerciſe of that authority in any irregular manner. His lordſhip then adverted to the circumſtances of the particular caſe; diſcriminated the characteriſtics of the four claſſes of homicide—namely, juſtifiable, excuſable, manſlaughter, and murder; and concluded by directing the jury, that the fact in the preſent inſtance reſted between the two middle deſcriptions, excuſable homicide and manſlaughter. The attack which appeared in proof to have been made upon the priſoner, ſeemed entirely to exempt him from the imputation of murder; whilſt the nature of the caſe, on the other hand, was not ſuch as to amount, in the contemplation of the law, to juſtifiable homicide, it not having been committed in the prevention of a felony, or in any of thoſe circumſtances eſſential to the juſtification of him who kills an aſſailant. But though there might be now no reaſonable ground to ſuppoſe that Mr. Mitchell meant the death of the priſoner, in the attack which he had made upon him, yet it was for the jury to ſay, upon the evidence given, whether, heated as the priſoner muſt have been by the affray, and urged as he ſtill continued to be by the deceaſed, armed with a weapon of no inconſiderable offence, he had not reaſonable ground to conſider his life in imminent danger, and might not have done the deed charged againſt him with the view of extricating himſelf from ſuch peril. If they believed that to be the fact, (and how far it was ſo, his lordſhip repeated, reſted excluſively with them to determine,) the caſe would be excuſable homicide, and the priſoner would be entitled to a verdict of acquittal; but if they ſhould be of opinion, that the priſoner acted merely from the heat of paſſion, and not from a principle of ſelf-preſervation, it would then amount, under the provocation given, to man-ſlaughter, which, his lordſhip obſerved, was, by a recent ſtatute, puniſhable now when happening at ſea, in the ſame manner as if it had occurred on ſhore.—The jury retired for ſeveral hours, and after ten o'clock at night, brought in a verdict of *not guilty*.

We give publicity to the following circumſtances, in the hope that they may be ſerviceable to commanders of ſhips under ſimilar ſituations: his Majeſty's ſhip *Suffolk* being lately off Diamond Iſland, near the coaſt of Pegue, Lieut. Malcolm and twenty-five ſeamen, were

were landed, for the purpofe of obtaining a fupply of turtle for the crew: the party in a few hours turned forty fine turtle, and with which they immediately returned on board the *Suffolk*. It does not appear that Lieut. Malcolm or the feamen eat of any production of the ifland, which is nearly barren, or even drank of the water, to which not any noxious quality had been heretofore afcribed. Be that, however, as it may, the whole party became ill immediately on their returning on board; and in a few hours, fourteen of the feamen died. In fine, at the expiration of a few days, only Lieut. Malcolm and one feaman retained life out of twenty-fix perfons, moft of them young and healthy men, and the moft correct and orderly of the *Suffolk*'s crew.

FEBRUARY.

FORT WILLIAM, *Feb.* 12, 1801.

The fecret committee of the hon. court of directors, in a letter dated the 30th of September 1800, having been pleafed to direct, that every encouragement be given to the exportation of rice from India to England, fo as to throw in as large a fupply as poffible into England, previous to the harveft in that country; the moft noble the Governor-general in council has been pleafed to direct, that the following extracts from the letter from the hon. committee be publifhed:

That every fhip which takes on board three quarters of her regiftered tonnage in rice, fhall have liberty to fill up with fuch goods for this port as has been ufual of late years to be imported by country fhips.

That the fhips which embark in this adventure, fhall be allowed to carry out exports from this kingdom as of late allowed to country fhips.

That the faid fhips fhall be excufed from paying on the rice which they import, the three per cent. which otherwife fhould become due to the Company for landing, wharfage, &c. &c.

That when the fhips are approved by our furveyors, as ufual in India, the rifk of the rice which they bring fhall be on account of government, which will of courfe fave the owners of it the expence of infurance on that article.

That in cafe of the price of rice being, on the fhips arrived here, under from 32*s.* to 29*s.* per cwt. the difference between the price it fells for, and the above rates, fhall be made good to the owners on the following conditions: that the fhip which fails from her port of landing within one month after the contents of this being promulgated, fhall be guaranteed—32*s.* per cwt. for the rice which fhe brings—if in two months, 31*s.* if in three months, 30*s.* and if in four months, 29*s.*

The above encouragement, we have to obferve, is only to be given on condition that the rice fo laden be purchafed by a perfon under your appointment. We conceive this latter provifo abfolutely neceffary, becaufe, unlefs the rice is of real good quality, and the neweft to be had, it cannot be expected to anfwer the purpofe for which it is meant. It ought to be of what is generally ftyled the beft cargo rice.

Although our government will endeavour to fecure to thefe fhips convoy whenever they can get it, they ftill fhould on no account be detained for convoy. We need not point out, that coppered fhips fhould be preferred on this bufinefs, as fo much depends on expedition.

G. O. *by the Commander in Chief.*

FORT WILLIAM, *Feb.* 16, 1801.

The commander in chief, before his final departure from India, efteems it not more an act of juftice to the army that has ferved under his immediate orders near four years, than a tribute due to his own feelings, to publifh his fentiments of its merits and deferts.

He reflects with heart-felt fatisfaction, that, throughout the whole period of his command, the zeal and attention which have been invariably manifefted by the officers of all ranks to the duties of their profeffion, have not had ftronger claims on his public approbation, than the

cordial support and personal attention he had uniformly experienced, entitle them to his warmest thanks. The commander in chief must ever cherish the sentiments of gratitude with which his mind is impressed, for men endeared to him by the spirit of *Honour, Propriety*, and *Disinterestedness*, that have distinguished their public and private conduct; and he shall be happy on all occasions to bear ample testimony to the collective and individual merits of this army, and with real approbation embrace every opportunity to promote its interest.

Where the commander in chief has had so much reason to express his approbation generally, it might seem difficult to discover cause for particular praise; but the peculiar situation in which Major-general Sir James Craig has been placed in the field, having occasioned the greatest part of the army to be at different times under his immediate command, and the discipline of the whole having received essential benefit from his unremitted exertion, knowledge and care, the commander in chief cannot resist the impulse he feels, in this public manner, to offer his hearty thanks to the Major-general, for those and his other important services during the period of his command in the field, which he hopes he will be pleased to accept.

FORT WILLIAM, *Feb.* 26, 1801.

By His Excellency the Most Noble the GOVERNOR-GENERAL *in Council.*

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas his Majesty hath been graciously pleased, by letters patent, dated at Westminster, on the seventh day of August 1800, to constitute and appoint his Excellency, the Most Noble Richard Wellesley, Marquis Wellesley of the kingdom of Ireland, Baron Wellesley of Wellesley in the county of Somerset, in the kingdom of Great Britain, knight of the most illustrious order of Saint Patrick, and now being Governor-general of all the British possessions in the East Indies, to be his Majesty's Captain-general and Commander in Chief of all his land forces serving in the East Indies:—

His Excellency the Governor-general in council is pleased to direct the said letters-patent to be published herewith; and the said letters-patent are now published accordingly.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth: To all to whom these presents shall come greeting.

Whereas the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, by their Commission under the seal of the said Company, bearing date the sixth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, have appointed our right trusty and entirely beloved cousin and counsellor Richard Wellesley, Marquis Wellesley, (then Earl of Mornington,) of our kingdom of Ireland, and Baron Wellesley, of Wellesley, in our county of Somerset, in our kingdom of Great Britain, and knight of the most illustrious order of Saint Patrick, to be, during the pleasure of the said Company, Governor-general of the Presidency of Fort William in the bay of Bengal, and of all the towns and territories thereunto belonging, and of all and singular the forts, factories, settlements, lands, territories, countries and jurisdictions within the Soubahship of Bengal, and of and for all the affairs whatsoever of the said Company in the bay of Bengal, and other the places and provinces thereto belonging in the East Indies, together with all and every the powers and authorities committed and given to the Governor-general of Bengal for the time being, by any act or acts of parliament then in force; and by another Commission under the seal of the said Company, bearing date the same sixth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, have appointed the said Richard Marquis Wellesley, Governor-general and commander in chief of

of the fort and garrison of Fort William in Bengal, of the town of Calcutta, and of all the forces which then were, or hereafter should be employed in the service of the said united Company, within the said fort, garrison and town; and the said Company have also from time to time appointed officers to be commanders in chief to their forces at the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and their presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, and also have occasionally appointed persons to be commanders in chief of all the said Company's forces in the East Indies: And whereas we have from time to time caused detachments of our land forces to be employed in the East Indies for the protection of the British territories there, and the annoyance of our enemies in those parts: And whereas difficulties have arisen, and may arise, in the direction and employment of our said forces, inasmuch as the same are under the immediate command of officers commissioned by us, and not by the said Company, and we are desirous of preventing such difficulties by giving authority to the said Richard Marquis Wellesley to act as Captain-general and commander in chief of all our forces in the East Indies, and thereby to put under his orders and directions all our land forces, as well as the military force in the service of the said united Company which may be employed in those parts:—Now know ye, that we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, courage, and loyalty of the said Richard Marquis Wellesley, have made, constituted, and appointed, and do by these presents make, constitute, and appoint the said Richard Marquis Wellesley, our Captain-general and Commander in Chief of all and singular our land forces employed or to be employed in our service within any of the British territories in India, and in all parts within the limits of the exclusive trade of the said united Company during our pleasure, to order, do, and perform all things whatsoever, which do or ought to belong to the officer of our Captain-general and commander in chief of our land forces, within the parts aforesaid; and generally to order, do, and perform all and whatsoever for us, and in our name, ought to be done in the command, order, and direction of our said forces, and also of all military forces whatsoever in the parts aforesaid, which the said Richard Marquis Wellesley is not authorised and empowered to order, do, and perform, by force and virtue of the said commissions from the said united Company: it being our gracious will and intention by this our Commission, to give to the said Richard Marquis Wellesley full power and authority to order, direct, and controul all military forces employed, or to be employed, in the territories and parts aforesaid, in all cases to which the commissions so granted by the said united Company to the said Richard Marquis Wellesley, cannot extend for want of powers in the said Company for that purpose; and we do hereby command all our officers and soldiers who are or shall be employed in our land service within any of the territories and parts aforesaid, to acknowledge and to obey the said Richard Marquis Wellesley, as their Captain-general and Commander in Chief; but nevertheless we do strictly enjoin and command the said Richard Marquis Wellesley, in the exercise of the powers and authorities given to him by these presents, to observe and obey all such instructions, orders and directions, from time to time, as the said Richard Marquis Wellesley shall receive from the first commissioner for the affairs of India, or from any of our principal secretaries of state: Provided always, and our will and pleasure is, that if the said Richard Marquis Wellesley shall cease to be Governor-general of the Presidency of the British territories in Bengal as aforesaid, then and from thenceforth, all and every the powers and authorities hereby given to the said Richard Marquis Wellesley shall cease, determine, and become void, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the seventh day of August, in the fortieth year of our reign.

BY WRIT OF PRIVY SEAL, YORKE.

His Excellency is further pleased to direct, that this proclamation be read at the head of the troops in the different garrisons, and at all the military stations within any of the British territories in India, and in all parts within the limits of the exclusive trade of the Hon. Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

By command of his Excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council.

G. H. BARLOW, *Chief Sec.*

General

General Orders by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-general in council, under date the 26th February 1801.

Ordered that the foregoing proclamation be read this evening at sun-set, at the head of the troops in the garrison of Fort William, under a royal salute and three vollies of small arms.

By the command of his Excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council.

G. H. Barlow, *Chief Sec.*

General Orders by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-general in council, under date the 26th February 1801.

The general officer holding the commission of commander in chief for the time being of his Majesty's forces in the East Indies, will fill, according to former usage, all appointments and commissions which may become vacant in his Majesty's army serving in the East Indies, subject as heretofore to his Majesty's pleasure.

All returns of his Majesty's land forces serving in the East Indies, all applications for leave of absence, and all correspondence respecting the internal regulation of his Majesty's said forces, are to be transmitted as heretofore to the general officer holding the commission of commander in chief for the time being of his Majesty's said forces serving in the East Indies, who will report the same, together with all other details respecting the said forces, to his Excellency the Governor-general in council.

By command of his Excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council.

G. H. Barlow, *Chief Se*

Particulars of the Massacre of Captain George, and his Officers, on board of his own ship, near the Sand Heads, by four of his Seaconnies.

The ship *Marianne* was bound from Prince of Wales' Island to this port, and had near completed her voyage, when four of the seaconnies rose upon their officers, murdered the captain, his first and second mate, and a native woman. Gaining over the lascars, they proceeded for Chittagong; when, getting sight of land, they hoisted out the ship's boat, laid a train of gun-powder between decks, and were in the act of pushing off from the ship, and to set fire to her, when a Tindal, plucking up courage, jumped into the boat alongside, plunged his knife into one of the seaconnies bodies, and, being himself wounded, they both fell into the sea, and were drowned. The lascars upon this attacked and killed two of the remaining three seaconnies; the survivor took refuge on the main-topmast head, being armed with a brace of pistols and a large knife, where he remained for two days: he was at length persuaded, by fair promises, to come down; and having been plentifully plied with liquor, he fell a sleep, when he was secured in irons by the lascars, his arms taken from him, and in this state the ship arrived at Prince of Wales' Island.

MARCH.

Calcutta, *March.*

A horrid circumstance occurred a few days since at Chandernagore. Information was lodged with the officers of the police, that in the house of one Radah Caite, a corpse, supposed

ſuppoſed to be his mother's, who, a few months before, had ſuddenly and unaccountably diſappeared, had been diſcovered through air aperture in the wall. The magiſtrate accordingly repaired to the ſpot, where was found, as had been repreſented, a female corpſe, conſumed to a ſkeleton, and forcibly crammed into a baſket. Upon his examination Radah Caite confeſſed, that about four months ago, a quarrel had ariſen between him and his mother, in which, ſhe having given him great provocation, he had ſtruck her a blow on the face. That her abuſive language ſtill continuing, he then left the houſe, and returning home a few hours afterwards, found his mother a lifeleſs corpſe.

Alarmed, he ſaid, leſt ſuſpicion ſhould reſt upon him from its being known that he and his mother lived not upon very good terms, he immediately buried the body in his own houſe; and to the various inquiries regarding her which had been ſince made by his brothers and the neighbours, had uniformly replied, that ſhe was gone to Paunrah upon a viſit to his uncle. That ſome days ſince, however, underſtanding in converſation, that this account was doubted by many of the neighbours, who had determined to give information of their doubts, and cauſe his houſe to be ſearched, he had dug up the body in the deſign of throwing it at night into the river, but was prevented from putting this intention into execution, by an unexpected viſit from one of his brothers. The corpſe had in conſequence continued from that time in a baſket depoſited in a ſmall hut communicating with his dwelling-houſe.

Againſt him there is at preſent no other evidence than this confeſſion, and the circumſtance of the body being found in his houſe, combined with his aſſertion that his mother had gone to Paunrah:—Strong preſumption, it muſt be confeſſed, of his guilt. He has therefore been fully committed to take his trial before the judge of circuit.

4

APRIL.

Capture of La Gloire.

It is with the higheſt ſatisfaction that we announce the capture of the French privateer *La Gloire*, by Captain Waller, of his Majeſty's brig *Albatroſs*.

Captain Waller fell in with *La Gloire*, in the latitude of 15° N. and 87′ E. longitude, and, after a long chaſe, came up with her about noon, on the 23d ultimo, when a cloſe and ſevere action enſued, and which continued for twenty minutes, when Captain Burgoine ſtruck the republican flag to the ſuperior proweſs and gallantry of his Britiſh opponent.

La Gloire had five killed and twelve wounded; among the latter were Captain Burgoine and ſeveral of his officers.

The *Albatroſs* has not loſt a ſingle man of her gallant crew, either killed or wounded.

The active zeal, the ſpirited exertion, and the gallantry manifeſted by Captain Waller, in the capture of two of the enemy's cruizers, within the ſhort period of a few weeks, is too conſpicuous to need the feeble and tranſitory blazon in our power to beſtow: the merit of this valuable officer will, doubtleſs, be juſtly appreciated by thoſe whoſe peculiar province it is to reward it as it deſerves: we have therefore only to congratulate the commercial

commercial part of ſociety on the capture of an enterpriſing enemy, whoſe ſucceſsful inroads on their property they have ſo long and ſo repeatedly experienced.

La Gloire is, perhaps, one of the faſteſt failing veſſels now exiſting; Captain Burgoine ſtates, that he could with eaſe have eſcaped from the *Albatroſs*, but that his crew would not permit him: he alſo ſpeaks in high terms of the exertions of Lieutenant Froſt, the commander of the *Mornington*, who had recently chaſed him for three days, during which he manifeſted great ſkill and ability in his endeavours to come up with *La Gloire*.

The *Albatroſs*, with her prize, anchored in the roads on Monday at 9 *a. m.*

The New Madras Inſurance Company have requeſted of Captain Waller to accept a ſword, of the value of 200l. as a mark of the high ſenſe they entertain of his manly conduct and activity, of which he has ſignified his acceptance in the following terms:—

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yeſterday, and am happy to think, that in the performance of my duty, you conſider I have been ſerviceable to the underwriters and mercantile part of India; the ſword you are ſo polite as to requeſt me to accept, I receive with pleaſure, as a mark of your eſteem.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
WILLIAM WALLER.

Madras, April 8, 1801.
To the New Madras Inſurance Company.

The Old Madras Inſurance Company have preſented Captain Waller, of his Majeſty's brig *Albatroſs*, with a piece of plate, of the value of two hundred pounds. It had been the intention of that office to have preſented Captain Waller with a ſword of the above value, as being a more appropriate teſtimonial of the high ſenſe they entertained of his merit and exertions; but having been anticipated in that inſtance, the following letter was addreſſed to Captain Waller, by the agents to the Old Inſurance Company, on the 14th inſtant.

To CAPTAIN WALLER,
Commanding H. M. Brig Albatroſs.

SIR,

It is with peculiar ſatisfaction that we offer you the congratulations of the Old Madras Inſurance Company, on the late ſpirited and gallant conduct manifeſted by you in the capture of the enemy's cruizers *L'Adele* and *La Gloire*; at the ſame time we thus communicate the tribute of praiſe due to you, we are directed to requeſt you will do the Company the honour to accept the accompanying piece of plate, as a token of their eſteem and regard.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervants,
LYS SATUR & D'MONTE,
Agents to the Company.

The following letter, in anſwer to the above, was the ſame day received by the Old Inſurance Company from Captain Waller:

To the Old Madras Inſurance Company.

GENTLEMEN,

Much obliged by your polite attention, and gratified that you conſider my ſervices uſeful, I accept with pleaſure the handſome preſent of plate you are pleaſed to honour me with, and remain, Gentlemen,

With great reſpect,
Your obedient ſervant,
W. WALLER.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, April 15, 1801.

The right honourable the Governor in council has received, with much regret, a report of the death of Subidar Shaik Ibrahim, of his lordſhip's body guard, in a gallant and ſucceſsful charge, led by Lieutenant James Grant, againſt the rebels of Tinnevelly on the 30th of laſt month.

A

A rare combination of military talents has rendered the character of Shaik Ibrahim familiar to the officers of the army. To cool decision, and daring valour, he added that sober judgment, and those honourable sentiments, which raised him far above the level of his rank in life: an exploit of uncommon energy and personal exertion terminated his career, and the last effort of his voice breathed honour, attachment, and fidelity.

The Governor in council being desirous of marking to the army his lordship's sense of the virtues and attainments which have rendered the death of this native officer a severe loss to the service, has been pleased to confer on his family a pension equal to the pay of a subidar of the body guard, being 30 pagodas per month; and his lordship has farther directed that a certificate to this effect, translated into Persian and Hindustanee, may be presented to the family as a record of the gift, and a tribute to the memory of the brave subidar Shaik Ibrahim.

The right honourable the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain Mark Wilks to be private secretary, and Major Alex. Grant, military secretary, to his lordship.

Fort St. George, 28th April 1801.

Circumstances having occurred which enable the right honourable the Governor in council to avail himself again of the services of the hon. Colonel Wellesley; his Lordship in council is pleased to direct that Colonel Wellesley shall return to Seringapatam, and resume the command of the forces in Mysore.

The Governor in council takes this opportunity of expressing his Lordship's high sense and approbation of the conduct of Colonel Stevenson in the command of the forces in Mysore during the absence of the hon. Colonel Wellesley, and the eminent success which has attended the operations entrusted to that officer in Malabar, having entitled him to a distinguished mark of his Lordship's approbation, the Governor in council has resolved to appoint Colonel Stevenson to the special command of the provinces of Malabar and Canara, under the orders of the officer commanding in Mysore.

Orders of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.

Fort William, April 30, 1801.

His Excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council records the following copy of a letter, addressed to him by the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, and the copy of the order of his Majesty in council, dated the 5th November 1800, referred to in that letter.

CIRCULAR.

Downing-street, Nov. 27, 1800.

My Lord,

Inclosed I transmit to your Lordship, by the King's command, a printed copy of his Majesty's order in council of the 5th instant, settling the royal style and title, and also the ensigns armorial, on the union of the two kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, drafts of the royal arms, standard, and the union flags, are also annexed; and I am to desire that you will cause the same to be made known and carried into effect in all the presidencies, forts, and possessions of the Crown and of the East-India Company, under your Lordship's government and command.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
humble servant,
(Signed) Henry Dundas.

The Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.

In obedience to his Majesty's commands, his Excellency the most noble

noble the Governor-general in council orders, that on the fourth day of June next, being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's birth-day, and from and after that day, the flags and banners of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland be uſed throughout the poſſeſſions of the Crown and of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company under his excellency's government and command; and that accordingly the ſaid flags and banners be hoiſted and diſplayed under the uſual honours, on the fourth day of June next, or as ſoon after that day as may be practicable, on all the forts and caſtles, and in all the garriſons of his Majeſty, and of the honourable the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, within the Britiſh territories in India, ſubject to the ſuperintendence, direction, and control of his excellency in council.

His excellency the moſt noble the Governor-general in council directs, that a copy of the foregoing order, and copies of the drafts of the flags and banners referred to in his Majeſty's order in council, dated the 5th November 1800, be tranſmitted to the governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Ceylon, and to his excellency the commander in chief of his Majeſty's and the honourable Company's forces in the Eaſt-Indies.

By command of his excellency the moſt noble the Governor-general in council.

G. H. Barlow,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BENGAL.

March, 1800.

Mr. Thomas Brown, commercial refident at Patna, *vice* Mr. E. E. Pote, refigned.

April.

Mr. T. Parr, fecretary to the Board of trade, *vice* Mr. Edmonftone.

Mr. Y. Burges, judge and magiftrate of Dinagepore, *vice* Mr. Parr.

Mr. John Stracey, judge and magiftrate of Momenfing, *vice* Mr. Gregory, refigned.

Mr. Cornelius Fryer, judge and magiftrate of Ramghur.

Mr. Robert Cunnyngham, collector of Burdwan.

Mr. T. H. Ernft, collector of Midnapore.

Mr. G. P. Ricketts, collector of Tirhoot.

The Hon. Frederick Fitzroy, collector of the twenty-four pergunnahs.

Mr. John Mackenzie, affay-mafter.

Mr. E. Golding, head-affiftant in the office of fecretary to Government, in the fecret, political and foreign department.

Lieutenant T. Sydenham, fecretary to the refident at Hyderabad.

Mr. Henry Ruffel, affiftant-fecretary to ditto.

Mr. Matthew Louis, coroner for the town of Calcutta, *vice* Mr. A. Macklew.

Mr. Philip Coales, commercial refident at Coffimbazor.

Mr. Henry Williams, commercial refident at Chittagong, *vice* Mr. Coales.

Mr. J. W. Paxton, head-affiftant to the commercial refident at Patna.

Mr. Charles Elliot, fecond affiftant to do.

Mr. Mumford, head-affiftant to the fubtreafurer.

Mr. W. Cowell, regifter to the provincial court of Appeal and court of Circuit for the divifion of Benares.

Lord H. Stuart, regifter to the zillah court of Moorfhedabad, *vice* Cowell.

Mr. S. Macan, regifter to the city court of Dacca.

Mr. Courtney Smith, head-affiftant in the office of the fecretary to the Board of Revenue, and affiftant to the Perfian and Bengal tranflator to that Board.

Mr. George Chefter, affiftant to the regifter to the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts.

Mr. J. W. Simpfon, junior counfel to the Hon. Company, *vice* Mr. Bateman.

May.

Mr. Henry Parry, affiftant to the regifter to the judge of Tipperah, and affiftant to the magiftrate of that zillah.

Mr. Samuel Davis, fuperintendant-general of police, juftice of the peace for the town of Calcutta, and firft magiftrate of the twenty-four pergunnahs and diftricts adjacent to Calcutta.

Mr. S. Davis, Mr. C. F. Martyn, Mr. W. C. Blaquiere, Mr. A. Macklew, Mr. E. Thoroton, and Captain C. Wyatt, to be commiffioners of police.

Mr. Martyn, Mr. Blaquiere, Mr. Macklew, and Mr. Thoroton, magiftrates of the twenty-four pergunnahs and diftricts adjacent to Calcutta.

Mr. Francis Hawkins, to be judge and magiftrate of the city of Benares.

Mr. William Camac, third judge of the provincial court of Appeal and the court of Circuit for the divifion of Calcutta.

Mr. John Hall, paymafter of the artillery, garrifon and ordnance departments of the troops at the Prefidency and Berhampore, and of the King's and Company's allowances to his Majefty's troops, *vice* Mr. L. Collings, deceafed.

June.

Mr. John Dickens, judge and magiftrate of the fettlement of Prince of Wales's Ifland.

July.

Mr. John Gilchrift, fecretary to the committee for the examination of the junior civil fervants in the Hinduftanee and Perfian languages.

October.

Mr. Francis Pierard, judge and magiftrate of the zillah of Purneah.

Mr.

Mr. John Melvill, judge and magiſtrate of the city of Dacca.

Mr. Samuel Middleton, judge and magiſtrate of the zillah of Jeſſore.

Mr. James Wintle, judge and magiſtrate of the zillah of Backergunge.

Mr. William Brodie, regiſter of the zillah court of Moorſhedabad.

Mr. William-Edward Rees, regiſter of the zillah court of Purneah.

Mr. James Irwin, regiſter of the zillah court of Dacca.

Mr. William Spedding, aſſiſtant to the regiſter, and ſecond aſſiſtant to the magiſtrate of the zillah of Backergunge.

Mr. William-Towers Smith, to officiate as judge and magiſtrate of Ramghur.

Mr. John Deane, to officiate as judge and magiſtrate of the city of Benares.

Mr. James-Thomas Grant, to officiate as regiſter of the provincial court of Benares.

Mr. Robert-Keith Dick, to officiate as regiſter of the provincial court of Dacca.

Mr. John Sanford, to officiate as regiſter of the zillah court of Juanpore.

Mr. William-Edward Wynch, to officiate as regiſter of the zillah court of Mirzapore.

Mr. William-Orton Salmon, to officiate as regiſter of the zillah court of Behar.

Mr. Henry Parry, to officiate as regiſter of the zillah court of Tipperah.

Mr. Robert Graham, to officiate as regiſter of the city of Patna.

Mr. William Parker, to officiate as tranſlator to the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts.

Mr. Robert Ker, collector of Chittagong.

Mr. Thomas Thornhill, collector of Jeſſore.

Mr. Courtney Smith, collector of Dinagepore.

Mr. William Cowell, to officiate as collector of Beerbhoom.

The Hon. James R. Elphinſtone, to officiate as collector of Shahabad.

Mr. John Ryley, to officiate as collector of Tipperah.

NOVEMBER.

Mr. John Adam, head-aſſiſtant in the office of the ſecretary to the Government, in the revenue and judicial departments.

Mr. John Fendall, appointed to officiate as third judge of the Dacca provincial court.

Mr. John Stonehouſe, appointed fourth judge of the provincial court of Appeal and court of Circuit for the diviſion of Dacca.

JANUARY, 1801.

Mr. Edward Scott Waring, aſſiſtant profeſſor of Hinduſtanee language in the college of Fort William.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, reſident at Poonah, in the room of Colonel Palmer, reſigned.

Mr. N. B. Edmonſtone, ſecretary to the Government, in the ſecret, political and foreign department.

Mr. Edward Strachey, ſecretary, and the hon. Mr. Elphinſtone, aſſiſtant-ſecretary to the reſident at Poonah.

Mr. Charles Law, to act as marine paymaſter and naval ſtorekeeper.

Mr. Bryant Maſon, to take charge of the ſalt agency of Tumlook.

FEBRUARY.

Mr. William Farquharſon, to take charge of the ſalt agency of Hidgellee.

Mr. Edward Pytts Middleton, to take charge of the ſalt agency of the twenty-four pergunnahs.

Mr. James Stuart, appointed to the office of deputy regiſter of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. R. W. Cox, a member of the Board of Revenue,

Mr. Burriſh Criſp, ſecond judge of the court of Appeal and court of Circuit for the diviſion of Calcutta.

Mr. John Stonehouſe, third judge of ditto.

Mr. Joſeph-Thomas Brown, reporter-general of external commerce in India.

MARCH.

Mr. Thomas Philpot, commercial reſident at Santipore.

Mr. Henry William Droz, commercial reſident at Rungpore.

Mr. Charles Milner Ricketts, commercial reſident at Commercolly.

Mr. F. Balfour, firſt aſſiſtant to the ſecretary, and aſſiſtant to the Perſian and Bengal tranſlator to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. E. Moore, aſſiſtant to the reſident of the Board of Revenue, and ſecond aſſiſtant in the office of the ſecretary to that Board.

Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, accountant-general.

Mr. Robert Bathurſt, military paymaſter-general.

Mr. George Dowdeſwell, ſecretary to the Government in the revenue and judicial department.

Mr. John Fendall, third judge of the provincial court of Appeal and court of Circuit for the diviſion of Dacca.

Mr. James Graham, fourth judge of ditto, ditto.

Mr. Alfred Tufton, judge and magiftrate of the city of Moorfhedabad.

Mr. Thomas Lenox Napier Sturt, judge and magiftrate of the zillah of Behar.

Mr. Lambert Molony, judge and magiftrate of the zillah of Chittagong.

Mr. William Towers Smith, judge and magiftrate of Ramghur.

Mr. James-Thomas Grant, regifter of the provincial court of Appeal and court of Circuit for the divifion of Benares.

Mr. Robert Keith Dick, regifter of the provincial court of Appeal and court of Circuit for the divifion of Dacca.

Mr. Robert Graham, regifter of the city court of Patna.

Mr. William Orton Salmon, regifter of the zillah court of Behar.

Mr. John Sanford, regifter of the zillah court of Juanpore.

Mr. Ryley, collector of Tipperah.

Mr. William Cowell, collector of Beerbhoom.

The hon. James R. Elphinftone, collector of Sarun.

Mr. Samuel Swinton, fub-export warehoufe-keeper.

April.

Peter Speke, efq. chief judge of the courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. John Lumfden, puifne judge of ditto ditto.

Mr. J. H. Harington, ditto ditto ditto

Mr. James Stuart, regifter to do. do. do.

Mr. Samuel Davis, third member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. Charles Buller, fecretary to do. do.

Mr. F. Balfour, fub-fecretary to ditto ditto ditto.

Mr. A. P. Johnftone, Perfian and Bengal tranflator to ditto ditto.

Mr. E. Moore, head-affiftant in the office of the fecretary to the Board of Revenue, and affiftant to the Perfian and Bengal tranflator to that Board.

Mr. Alfred Tufton, re-appointed judge and magiftrate of Behar.

MADRAS.

April, 1800.

Mr. John Caffamajor, commercial refident at Palamcottah.

Mr. J. S. Sullivan, deputy ditto.

Mr. Edward Terry, affiftant to ditto.

Mr. George Parifh, affiftant to the collector at Canara.

Mr. John Collins, deputy commercial refident at Salem.

Mr. Charles Hyde, affiftant to ditto.

May.

Mr. Peter Cherry, head-affiftant to the collector at Guntoor.

Mr. F. A. Robfon, affiftant to the collector in the fecond divifion of the Vizagapatam diftrict.

Mr. John Goldingham, civil engineer.

June.

Jofiah Webbe, efq. chief fecretary to government.

Major Robert Turing, fecretary to Government in the military department.

Mr. George Buchan, ditto in the general and commercial department.

Mr. John Hodgfon, ditto in the revenue and judicial department.

Mr. G. Read, Malabar tranflator to Government

Mr. William Brown, collector at Guntoor

Mr. Robert Alexander, ditto at Vizagapatam.

Mr. E. C. Greenway, ditto in the Jaghire.

August.

Mr. Charles Higginfon, affiftant to Government in the general and commercial department.

Mr. William Chaplin, ditto.

Mr. Edward Wood, ditto, under the fubtreafurer.

Mr. S. R Hamilton, affiftant in the revenue and judicial department.

Mr. T. Hamilton, ditto.

Mr. R. Charles Rofs, affiftant under the fecretary to the board of revenue.

Mr. William Clark, mafter attendant at Carringa, *vice* Marfhall.

Mr. W. Garrow, deputy fecretary to the Board of Trade.

Mr. B. Randal, affiftant to the commercial refident at Cuddalore.

Mr. E. P. Blake, affiftant to the commercial refident at Maddepolam.

September.

Mr. Andrew Scott, collector at Guntoor, *vice* W. Brown.

Mr. W. Brown, ditto at Ganjam.

Mr. P. Cherry, ditto at Chicacole.

Mr. R. H. Latham, affiftant to ditto

Mr.

Mr. Edward Powney, affiftant to the collector at Manargoody.

Mr. David Couft, affiftant to the collector in the Jaghire.

Mr. A. Brooke, affiftant to the collector of government cuftoms, Madras.

Mr. G. Gowan, ditto to ditto at Canara.

Mr. J. Hunt, mafter attendant at Negapatam.

DECEMBER.

Mr. John Turing, deputy poftmafter-general.

Mr. James Taylor, in charge of the import warehoufe.

Mr. Robert Andrews, alderman in the court of the recorder.

Mr. Richard Yeldham, elected mayor for the enfuing year.

Mr. John Binny, fheriff for ditto.

Mr. George Parifh, head-affiftant under the collector of Polygar Peifhcufh.

Mr. Andrew Barclay, ditto to the collector at Dindigul.

Mr. A. G. Blake, affiftant to the collector at Chicacole.

Mr. George Pafke, ditto at Ganjam.

Mr. M. G. Hudfon, ditto at Guntoor.

BOMBAY.

APRIL, 1800.

Affiftant Surgeon Kier is appointed to the medical duties of the civil line of the fervice.

Samuel Rollefton is appointed refident of Fort Victoria.

John Morrifon, provincial fecond affiftant to the commercial board at Surat, *vice* Smith, proceeding to China for the benefit of his health.

William Crawfurd, affiftant to the collector of Bombay.

DECEMBER.

Mr. Fletcher Hayes, promoted to the rank of fenior merchant, *vice* C. C. Elphinftone, deceafed; and P. Le Meffurier to fill up the vacancy in the lift of junior merchants, occafioned by Mr. Hayes's promotion.

Nathan Crow, appointed judge and magiftrate at Surat, vice Ramfay, permitted to proceed to England.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, &c.

BENGAL.

In HIS MAJESTY'S *Regiments.*

FEBRUARY, 1800.

By his Excellency Lieut. General Sir Alured Clarke, K. B. Commander in Chief.

Lieut. Berrington Bradfhaw, of the 80th regiment, to be major of brigade to his Majefty's troops ferving under the prefidency of Bengal, vice Captain Sir George Leith, who refigns; Feb. 19, 1800.

25th Light Drag.—Lieut. J. Varnon, from 51ft foot, to be lieutenant, vice D. Perring, who exchanges; Feb. 1.

19th Foot—Lieut. J. Kerr to be adjutant without purchafe, vice T. A. Kennedy, who refigns; Jan. 18.

51ft do.—Lieut. D. Gerring, from the 25th regiment light drag. to be lieutenant, vice J. Vernon, who exchanges; Feb. 1.

73d do.—Enfign J. M. Jackfon to be lieutenant by purchafe, vice J. Todd, promoted; Jan. 4.

MARCH.

27th Light Drag.—Quarter-mafter Vincent Beatty to be adjutant without purchafe, vice Richard Covell, who refigns; March 7, 1800.

33d Foot—Serjeant-major Rich. Turton to be ensign by purchase, vice J. Warren, promoted; Feb. 20.

73d do.—Ensign A. Morris to be lieutenant, vice Garden Leith, deceased; Feb. 23. Henry Glenholme, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Morris, promoted; do.

74th do.—William Moore, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice A. W. Campbell, promoted; Feb. 28.

75th do.—Lieut. A. Macneil, from the Scotch brigade, to be lieutenant, vice R. Wimbleton, who exchanges; Feb. 22.

78th do.—Lieut. D. Grant to be captain of a company by purchase, vice the hon. G. A. Cochrane, promoted; Jan. 19, 1800. Ensign Alured Clarke to be lieutenant by purchase, vice D. Grant, promoted; do. J. Douglas, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice A. Clarke, promoted; do.

88th do—Thomas Rogers, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Hanlon; Dec. 21, 1799.

Scotch Brigade—Lieut. R. Wimbleton, from the 75th reg. to be lieutenant, vice A. Macneil, who exchanges; Feb. 22, 1800.

APRIL.

Regiment de Meuron—Serjeant Henry Kerns to be quarter-master; Jan. 1.

77th Regiment—Ensign Kilsha to be lieutenant, vice Jacob Morland, deceased; April 2. W. Porter, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Kilsha, promoted; do.

By his Majesty.

27th Light Drag.—R. Davies, gent. to be veterinary surgeon; July 3, 1799.

12th Foot—Lieut. J. Crawford to be captain by purchase, vice Moore, who retires; Sept. 15, 1798.

19th do.—Capt. J. W. Evans, from the 52d foot, to be captain, vice Steill, who exchanges; Aug. 31.—To be Ensigns, J. Nixon, gent. without purchase, vice Freil, who resigns; Nov. 17, 1799. J. Gray, gent. without purchase; July 18, 1796. Ensign S. P. Freill, from the 33d foot, vice Gray, who exchanges; and A. Robson, gent. by purchase, vice Vilant, promoted; Oct. 13, 1798.

33d do.—Ensign J. Gray, from the 19th foot, to be ensign, vice Freill; Sept. 12, 1798. W. A. Irvine, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Macdougall, promoted; Oct. 5. Lieut. G. Champion, from the half pay of the 19th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Robertson, who exchanges; July 3, 1799.

51st do.—Lieut. M. J. O'Connell, from the half pay of the late 4th reg. of the Irish Brigade, to be lieutenant, vice Jackson, superseded; July 3, 1799. J. Campbell, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Tolfrey, promoted in the 26th foot; June 12, 1797. J. Cole, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Marquis of Tullibardine, promoted; Aug. 16, 1799.

73d do.—Major M. Moneypenny, from the 78th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel by purchase, vice Spens, who retires; Aug. 30, 1798. Ensign S. Orr to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Thomas, promoted in the 16th foot; Oct. 10. Capt. G. Pearson, from the 60th foot, to be captain, vice Porter, who exchanges; July 25, 1799.

74th do.—W. M. Charlton, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Engel, promoted in the 75th foot; May 10, 1798.

75th do.—Ensign J. Hall to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Blashfield, who retires; July 18, 1799.

76th do.—J. M. Sinclair, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Frith, promoted; Nov. 2, 1798. C. Bristow, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Farme, who retires; August 5, 1799.

77th do.—C. G. Gray, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Anderson, promoted; Sept. 1, 1796. Serjeant-major H. Fletcher to be adjutant, vice Campbell, who resigns; Sept. 4, 1798. Lieut. R. Maclaughlan, from the 79th foot, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Arch. Campbell, promoted; July 3, 1799.

78th do.—Capt. Alex. Adams to be major by purchase, vice Moneypenny, promoted; Aug. 30, 1798. Lieut. T. G. Smollett to be captain by purchase, vice Adams; do. Ensign A. Macleod to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Smollett; do. Ensign D. Mackenzie to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Hanson, removed to the invalids; Oct. 15. G. T. D'Aguilar, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Macleod, promoted; Aug. 30. S. H. Todd, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Mackenzie; Oct. 15.

80th do.—Lieut. C. Hardy, from the half pay of the late York Fuzileers, to be lieutenant, vice Campbell, who exchanges; July 3, 1799.

84th do.—Lieut. C. Macquillicuddy, from

from the half pay of the late 5th regiment of the Irish Brigade, to be lieutenant, vice Marsh, who exchanges; July 25, 1799.

86th do.—Lieut. P. De Latre, from the 81st foot, to be lieutenant, vice Masterson, who exchanges; April 6.

Brevet—Officers of the East-India Company's forces to take rank by brevet in his Majesty's army in the East Indies only, as follow: To be colonels, Lieut. colonels John Pater and A. A. Langley; Jan. 1, 1798: and to be lieutenant-colonels, Lieut. Col. Robert Croker, Major Bennet Marley, and Major Dyson Marshall; Jan. 1.

MAY.

By the Commander in Chief.

19th Foot—Lieut. Alex. Lawrence, from the 77th, to be captain-lieutenant, vice T. A. Kennedy, deceased; April 17, 1800.

75th do.—Ensign T. Cooper to be lieutenant by purchase, vice H. Falvey, who retires; May 14.

77th do.—Ensign P. Maclaughan, from the 78th, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Alex. Lawrence, promoted in 19th; April 17.

78th do.—L. Campbell, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Peter Maclaughlan, promoted; do.

86th do.—P. Jenney, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice F. Campbell, promoted in Scotch Brigade; Feb. 23.

Scotch Brigade—Ensign Fred. Campbell, from the 86th foot, to be lieutenant, vice J. Black, deceased; do.

33d Foot—G. Wescott, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice W. A. Irvine, promoted in the Scotch Brigade.

88th do.—Ensign H. Miller to be lieutenant by purchase, vice E. Taylor, who retires; April 10, 1800. J. Mackenzie, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice H. Miller, promoted.

JUNE.

27th Light Drag.—Lieut. Dawson Gregory, from the 29th light dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice James Hayes, who exchanges; May 7, 1800.

29th do.—Lieut. J. Hayes, from the 27th light dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice Dawson Gregory, who exchanges; do.

75th Foot.—Ensign C. Young, from the 86th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Peter Mackenzie, deceased; May 15.

76th do.—Ensign Frederic William St. Aubin to be lieutenant, vice Robert Frith, deceased; May 28. Charlton B. Tucker, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice St. Aubin, promoted; do.

86th do.—Neil Maclaurin, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Cornwallis Young, promoted; May 15. Ensign William Baird, from the 76th regiment, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice F. Willis Elliot, who retires; May 20.

12th do.—Ensign E. Nevill to be lieutenant, vice W. Langford, deceased; June 2. C. B. Sale, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Ed. Nevill, promoted; do. Lieut. Mus. Shawe to be adjutant, vice W. Langford, deceased; do.

73d do.—T. Hooper, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice J. M. Jackson, promoted; April 6.

Regiment de Meuron.—Capt.-lieut. J. T. Bar to be captain of a company, vice Isaac de Meuron du Rochat, deceased; May 23. Lieut. Nicolas July de Bergeon to be captain-lieutenant, vice Jean T. Bar, promoted; do. Ensign Fred. Matthey to be lieutenant, vice J. B. Gachter, who declines; January 1. J. Reynolds, gent. to be paymaster on the new establishment; May 23.

10th Foot.—— Sullivan, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice M. Bathurst, promoted in the 86th regt.; June 25.

By His Majesty.

12th Reg.—Lieut. Col. G. W. Rd. Harcourt, from the 40th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Aston, deceased; March 1, 1799.

JULY.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned officers of regiments in the East-Indies to take rank in the army as follows, viz.

To be Colonels—Lieut.-colonels Stapleton Cotton, of the 25th light drag.; John Murray, of the 84th foot; Carr Beresford, of the 88th; Charles Baillie, of the 51st; Samuel Achmuty, of the 75th foot—Jan. 1, 1800.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Majors William Cullen, of the Scotch brigade; H. Lewis Dickenson, of the 84th foot; Gordon Skelly, of the Scotch brigade; John Mackenzie, of the 78th foot; John Shee, of the 33d; Robert Bell, of the 86th; Hugh Baillie, of ditto; E. E. Colman, of the 84th; Benjamin Forbes, of the 75th; David Robertson, of the 74th; William Douglas, of do.; Alexander Cumine, of

of the 75th; William Frederick Spry, of the 77th; Edward Musgrave, of the 76th foot; Patrick Maxwell, of the 19th light dragoons---Jan. 1, 1800.

To be Majors—Captains Charles Sutherland, of the 74th foot; Thomas Patterson, of the 19th light dragoons; Samuel Swinton, of the 74th foot; John William Evans, of the 19th; Malcolm M'Pherson, of the 77th; Sir George Leith, bart. of the 73d foot---Jan. 1, 1800.

Officers of the Hon. East-India Company's service, who, from their standing in the army, and pursuant to the late regulations, are to take rank by brevet in his Majesty's army in the East-Indies only, as follow; the commissions dated the 1st January 1800—viz.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Majors Thomas Holland, John Barton, Nicholas Carnegie, James Gordon, John Horseford, Richard Humphrys, Patrick Alex. Agnew, Edward Gibbings, Robert Mackay, John Tendal Evans, Hector Maclean, Robert Cameron, Thomas Dallas, John Torin, Keith Macalister, Charles Fred. Mandeville, Richard Gore, Francis William Bellis, John Little, John Wiseman, Henry Oakes, Thomas Marshall, Charles Reynolds, Burnaby Boles, George William Mignan, William Home, Andrew Anderson, Charles Boye, John Macdonald, James Romney, Henry Long, Jacob Thomson, Jeremiah Hawkes, John Baillie, Joseph Bland, William Henry Blashford.

To be Majors---Capts. R. Walker, Edward Pennington, Thomas Polhill, Alexander Legertwood, Andrew Fraser, Edward Tolfrey, Samuel Jeannerett, John Chalmers, George Knox.

By his Majesty.

25th Light Drag.—Lieut. J. Thomas, from the 35th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Brackenbury, who exchanges; August 30, 1799.

27th do.—M. T. Harris, gent. to be cornet, vice Hilton, deceased; Jan. 1. Lieut. V. L. Ward, from the 17th light drag. to be lieutenant, vice Nesbitt, who exchanges; Oct. 17.

29th do.—P. Rawlings, gent. to be cornet by purchase, vice Toiley, who retires; Aug. 23.

12th Foot—Ensign J. Gordon, from the 74th foot, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Crawford, promoted; Nov. 30. 1798. Lieut. W. Macpherson, from the 73d foot, to be captain-lieutenant without purchase, vice O'Brien, promoted in the 5th foot; Aug. 3, 1799.

19th do.—Ensign Robert Ball, from the 1st West India regiment, to be ensign by purchase, vice Cust, who retires; Oct. 3.

51st do.—Lieut. R. O'Farrel, from the half-pay of the late 1st regt. of the Irish brigade, to be lieutenant, vice Talbot, who exchanges; Aug. 23. Ensign D. O'Donel, from the N. Mayo militia, to be ensign by purchase, vice Johnson, promoted; Oct. 17.

73d do.—J. Guthrie, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Orr, promoted; Dec. 1, 1798.

75th do.—T. Cooper, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Macinnes, who retires; Nov. 10.

78th do.—Capt. A. C. B. Crawford, from the 3d West India regt. to be captain, vice Scott, who exchanges; Oct. 3, 1799.

84th do.—J. Jenkins, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Dale, promoted; Oct. 3.

86th do.—Lieut. J. Fox, from the 49th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Hudson, who exchanges; Aug. 5. Ensign J. Carr, from the Northumberland fencibles, to be quarter-master, vice Hudson, who resigns; Sept. 12.

88th do.—W. Thompson, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Williams, promoted; Sept. 5. W. W. Adair, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Bailey, promoted; Oct. 31.

Scotch Brigade—Capt. W. Cullen, from the half-pay of the 53d foot, to be captain, vice Johnson, who exchanges, taking the difference; Oct. 17. J. Stretch, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Ellis, who retires; Nov. 25.

By the Commander in Chief.

74th Regiment—Quarter-Master J. Wilson, from the 27th regiment of light dragoons, to be ensign by purchase, vice W. Hill Wallis, appointed cornet in the 27th regiment light dragoons; May 1, 1800. Ensign W. Purcell Creagh, from the 84th regiment, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice J. Campbell, promoted; ditto.

51st do.—Capt. Lieut. J. Fleming to be captain of a company, vice Flood, deceased; June 14. Lieut. J. Campbell, jun. from the 74th regt. to be captain-lieutenant without purchase, vice J. Fleming promoted; ditto.

AUGUST.

AUGUST.

By his Majesty.

10th Foot—Major R. Quarrel to be lieutenant-colonel by purchase, vice Major Gen. Amherst, who retires; Nov. 21, 1799. Captain the hon. G. Cochrane, from the 78th foot, to be major by purchase, vice Quarrel; Nov. 21. Captain S. Holmes to be major by purchase, vice Cochrane, promoted in the 87th foot; Dec. 26. Lieut. the hon. C. J. Greville to be captain by purchase, vice Holmes; Dec. 26.

To be Ensigns—H. Palmer, gent. by purchase, vice Sutherland, promoted in the 55th foot; Aug. 23. R. Burke, gent. by purchase, vice Thivates, promoted; Nov. 21.

78th Foot—Lieut. T. B. M. Humberstone to be captain by purchase, vice Cochrane, promoted in the 10th foot; Dec. 11.

His Majesty having been pleased to promote Major Richard Quarrel to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 10th regiment by purchase, and to appoint Captain the Honourable George Cochrane, from the 78th regiment, to be his successor by purchase in the 10th foot, the promotions made by the Commander in Chief in India, under date the 17th of Sept. 1799, 7th of Feb. and 27th of March 1800, of those officers and their several successors, are cancelled.

By the Commander in Chief.

10th Foot—Brevet Lieut. Col. W. Potts to be lieutenant-colonel, vice John Wemyss, deceased; Nov. 22, 1799. Brevet Major D. Mellifont to be major without purchase, vice Potts, promoted; ditto. Captain en second C. J. Milnes to be captain of a company, vice Mellifont, promoted; do. G. Fergusson, gent. to be ensign by purchase; Sept. 15.

77th do.—Ensign J. Douglas to be lieutenant by purchase, vice R. James, promoted in 90th foot; April 18, 1800. Serjeant W. Jones to be quarter-master without purchase, vice J. Campbell, who resigns; July 21.

78th do.—Capt. Lieut. J. Frazer to be captain of a company without purchase, vice J. M'Leod, promoted in the Princess Charlotte of Wales's regt. of fencible infantry; Aug. 22. Lieut. D. Grant to be captain-lieutenant without purchase, vice J. Fraser, promoted; ditto. Ensign Alured Clarke to be lieutenant by purchase, vice T. B. M. Humberstone, promoted; Dec. 11. J. Douglas, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Alured Clarke, promoted; ditto.

78th do.—Hugh Macandie, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice G. Ross Munro, promoted; Aug. 16.

86th do.—Ensign J. Stewart to be lieutenant, vice De Porbeck, deceased; July 26.

SEPTEMBER.

By the Commander in Chief.

25th Light Drag.—Cornet J. Grant to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Christopher Farwell, promoted in the 4th dragoon guards; April 22, 1800.

77th Reg.—J. Macquairrie, gent. to be ensign, vice W. Porter, deceased; Sept. 1.

Scotch Brigade—C. Campbell, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice J. Campbell, who resigns; Aug. 2.

Regiment de Meuron—Ensign J. P. S. Fauch to be lieutenant, vice N. Julie de Bergeon, promoted; July 13. Ensign R. Amedie de May to be lieutenant, vice C. Moreau de Beauregard, deceased; Aug. 19.

19th Foot—Ensign A. Robson to be lieutenant by purchase, vice T. Jones, who retires; Aug. 27. J. Winne, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice R. Stark, promoted; Aug. 25.

25th Light Drag.—A. Scott, gent. to be assistant surgeon, vice G. Briggs, who resigns; ditto.

80th Reg.—H. J. Grove, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice R. Wimbleton, promoted; Sept. 9.

33d do.—J. Haigh, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice S. Hathway, who retires; Aug. 20.

75th do.—T. Atkins, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice T. Cooper, promoted; July 16.

OCTOBER.

By his Majesty.

Major-gen. the hon. F. St. John to the staff. Capt. A. Pilkington aid-du-camp to ditto.

By the Commander in Chief.

27th Light Drag.—Captain Lieut. P. Philpot to be captain of a troop without purchase, vice W. Griffith, promoted in the 29th light drag. Oct. 9, 1800. Lieut. M. M. French to be captain-lieutenant by purchase, vice Philpot, promoted; ditto. Cornet J. Sands to be lieutenant without purchase, vice M. M. French, promoted; ditto.

29th do.—Captain W. Griffiths to be major, from the 27th regiment of light drag. vice W. Gale, deceased; ditto.

10th

10th Foot.—B. Sulivan, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice T. Lamphier, promoted in the 86th regt. Sept. 20.

86th do.—Ensign T. Lamphier, from the 10th foot, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice J. Grant, promoted; ditto. Ensign J. Wilson, from the 74th foot, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice D. M'Neil, promoted; Sept. 21.

By his Excellency the Governor of Ceylon.

Colonel C. Baillie, of his Majesty's 51st regt. is appointed to command the fort and garrison of Columbo; and Lieut. Col. G. Dalrymple, of his Majesty's 19th regiment, is appointed to command the fort and garrison of Point de Galle. Major J. Logan, of his Majesty's 51st regiment, to be military paymaster, and paymaster of extraordinaries on Ceylon for the western district, comprehending all the garrisons and posts from Jaffnapatam to Matura, and to reside at Columbo; and Captain W. Pollock, also of his Majesty's 51st regiment, to be military paymaster of extraordinaries for the eastern district, comprehending the garrisons of Trincomalee and Fort Ostenburg, Batticaloa, and Moelletivo, to reside at Trincomalee.

NOVEMBER.

By his Majesty.

25th Light Drag.—Major P. Charlton, from the 3d dragoon guards, to be major, vice Calcraft who exchanges; April 4, 1800.

10th Foot.—Ensign M. Bathurst to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Greville, promoted; March 7, 1800. A. Newport, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Bathurst; March 21.

12th do.—H. Hardy, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Hurford, promoted in the 23d foot; March 7. Surgeon A. D. Campbell, from the half pay of the late 97th foot, to be surgeon, vice Gray, who exchanges; Sept. 29, 1798.

19th do.—J. A. Morley, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Ogden, promoted in the 60th foot; March 21, 1800.

51st do.—Ensign A. Robinson to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Campbell, promoted in the 88th foot; March 28. C. Tryon, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Hook, promoted in the 9th foot; April 4. W. E. White, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Chalmer, whose appointment does not take place; April 18.

73d do.—G. F. W. Fluker, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Rowen, promoted in the 52d foot; April 23.

76th do.—Major M. Symes to be lieutenant-colonel by purchase, vice Musgrave, who retires; Feb. 15. Brevet Major E. Baynes, from the 92d foot, to be major by purchase, vice Symes; April 23.

84th do.—Ensign B. W. Ferrebee to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Dodsworth, promoted in the 11th foot; April 18.

88th do.—Lieut. D. Campbell, from the 51st foot, to be captain by purchase, vice Sloper, appointed paymaster to the 4th dragoons; March 28. Ensign H. Mayhew, from the 8th foot, to be ensign by purchase, vice Maclellen, promoted in the 6th foot; April 11. W. A. M'Dougall, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Hunter, whose appointment does not take place; April 23.

Scotch Brigade—W. Beckwith, gent. to be ensign by purchase; Feb. 28.

By the Commander in Chief.

10th Foot—H. E. Addison, gent. to be ensign, vice H. Palmer, deceased; Nov. 6, 1800.

77th do.—Ensign H. Hooper, from the 73d regiment, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice J. Douglas, who retires; Oct. 5.

74th do.—J. Miller, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice J. Wilson, promoted in the 80th foot; Sept. 21.

84th do.—Capt. Lieut. W. C. Williams to be captain of a company, vice W. R. Robinson, deceased; Oct. 11. Lieut. R. Horton to be captain-lieutenant without purchase, vice Williams, promoted; ditto. Ensign M. Burns, from the Scotch brigade, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Horton, promoted; ditto.

Scotch Brigade—J. Grant, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice M. Burns, promoted in the 84th foot; ditto.

19th Light Drag.—Lieut. J. M. Jackson, from the 73d foot, to be cornet, vice J. C. Ridout, deceased; Oct. 14.

73d Regt.—Ensign H. Hooper to be lieutenant without purchase, vice J. M. Jackson, removed to the 19th light dragoons; ditto. J. Johnstone, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice H. Hooper, promoted; ditto.

DECEMBER.

By his Majesty.

78th Regt.—Major H. Scott, from the Ross and Cromarty rangers fencible infantry, to be major, vice J. Mackenzie, who exchanges; May 9, 1800.

The

The Commander in Chief has been pleafed to make the following promotions and appointments until his Majefty's pleafure fhall be known:

19th Foot—Enfign M. Harland Byng, from the 76th regiment, to be lieutenant, vice J. Nixon, deceafed; Nov. 1.

76th do.—J. Antill, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice Byne, promoted in the 19th foot; ditto. Enfign R. Coxon to be lieutenant by purchafe, vice G. J. B. Tucker, promoted in the 22d foot; Nov. 2.

78th do.—Enfign J. Kinloch to be lieutenant, vice A. Miller, deceafed; Oct. 30. —— Turner, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice Kinloch, promoted; ditto.

80th do.—Enfign R. Dafhwood to be lieutenant without purchafe, vice T. Howard, promoted in the 9th foot; Nov. 10. —— Harnefs, gent. to enfign without purchafe, vice Dafhwood, promoted; ditto.

51ft do.—Lieut. S. Rice to be captain of a company by purchafe, vice N. O'Donnell, who retires; June 18, 1798.

84th do.—Major E. E. Colman, from the 36th foot, to be major, vice Orde, deceafed; Dec. 30.

Brevet—Colonel the Count de Meuron to be major-general in the army.

By the Commander in Chief.

19th Foot—G. Stewart, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice H. Shadforth, promoted in 20th foot; Sept. 20, 1800.

74th do.—M. Morris, gent. to be enfign by purchafe, vice R. M'Murdo, promoted; Nov. 10.

77th do.—L. Luter, gent. to be enfign by purchafe, vice H. Fletcher, promoted; Oct. 31.

80th do.—Enfign J. Moriffet to be lieutenant, vice P. Kearrans, deceafed; Nov. 9. P. R. Stepney, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice Moriffet, promoted; ditto.

86th do.—E. F. Smith, gent. to be enfign by purchafe, vice J. Stuart, promoted; Nov. 1.

74th do.—J. Miller, gent. to be enfign by purchafe, vice J. Wifon, promoted in 86th foot; Sept. 2.

86th do.—Lieut. L. M'Laurin to be captain of a company by purchafe, vice J. J. Stuart Hall, who retires; 7th do. Enfign J. Wilfon, from the 74th foot, to be lieutenant by purchafe, vice L. M'Laurin, promoted; 21ft do. Enfign L. Maffey to be lieutenant, vice D. Macneil, deceafed; Oct. 27. R. Paten, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice L. Maffey, promoted; Nov. 12. H. Steel, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice G. C. D'Aguilar, who refigns; 3d do.

Scotch Brigade—Enfign J. Tate to be lieutenant by purchafe, vice C. Gordon, promoted; Nov. 14.

Regiment de Meuron—Capt. lieut. N. J. de Bergeon to be captain of a company, vice J. G. Gradmann, who refigns; Nov. 19. Lieut. H. F. de Meuron Bayard to be captain-lieutenant, vice de Bergeon, promoted; Nov. 19. Enfign C. S. Wittel to be lieutenant, vice de M. Bayard, promoted; Nov. 19.

JANUARY, 1801.

By the Commander in Chief.

27th Light Drag.—Cornet S. Taylor to be lieutenant by purchafe, vice J. M. Partridge, who retires, Dec. 1, 1800. J. H. Barnfly, gent. to be cornet by purchafe, vice Taylor, promoted; do.

12th Foot—Capt. lieut. N. Euftace to be captain of a company, vice W. Whitlie, deceafed; 15th do. Lieutenant J. Macleod, from the 77th regiment, to be captain-lieutenant without purchafe, vice N. Euftace, promoted; do. Serjeant major Jaggar to be adjutant without purchafe, vice M. Shaw, who refigns; December 20.

33d do.—Capt. J. Todd, from the 73d reg. to be captain of a company, vice J. Chetwood, who exchanges; 5th do.

73d do.—Capt. J. Chetwood, from the 33d foot, to be captain of a company, vice J. Todd, who exchanges; do.

74th do.—Lieut. J. Daniel, from the 84th regiment, to be lieutenant, vice W. P. Creagh, who exchanges; 2d do. H. Munro, gent to be enfign by purchafe, vice W. M. Charlton, who retires; Nov. 14.

75th do.—R. H. Dick, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice H. W. Sale, who refigns; 22d do.

77th do.—Enfign A. Meldrum, from the 78th regiment, to be lieutenant without purchafe, vice J. Macleod, promoted in 12th foot; 15th do. Enfign Sir G. Colquhoun, bart. from the 80th foot, to be lieutenant by purchafe, vice J. Douglas, who retires; Decem. 22. Capt. lieut. J. Campbell to be captain of a company by purchafe, vice C. Macrae, who retires; Decem. 16. Lieut. C. Mackintofh to be captain-lieutenant by purchafe, vice J. Campbell, promoted;

moted; do. Ensign H. C. Brisco, from the 33d foot, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice C. Mackintosh, promoted; do.

86th do.—Lieut. W. P. Creagh, from the 74th regiment, to be lieutenant, vice J. Daniel, who exchanges; 2d do.

Scotch Brigade—J. Goodhew, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice W. Baird, promoted; 19th do.

78th Foot—G. W. Smith, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice A. Meldrum, promoted in the 77th foot. A. Macdougal, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice G. W. Smith, promoted in the 76th foot; Jan. 31, 1801. Quarter-master serjeant D. Macrae to be quarter-master without purchase, vice A. M'Dougal, who resigns; Jan. 23. Ensign J. Hay to be adjutant without purchase, vice A. Wishart, resigned; Nov. 30, 1800.

76th do.—Ensign G. W. Smith, from the 78th foot, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice P. Philpot, promoted; Feb. 2, 1797.

84th do.—Ensign J. Jenkins to be adjutant without purchase, vice R. Dale, who resigns; Dec. 24, 1800.

FEBRUARY.

By his Majesty.

33d Reg.—Lieut. A. Hook, from the 9th regiment, to be lieutenant, vice J. Gorges, who exchanges; May 23, 1801.

By the Commander in Chief.

27th Reg. Light Drag.—F. A. Christie, gent. to be cornet without purchase, vice J. Sandys, promoted; Oct. 9, 1800.

75th Reg.—J. Fitchet, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice J. Turner, superseded, having never joined; Decem. 23.

76th do.—J. H. Hurd, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Butts, who declines; Nov. 2. B. Camac, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice R. Coxon, promoted; Nov. 3. A. J. Macan, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice C. B. Tucker, who declines; Feb. 8, 1801.

77th do.—Ensign R. Northcote, from the 78th regiment, to be lieutenant, vice G. Moncrieff, deceased; Jan. 1, 1801.

78th do.—J. Mackenzie, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice R. Northcote, promoted in 77th foot; Feb. 2. Ensign J. Hay to be lieutenant by purchase, vice J. Macandie, who retires; 3d do.

Scotch Brig.—C. Wilson, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice T. Vincent, who abides by his appointment of cadet in the hon. the East India Company's service; Jan. 27. G. G. Munro, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Squirl, promoted; Feb. 1.

MARCH.

By his Majesty and the Hon. the East India Company.

His Excellency Lieut. General GERARD LAKE to be *commander in chief* of his Majesty's and the hon. Company's forces in India, in the room of Lieutenant General Sir A. Clarke, who resigns; March 14, 1801.

By the Commander in Chief.

Major M. Nicholson to act as adjutant general; Captain G. A. F. Lake to act as quarter-master-general; Major Nicolson and Capt. Lake to be aids-de-camp to the commander in chief; Feb. 15.

25th Light Drag.—The hon. W. Blaquiere to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Sir W. Lee, deceased; Feb. 29, 1801. Capt. R. Travers to be major, vice Blaquiere, promoted; Feb. 9. Capt. Lieut. P. Ross to be captain of a troop, vice Travers, promoted; Feb. 9. Eldest Lieut. H. Stuart to be captain lieutenant, vice Ross, promoted; 9th do. Eldest cornet E. H. Hutchison to be lieutenant, vice Stuart promoted; 9th do. Adjutant M. Simes to be cornet, vice Hutchinson, promoted; 9th do.

By his Majesty.

19th Light Drag.—Brevet Major T. Patterson to be major by purchase, vice C. Bladen, who retires; May 23, 1799. Assistant surgeon J. Colgan, from the 28th light dragoons, to be assistant surgeon, vice Bevil, deceased; 19th do. Captain Lieutenant J. Kennedy to be captain of a troop, without purchase, vice Monteath, deceased; June 22. Lieutenant J. Cathcart to be captain lieutenant without purchase, vice Kennedy; do. Cornet W. Boyle to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Cathcart; do.

25th do.—Brevet Lieut. Col. H. Davis, from the 9th foot, to be major, vice Charlton, who exchanges; May 23, 1800. E. Griffith, gent. to be cornet without purchase, vice J. Sanders, deceased; Feb. 17, 1799. Quarter-master M. Symes to be adjutant, vice J. Gordon, who resigns; June 28. W. Brown, gent. to be assistant surgeon, vice J. H. Klugel, deceased; Sep. 30.

27th do.—Captain P. Philpot, from the 76th

76th foot, to be captain-lieutenant, vice J. Covel, who exchanges; March 2. Cornet C. Deane, from the 28th light dragoons, to be cornet, vice H. Spencer, who exchanges; April 11. S. W. Harrifon, gent. to be cornet without purchafe, vice Blake, promoted in the 11th light dragoons; July 16, 1800.

29th do.---W. Thorn, gent. to be cornet by purchafe, vice W. T. Gaul, who retires; March 17, 1799. Captain J. Smith, from the 20th light dragoons, to be captain, vice Gould, who exchanges; March 24, 1800. Enfign F. Temple, from the 40th foot, to be cornet, vice Gale, who exchanges; July 10.

10th Foot---Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. Potts to be lieutenant colonel without purchafe, vice Wemyfs, deceafed; Nov. 22, 1799. Brevet Major D. Mellifont to be major without purchafe, vice Potts; Decem. 27. G. Fergufon, gent. to be enfign by purchafe, vice Brown, promoted; Sep. 15. W. Stuart, gent. to be enfign by purchafe, vice T. Dent, promoted; do.

12th do.---Lieutenant R. Nixon to be captain of a company by purchafe, vice T. James, who retires; Feb. 12, 1799. Enfign N. A. Mein, from 74th foot, to be lieutenant, by purchafe, vice R. Nixon; Feb. 17. Enfign W. Gahan to be lieutenant without purchafe, vice T. Falla, deceafed; April 7. R. W. Shawe, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice W. Gahan, do. Lieutenant M. Shawe, from the 76th foot, to be lieutenant, vice W. Gahan, deceafed; May 7. M. Shawe, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice C. Rift, promoted in the 74th regiment; do. Captain T. Woodhall to be major by purchafe, vice T. Craigie, who retires; Decem. 31. Lieutenant R. Afhton to be captain by purchafe, vice Woodhall; Decem. 31. Enfign H. MacReady to be lieutenant, vice S. Percival, deceafed; June 20. S. Cleavland, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice McReady, promoted; do. Lieutenant C. Rift, from 74th foot, to be lieutenant, vice T. W. Edwards, who exchanges; July 17. Enfign M. Grace to be lieutenant by purchafe, vice C. Morgan, promoted in 8th light dragoons; Aug. 9. Captain Lieutenant W. M'Pherfon to be captain of a company by purchafe, vice Walford, appointed paymafter to the 54th foot; 28th do. Lieutenant N. Euftace to be captain-lieutenant by purchafe, vice M'Pherfon; Aug. 28. Enfign J. Rift to be lieutenant by purchafe, vice R. Afhton, promoted; Aug. 10.

19th do.---Colonel E. Hewgill, from Coldftream regiment of foot guards, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Acland, who exchanges; May 10, 1800. Lieutenant A. B. Vilant to be captain of a company by purchafe, vice G. A. Bygrave, who retires, March 28, 1799. Enfign J. Nixon to be lieutenant by purchafe, vice Vilant; March 28. H. Maclaine, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice Moore, promoted in 73d foot; May 23. T. A. Anderfon, gent. to be enfign by purchafe, vice Ebhart, promoted; July 15. Enfign W. Blackney, from 84th regiment, to be lieutenant without purchafe, vice J. Nairne, deceafed; Aug. 10. Enfign J. Moore to be lieutenant without purchafe, vice J. Chriftie, who refigns; Sep. 20. P. Plenderleath, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice Moore; 20th do.

33d do.---Captain Lieut. D. Quin to be captain of a company by purchafe, vice E. M'Pherfon, who retires; March 9. Lieut. F. R. Weft to be captain lieutenant by purchafe, vice Quin; do. Enfign J. Warren to be lieutenant by purchafe, vice Weft; March 9. Lieut. G. Gaff to be adjutant, vice Quin, promoted; 9th do. Lieutenant H. M'Quarrie, from 73d foot, to be lieutenant, vice C. M'Gregor, who exchanges; May 14. Enfign A. Gray to be lieutenant, vice J. Whitlie, deceafed; 15th do. R. Milward, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice Gray; 31ft do. Lieut. C. C. Kenny, from 74th foot, to be lieutenant, vice A. Campbell, who exchanges; July 18. C. Irwin, gent. to be enfign by purchafe, vice A. Campbell, promoted; May 30. Lieut. J. Guthrie, from 73d foot, to be lieutenant, vice A. Gray, who exchanges; Sept. 14. Captain A. P. Macdowall, from 17th foot, to be captain, vice Keating, who exchanges; June 12, 1800. K. B. Stuart, gent. to be enfign by purchafe, vice Sullivan, who retires; May 9.

51ft do.---Major General W. Morfhead, from 5th bat. 60th regiment, to be colonel, vice Lieut. Gen. Martin, deceafed; May 9. Brevet Major J. Caftleman to be major without purchafe, vice Williams, promoted in the Newfoundland fencibles; Feb. 21,

Capt.

Capt. Lieut J. Fleming to be captain of a company without purchafe, vice Caftleman; do. Lieut. W. Chifholm to be captain-lieutenant without purchafe, vice Fleming; do. Enfign J. Kyte to be lieutenant, without purchafe, vice Chifholm; Feb. 21. Enfign D. Campbell, from the 86th foot, to be lieutenant, vice R. Jennings, deceafed; Sept. 23, 1799. Lieut. H. Watfon, town major of Carlifle, to be lieutenant, vice Lieutenant the Marquis of Tullibardine, who is placed on half pay; May 9, 1800.

73d do.—Lieut. C. M'Gregor, from 32d foot, to be lieutenant, vice H. M'Quarrie, who exchanges; May 14, 1799. Lieut. A. Gore to be captain-lieutenant, vice A. Rofe, deceafed; 17th do. J. Mackay, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice Guthrie; May 17. Enfign A. Moore, from 19th foot, to be lieutenant without purchafe, vice J. Thomas, deceafed; 23d do. Lieut. A. Gray, from 33d foot, to be lieutenant, vice J. Guthrie, who exchanges; Sept. 14. J. Reddie, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice W. Frafer, promoted; May 1, 1797. Enfign M. Maclaine to be lieutenant without purchafe, vice J. Lalor, deceafed; May 5, 1799. G. Prefcott, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice Maclaine; do. Enfign H. Antill to be lieutenant without purchafe, vice Maclaine, removed to 77th foot; 6th do. H. Hooper, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice Antill; May 6.

74th do.—Brevet Major S. Swinton to be major without purchafe, vice Brevet Lieut. Colonel Douglas, promoted in 85th foot; May 17. Serjeant Major R. Neilfon to be enfign by purchafe, vice Gordon promoted in 12th foot; April 15. Enfign C. C. Kenny to be lieutenant, vice L. Irwin, deceafed; April 27. A. W. Campbell, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice Kenny; do. Enfign P. Shank to be lieutenant, vice J. Farquhar, deceafed; May 5. R. M'Murdo, gent to be enfign without purchafe, vice P. Shank, promoted; do. Enfign C. Rift, from 12th foot, to be lieutenant, vice V. Hill, deceafed; May 7. Enfign J. Gray, from 33d foot, to be lieutenant, vice Henry Shawe, deceafed; May 8. Lieut. S. Pocock, from 80th foot, to be lieutenant, vice T. W. Kerr, who exchanges; May 10. Lieut. T. W. Edwards, from 12th foot, to be lieutenant, vice C. Rift, who exchanges; July 17. Lieut. A. Campbell, from 22d foot, to be lieutenant, vice C. C. Kenny, who exchanges; July 18.

75th do.—Enfign J. Spalding to be lieutenant, vice G. Bowzer, deceafed; March 3. R. Syme, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice Spalding; do. Enfign D. Mackay to be lieutenant, vice R. Mather, deceafed; May 5. H. W. Sale, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice Mackay; do. Enfign R. H. S. Malone to be lieutenant without purchafe, vice J. Spalding, removed to the 77th regt. do. —— Wilkins, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice Malone; May 6.

76th do.—Affiftant Surgeon C. Carfield to be furgeon, vice Mufgrave, deceafed; Feb. 25. Capt. Lieut. J. Covel, from 27th light dragoons, to be captain of a company, vice Philpot, who exchanges; March 2. Enfign B. J. Young to be lieutenant by purchafe, vice Vere L. Ward, removed to the 17th light dragoons; April 29. Enfign W. Cheyne to be lieutenant without purchafe, vice M. Shawe, removed to 12th foot; May 7. J. G. Watfon, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice Cheyne; do. Enfign E. Marfton to be lieutenant by purchafe, vice G. Cornifh, who retires; Auguft 22. Enfign R. Sleeman to be lieutenant without purchafe, vice C. Morgan, deceafed; September 14. —— Butts, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice Sleeman, promoted; do. W. Baird, gent. to be enfign by purchafe, vice B. J. Young, promoted; May 15. Enfign A. C. Campbell, from the 80th foot, to be lieutenant by purchafe, vice Cheyne, promoted in the 35th foot; Auguft 7, 1800.

77th do.—Capt.-lieut. J. L. Winflow to be captain of a company without purchafe, vice J. Owen, deceafed; May 5, 1799. Lieut. C. M'Rae to be captain-lieutenant without purchafe, vice Winflow; do. Lieut. M'Laine, from the 73d foot, to be lieutenant, vice M'Rae; do. Lieut. J. Spalding, from 75th foot, to be lieutenant, vice W. Grant, deceafed; May 6.

78th do.—Capt.-lieut. J. Frafer to be captain by purchafe, vice Fergufon, deceafed; November 26. Lieut. C. M'Kenzie to be captain-lieutenant by purchafe, vice Frafer; December 12. Enfign A. Clarke to be lieutenant by purchafe, vice M'Kenzie; February 22, 1800.

80th do.—Enfign J. Lewis to be lieutenant

tenant without purchafe, vice R. Afhe, deceafed; April 26. 1799. M. R. Freeman, gent. to be enfign by purchafe, vice T. Douglas, promoted; March 8. Lieut. T. W. Kerr, from the 74th foot, to be lieutenant, vice S. Pocock, who exchanges; May 15. Lieut. R. Mowbray to be captain of a company by purchafe, vice J. Rooke, promoted in 16th light dragoons; Auguft 3. Enfign J. St. George to be lieutenant without purchafe, vice J. Edwards, promoted; April 28, 1797. J. Walfh, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice St. George; May 10. Enfign L. Hooke to be lieutenant by purchafe, vice Groffer, promoted in 31ft foot; Auguft 21, 1799.

84th do.—Enfign B. W. Ferebee to be lieutenant by purchafe, vice Dodfworth, promoted in 11th foot; April 18, 1800. E. Nicholl, gent. to be enfign by purchafe, vice Ferebee, promoted; May 23. T. Scott to be enfign without purchafe, vice W. Blackney, promoted in 19th foot; Auguft 10, 1799. W. Garner, gent. to be enfign by purchafe, vice M'Auley, who retires; June 12. J. Johnfon, gent. to be enfign by purchafe, vice Lang, removed to 28th dragoons; Auguft 21, 1800.

86th do.—L. Macquarie to be enfign without purchafe, vice D. Campbell, promoted in the 51ft foot; September 23, 1799. E. Carter, gent. to be enfign by purchafe, vice Lang, promoted; January 16, 1800.

Scotch Brigade—Lieut. J. Innes to be captain of a company by purchafe, vice brevet Lieut.-colonel Gillefpie, who retires; July 10, 1799. Enfign P. M'Arthur to be lieutenant by purchafe, vice Innes; do. Lieut. J. Allen to be adjutant, vice James Donald, who refigns; July 12. Affiftant Surgeon J. Smith, from 75th foot, to be furgeon, vice Shetky, deceafed; June 4. J. Campbell, gent. to be enfign without purchafe, vice Biffet, who has been fuperfeded; June 30. C. E. Millar, gent. to be enfign by purchafe, vice Beckwith, who retires; July 30, 1800.

Meuron Regiment—C. Rhamm, gent. to be enfign; April 4, 1799.

In the Hon. COMPANY'S *Army.*

MARCH, 1800.

By the Governor-General in Council.

Capt. S. G. Afhe to be major in the 9th native regiment, vice Sibbald, deceafed; March 4, 1800.

Capt. Lieut. J. Miffing to be captain of a company in the 9th native regiment, vice Afhe, promoted; ditto.

Brevet Capt. and Lieut. J. Maxwell to be captain-lieutenant in the 9th native regiment, vice Miffing, promoted; do.

Mr. L. M'Intofh, agent for packing and tranfporting the clothing of the army, in the room of Mr. W. E. Philips, refigned.

Calcutta Militia—Eldeft enfign W. Egerton to be lieutenant, vice W. Johnfon, deceafed; May 5, 1799. Enfign R. Parry to be lieutenant, vice T. Gowan, refigned; Nov. 16. Enfign C. Rothman to be lieutenant, vice J. Vanzandt, refigned; Nov. 29. Enfign A. Gilmore to be lieutenant, vice F. Horfley, refigned; Nov. 30. Enfign J. Hall to be lieutenant, vice C. Benezet, on furlough; Jan. 19, 1800. Eldeft Captain F. Gladwin to be major, vice J. Bebb, on furlough; Feb. 1. Eldeft Lieut. H. Buller to be captain of a company, vice Gladwin, promoted; Feb. 1. Lieut. J. H. Harrington to be captain of a company, vice Myers, on furlough; ditto. Enfign J. P. Gardiner to be lieutenant, vice Buller, promoted; ditto. Enfign D. Seton to be lieutenant, vice Harington, promoted; ditto.

The following gentlemen are to be enfigns from March 4:—

Mr. J. Lumfden, vice Egerton, promoted; Mr. G. Udny, vice Parry, ditto; Mr. C. R. Crommelin, vice Rothman, ditto; Mr. H. C. Plowden, vice Gilmore, ditto; Mr. J. Caulfield, vice Hall, ditto; Mr. R. Fleming, vice Gardiner, ditto; Mr. B. Bofwell, vice Seton, ditto.

The following cadets of infantry are appointed enfigns:—

Meffrs. W. Tibby, T. Jones, J. Murray, J. Scott.

MAY.

Artillery—Brevet Col. and Lieut. Col. C. Greene to be colonel, vice Duff, retired; April 21, 1800. Brevet Lieut. Col. and Major J. Macintyre to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Greene, promoted; ditto. Brevet Major and Capt. N. Carnegie to be major, vice M'Intyre

tyre, promoted; ditto. Brevet Capt. and Capt. Lieut. J. R. Exſhaw to be captain of a company, vice Carnegie, promoted; April 1. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. G. Raban to be captain-lieutenant, vice Exſhaw, promoted; April 21. Lieut. Will. Parker to be lieutenant, vice Raban, promoted; ditto.

Infantry—Brevet Col. and Lieut. Col. J. Dunn to be colonel, vice Forbes, retired; ditto. Brevet Col. and Lieut. Col. J. Dickſon to be colonel, vice Jones, retired; ditto. Lieut. Col. S. Dyer to be colonel, vice Johnſtone, retired; ditto. Major S. Cox to be lieutenant colonel, vice Roberts, retired; ditto. Major D. Cunningham to be lieutenant colonel, vice Denby, retired; ditto. Major P. Murray to be lieutenant colonel, vice Edwards, retired; ditto. Major L. Grant to be lieutenant colonel, vice Dunn, promoted; ditto. Major J. Hutchinſon, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Dickſon, promoted; ditto. Major J. Guthrie to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Dyer, promoted; ditto.

10th Native Regt.—Capt. J. Scott to be major, vice Cox, promoted; ditto. Capt. Lieut. H. Royle to be captain of a company, vice Scott, promoted; ditto. Lieut. D. Lyons to be captain lieutenant, vice Royle, promoted; do.

11th do.—Capt. T. Taylor to be major, vice Cunningham, promoted; ditto. Capt. Lieut. R. Dee to be captain of a company, vice Taylor, promoted; ditto. Lieut. R. Hodgſon to be captain lieutenant, vice Dee, promoted; ditto.

12th do.—Capt. D. Ochterlony to be major, vice Murray, promoted; ditto. Capt. Lieut. J. Home to be captain of a company, vice Ochterlony, promoted; do. Lieut. S. Wood to be captain lieutenant, vice Home, promoted; do.

13th do.—Capt. J. Reid to be major, vice Grant, promoted; do. Captain Lieut. C. Grant to be captain of a company, vice Reid, promoted; do. Lieut. J. Vanrennon to be captain lieutenant, vice Grant, promoted; do.

15th do.—Capt. T. Willet to be major, vice Hutchinſon, promoted; ditto. Capt. Lieut. W. Burton to be captain of a company, vice Willet, promoted; do. Lieut. H. Cheap to be captain lieutenant, vice Burton, promoted; do.

16th do.—Capt. A. Grant to be major, vice Guthrie, promoted; do. Capt. Lieut. J. Stewart to be captain of a company, vice Grant, promoted; do. Lieut. R. Henry to be captain lieutenant, vice Stewart, promoted; do.

Infantry.

1ſt European Regt.—Lieut. Col. S. Cox, vice Denby.

2d do.—Lieut. Col. E. Lambert, from the 1ſt native regiment, vice Roberts. Lieut. Col. Kirkpatrick, from the 14th native regiment, vice Edwards.

1ſt Native Regt.—Col. J. Dunn to be colonel, vice Jones.

1ſt Bat.—Lieut. Col. Rayne, from the 2d bat. vice Lambert.

2d do.—Lieut. Col. P. Murray, vice Rayne, removed.

3d Native Regiment.

2d Bat.—Lieut. Col. J. Hutchinſon, vice Dickſon, promoted.

6th Native Regiment.

2d Bat.—Lieut. Col. H. Hyndman, from the 10th, vice Dunn.

10th Native Regt.—Col. S. Dyer to be colonel, vice Forbes. Lieut. Col. D. Marſhall, from the 15th, vice Hyndman.

11th Native Regiment.

1ſt Bat.—Lieut. Col. D. Conyngham, vice Dyer. Major J. Derby, from the 2d bat. vice Conyngham. Capt. Lieut. R. Hodgſon.

2d do.—Major T. Taylor, vice Derby, removed. Capt. R. Dee.

12th Native Regt.—Col. J. Dickſon to be colonel, vice Johnſton.

2d Bat.—Capt. J. Home, vice Ochterlony.

13th Native Regiment.

1ſt Bat.—Major J. Reid, vice Grant, promoted. Captain T. Brougham, vice Reid.

2d do.—Capt. C. Grant, vice Mouggach, deceaſed. Capt. Lieut. J. Vanrennon, vice Grant.

14th Native Regiment.

1ſt Bat.—Lieut. Col. L. Grant, vice Kirkpatrick, removed.

15th Native Regiment.

1ſt Bat.—Lieut. Col. R. Hamilton, from the 16th, vice Marſhall, removed. Major T. Willet, vice Hutchinſon, promoted. Capt. W. Burton, vice Willet. Capt. Lieut. H. Cheap, vice Burton.

16th Native Regiment.

1ſt Bat.—Lieut. Col. J. Guthrie, vice Hamilton, removed. Major A. Grant, vice Guthrie, promoted.

2d do.—Captain J. Stuart, vice Grant, promoted. Capt. Lieut. R. Henry, vice Stuart, promoted.

Cavalry.

Cavalry.

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. T. Welſh; May 29, 1800.

To be Lieut. Colonels—Major G. Hardyman, Major T. Wharton, Major J. J. Pigott; May 29.

1ſt Regiment---Capt. L. Baillie to be major, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Capt. Lieut. P. Black to be captain of a troop, vice Baillie, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. Mercer to be captain of a troop, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. G. Welſh to be captain-lieutenant, vice Black, promoted; May 29.

To be Lieutenants---Cornet C. M. Roberts, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Cornet J. Tombs, vice Mercer, promoted. Cornet T. Shubricke, vice Welſh, promoted. Cornet J. Kennedy, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Cornet R. Pepper, vice Clarke; May 29.

2d Regiment---Capt. J. Gordon to be major, vice Hardyman, promoted. Capt. W. D. Fawcett to be major, and appointed to the 6th regiment. Capt. Lieut. W. Toone to be captain of a troop, vice Gordon, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. A. Knox to be captain of a troop, vice Fawcett, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. G. Mounſey to be captain of a troop, and appointed to the 6th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. M. Fitzgerald to be captain-lieutenant, vice Toone, promoted; May 29.

To be Lieutenants---Cornet F. Latter, vice Knox, promoted. Cornet A. Cummings, and appointed to the 6th regiment. Cornet F. J. T. Johnſton, vice Mounſey, promoted. Cornet R. Fry, and appointed to the 6th regiment. Cornet J. Mocklar, vice Fitzgerald, promoted. Cornet R. Sweetenham, vice O'Brien, removed to the 5th regiment; May 29.

3d Regiment---Capt. T. S. Bateman to be major, vice Wharton, promoted. Capt. Lieut. C. Frazer to be captain of a troop, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. R. Doveton to be captain of a troop, vice Bateman, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. H. D. Knox to be captain-lieutenant, vice Frazer, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. C. Webber to be captain-lieutenant, and removed to the 5th regiment; May 29.

To be Lieutenants—Cornet C. Stewart, vice Doveton, promoted. Cornet J. Graham, vice Knox, promoted. Cornet J. Beecher, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Cornet J. H. R. Boileau, vice Webber, promoted. Cornet C. Ryder, vice Sweetenham, appointed to the 6th regiment. Cornet O. Clarke, and appointed to the 5th regiment; May 29.

4th Regiment—Capt. J. M'Gregor to be major, vice Pigott, promoted. Capt. Lieut. R. Nairne to be captain of a troop, vice M'Gregor, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. R. Armſtrong to be captain-lieutenant, vice Nairne, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. Smith to be captain-lieutenant, and appointed to the 6th regiment; May 29.

To be Lieutenants—Cornet H. Shubrick, vice Graham, promoted. Cornet T. S. Knox, vice Armſtrong, promoted. Cornet T. D. White, and appointed to the 6th regiment. Cornet E. J. Ridge, vice Smith, promoted. Cornet H. Ramſay, vice Houſton, removed to the 6th regiment. Cornet H. Howarth, and appointed to the 6th regiment; May 29.

Infantry.

To be Colonels---Lieut. Col. E. Lambert, Lieut. Col. S. Watſon; May 29, 1800.

To be Lieut. Colonels—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. S. Bradſhaw. Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. G. Wood. Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. H. Skinner. Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. T. W. Clayton. Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. Wood. Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. Haynes; May 29.

1ſt European Reg.—Capt. H. F. Calcraft to be major, vice Wood, promoted. Capt. Lieut. J. Cunningham to be captain of a company vice Calcraft, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. S. Kelly to be captain of a company, vice Clancey, removed to the 11th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. T. M. Weguelin to be captain-lieutenant, vice Cunningham; May 29.

2d European Reg.—Capt. E. S. Broughton to be major, vice Skinner, promoted. Capt. Lieut. H. Huet to be captain of a company, vice Broughton, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Captain W. S. Greene to be captain of a company, vice Alcock, removed to the 18th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. R. Munro to be captain-lieutenant, vice Huet, promoted; May 29.

1ſt Native Reg.—Capt. T. Shaw to be major, vice Clayton, promoted. Capt. Lieut. W. H. Cooper to be captain of a company, vice Shaw, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. Cuppage to be captain of a company, vice Falvey,

vey, removed to the 10th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. R. Broughton to be captain-lieutenant, vice Cooper, promoted; May 29.

2d Native Reg.—Capt. F. Kyan to be major, vice Wood, promoted. Capt. Lieut. J. Davidſon to be captain of a company, vice Kyan, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. C. Chriſtie to be captain-lieutenant, vice Davidſon, promoted; May 29.

3d Native Reg.—Capt. J. Hume to be major, vice Haynes, promoted. Capt. Lieut. B. Litton to be captain of a company, vice Hume, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. Hamilton to be captain of a company, vice Orme, removed to the 9th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. Hill to be captain-lieutenant, vice Litton, promoted; May 29.

4th Native Reg.—Capt. J. Gaſcoyne to be major, vice Davidſon, removed to the 18th regiment. Capt. Lieut. H. Lennon to be captain of a company, and appointed to the 18th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. G. Scott to be captain-lieutenant, vice Lennon, promoted and removed to the 18th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. G. Foulis to be captain of a company, vice Gaſcoyne, promoted. May 29.

6th Native Reg.—Capt. M. Hifferнan to be major, vice Hunter, removed to the 19th regiment. Capt. Lieut. J. Hodgſon to be captain of a company, vice Hifferнan, promoted. Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. G. Benſon to be captain-lieutenant, vice Hodgſon, promoted; May 29.

8th Native Reg.—Capt. P. Don to be major, and appointed to the 18th regiment. Capt. Lieut. J. Dawſon to be captain of a company, and removed to the 19th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. Burnet to be captain of a company, vice Don, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. P. Bradſhaw to be captain-lieutenant, vice Dawſon, promoted; May 29.

9th Native Reg.—Captain. Lieut. J. Maxwell to be captain of a company, vice Smith, removed to the 18th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. R. Fraſer to be captain-lieutenant, vice Maxwell, promoted; May 29.

10th Native Reg.—Capt. W. M. Baker to be major, and appointed to the 19th regiment. Capt. Lieut. D. Lyons to be captain of a company, vice Baker, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. D. Gillies, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Lyons, promoted; May 29.

11th Native Reg.—Capt. Lieut. R. Hodgſon to be captain of a company, vice Ralph, removed to the 18th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. D. M'Leod to be captain-lieutenant, vice Hodgſon, promoted; May 29.

12th Native Reg.—Capt. Lieut. S. Wood to be captain of a company, vice Powell, removed to the 19th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. Raban to be captain-lieutenant, vice Wood, promoted; May 29.

13th Native Reg.—Capt. Lieut. J. Vanrenon to be captain of a company, and appointed to the 18th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. S. Nangrave to be captain-lieutenant, vice Vanrenon, promoted; May 29.

14th Native Reg.—Capt. Lieut. T. Martin to be captain of a company, vice J. Duff, removed to the 19th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. Nicholls to be captain of a company, and removed to the 19th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. H. Imlack to be captain-lieutenant, vice Martin, promoted; May 29.

15th Native Reg.—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. N. Smith to be captain-lieutenant, and appointed to the 18th regiment; May 29.

16th Native Reg.—Capt. Lieut. R. Henry to be captain of a company, vice Marſden, removed to the 19th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. Yule to be captain-lieutenant, and appointed to the 19th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. P. Grant to be captain-lieutenant, vice Henry, promoted; May 29.

17th Native Reg.—Capt. W. Duff to be major, vice Bradſhaw, promoted. Capt. Lieut. A. Charron to be captain of a company, vice Duff, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. C. White to be captain of a company, vice Rind, removed to the 18th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. H. R. Patton to be captain-lieutenant, vice Charron, promoted; May 29.

JUNE.

The following is the arrangements of officers in the 5th and 6th regiments of native cavalry, and appointment of ſtaff to the different corps:

5th Regiment—Lieut. Col. T. Watſon, Capt. C. Frazer, Capt. W. Mercer, Lieut. J. Kennedy. Major L. Bailly, Capt. Lieut. C. Webber, Lieut. R. Clarke, Lieut. Otto Clarke, Lieut. C. M. Roberts, Lieut. G. Becher, Lieut. L. R. O'Brien, Adjutant Lieut. C. M.

C. M. Roberts, Quarter Mafter Lieut. L. M. O'Brien.

6th Regiment---Lieut. Col. J. Pigott, Capt G. S. Mounfey, Lieut. R. Howfton, Lieut. R. Fry, Major W. D. Fawcett, Capt. Lieut. J. Smith, Lieut. A. Cumming, Lieut. H. Howarth, Capt. R. Nairne, Lieut. R. Swinton, Lieut. J. R. White, Adjutant Lieut. R. Howfton, Quarter Mafter Lieut. R. Swinton.

1ft Regiment of Cavalry--- Adjutant Lieut. S. Tombs, vice E. Black, promoted. Quarter Mafter Lieut. A. Watfon, vice Mercer, promoted.

2d Regiment of Cavalry--- Adjutant Lieut. R. Jackfon, vice Swinton, removed to the 6th regiment. Quarter Mafter Lieut. S. Noble, vice Knox, promoted.

3d Regiment of Cavalry--- Adjutant Lieut. C. Stewart, vice O'Brien, removed to the 5th regiment. Quarter Mafter Lieut. A. Perron, vice Doveton, promoted.

4th Regiment of Cavalry--- Adjutant Lieut. C. J. Ridge, vice Nairne, promoted. Quarter Mafter Lieut. H. Shoebrick, vice Gahan, do.

The officers pofted to the 5th and 6th regiments are ordered to repair to Ghazipore.

The following removals and appointments to corps are to take place:

Infantry.

2d European Regiment— Lieut. Col. Douglas, from the 17th regiment, vice Lambert, promoted.

1ft Regiment Native Infantry.

1ft Bat.---Capt. W. Cooper, vice Falvey, removed to the 19th regiment. Capt. Lieut. R. Broughton, vice Cooper, promoted.

2d Bat.—Major T. Shawe, vice Clayton, promoted. Capt. Wm. Hemmings, vice Shawe, promoted. Lieut. J. Sharpe to be adjutant, vice Fagan, removed to the 10th regiment.

2d Regiment Native Infantry.

1ft Bat.---Captain J. Davidfon, promoted.

2d Bat.---Lieut. Col. J. Wood, vice Collins, removed. Major F. Kyan, vice Wood, promoted. Capt. Lieut. C. Chriftie, vice Kyan, promoted.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.

1ft Bat---Capt. B. Litton, promoted. Lieut. H. Carter, to be adjutant, vice Litton.

2d Bat.--Lieut. Col. J. Haynes, vice Hutchinfon, removed. Major J. Hume, vice Haynes, promoted. Capt. J. Hamilton, vice Hume, promoted. Capt. Lieut. W. Hill, vice Orme, removed to the 19th regiment.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.

1ft Bat.---Major J. Gafcoigne, vice Davidfon, removed to the 19th regiment. Capt. Lieut. G. Scott, vice Lennon, removed to the 19th regiment.

2d Bat.---Capt. G. Fowlis, vice Gafcoigne, promoted.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. A. Maxwell to be adjutant and quarter mafter, vice Hodgfon.

1ft Bat. Major F. Hefferman, vice Hunter, removed. Lieut. A. Adams to be adjutant, vice Maxwell.

2d Bat.---Capt. J. Hudfon, vice Hefferman, promoted. Capt. Lieut. G. Benfon, vice Hodgfon, promoted.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

1ft Bat. — Capt. Lieut. P. Bradfhaw, vice Dawfon, removed to the 19th regiment.

2d Bat.—Capt. J. Burnet, vice Don, removed to the 18th regiment.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

1ft Bat.—Capt. R. Frazer, vice Smith, removed to the 18th regiment.

2d Bat. — Capt. J. Maxwell, promoted.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.

1ft Bat.—Capt. D. Lyons, vice Baker, removed to the 19th regiment. Capt. Lieut. D. Gillis, vice Lyons. Lieut. G. Macpherfon to be adjutant.

2d Bat.—Lieut. Cummings to be adjutant.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

1ft Bat.—Capt. Lieut. R. Hudfon, promoted.

2d Bat—Capt. Lieut. D. M'Leod, vice Ralph, removed to the 18th regiment.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.

1ft Bat.—Major J. Chamming, vice Ochterloney, removed to the 2d battalion. Capt. S. Wood, promoted. Lieut. M. Dunkin to be adjutant, vice Burk, removed.

2d Bat.—Lieut. Col. J. Collins, vice Watfon, promoted. Major D. Ochterloney, vice Chamming, removed. Capt. Lieut. W. Raban, vice Powell, removed.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.

1ft Bat.—Lieut. J. Irvin to be adjutant, vice Grant, promoted.

2d. Bat. — Capt. Lieut. S. Nangrave, vice Vanrennon, removed. Lieut. P. Gafcoigne to be adjutant, vice Robert, removed to the 18th regiment.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. J. Leathart to be adjutant and quarter mafter, vice Howard.

1ft Bat.—Capt. J. Martin, promoted. Capt. Lieut. H. Imlick, vice Martin.

2d *Bat.*—Lieut. Robert Carruthers to be adjutant, vice Nicholls, removed.

15*th Regiment Native Infantry.*

1*ſt Bat.*—Lieut. J. Greenſtreet to be adjutant, vice Smith, removed.

16*th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Capt. Lieut. P. Grant to be adjutant and quarter maſter, vice Leadbeater, removed.

1*ſt Bat.*—Capt. R. Henry, promoted.

2*d Bat.*—Capt. Lieut. P. Grant, vice Martin, removed.

17*th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Lieut. Atty Henneſey to be adjutant and quarter maſter, vice Campbell, removed to the 19th regiment.

1*ſt Bat.*—Lieut. Col. Bradſhaw, vice Douglas, removed. Major W. Duff, vice Bradſhaw, promoted. Capt. A. Chanon, vice Duff, promoted. Capt. Lieut. H. R. Patton, vice Chanon. Lieut. J. Patton to be adjutant, vice Henneſey.

2*d Bat.*—Capt. Charles White, vice Rind, removed to the 18th regiment.

8*th Reg. Native Infantry, Col. Watſon.*

Lieut. W. A. Leadbeater to be adjutant and quarter maſter, from the 16th regt.

1*ſt Bat.*—Lieut. Col. J. Hutchinſon, from the 3d regiment. Major J. Davidſon, do. 4th do. Capt. R. Ralph, do. 11th do. Capt. F. J. Smith, removed from the 9th do. Capt. T. Alcock, do. do. 2d European do. Capt. Lieut. A. N Smith, from the 15th native regiment. Lieut. J. O'Holloran, do. 1ſt do. do. Lieut. J. Y. Bradford, do. 8th do. Lieut. W. E. Leadbeater, do. 16th do. Lieut. W. M. Watſon, do. 1ſt European do. Lieut. E. Clark, do. 9th native do. Lieut. Cock, do. 7th do. do. Lieut. Hair, do. 15th do. do. Lieut. Hanney, do. 10th do. do. Adjutant, Capt. Lieut. J. N. Smith.

2*d Bat.*—Lieut. Col. T. W. Clayton, promoted from the 5th native regiment. Major P. Don, do. do. 8th do. Capt. J. N. Kind, removed from the 17th do. Capt. G. Clancey, do. do. 1ſt European do. Capt. H. Lennon, do. do. 4th native do. Capt. J. Vanrennon, do. do. 15th do. do. Lieut. R. Hay, do. do. 3d do. do. Lieut. J. M'Grath, do. do. 7th do. do. Lieut. D. Robertſon, do. do. 15th do. do. Lieut. W. Hamilton, do. do. 3d do. do. Lieut. T. F. Fagan, do. 2d do. do. Lieut. J. Slade, do. do. 11th do. do. Lieut. J. Williams, do. do. 9th do. do. Adjutant, Lieut. D. Robertſon.

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. Thomas Welſh; May 29, 1800.

To be Lieut. Colonels—Major George Hardaman, Thomas Wharton, John J. Pigott; May 29, 1800.

1*ſt Regiment*—Capt. L. Baily to be major, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Capt. Lieut. P. Black to be captain of a troop, vice Baily, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. William Mercer to be captain of a troop, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. George Welſh to be captain-lieutenant, vice Black, promoted; May 29, 1800.

To be Lieutenants—Cornet Charles M. Roberts, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Cornet John Tombs, vice Mercer, promoted. Cornet Thomas Shubrick, vice Welſh, promoted. Cornet James Kennedy, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Cornet Richard Pepper, vice Clarke, May 29, 1800.

2*d Regiment*—Captain John Gordon to be major, vice Hardyman, promoted. Captain W. D. Fawcett to be major, and appointed to the 6th regiment. Captain Lieut. W. Toone to be captain of a troop, vice Gordon, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Captain A. Knox to be captain of a troop, vice Fawcett, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. George Mounſey to be captain of a troop, and appointed to the 6th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Martin Fitzgerald to be captain-lieutenant, vice Toone, promoted; May 29, 1800.

To be Lieutenants—Cornet F. Latter, vice Knox, promoted. Cornet A. Cumming, and appointed to the 6th regiment. Cornet F. J. T. Johnſton, vice Mounſey, promoted. Cornet R. Fry, and appointed to the 6th regiment. Cornet J. Mocklan, vice Fitzgerald, promoted. Cornet R. Sweetenham, vice O'Brien, removed to the 5th regiment; from May 29, 1800.

3*d Regiment*—Capt. T. S. Bateman to be major, vice Wharton, promoted. Capt. Lieut. C. Frazer to be captain of a troop, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Richard Doveton to be captain of a troop, vice Bateman, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. H. D. Knox to be captain-lieutenant, vice Frazer, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. C. Webber to be captain-lieutenant, and removed to the 5th regiment; May 29, 1800.

To be Lieutenants—Cornet C. Stewart, vice Doveton, promoted. Cornet J. Graham, vice Knox, promoted. Cornet

net G. Beecher, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Cornet J. H. R. Boileau, vice Webber, promoted. Cornet Charles Ryder, vice Sweetenham, appointed to the 6th regiment. Cornet Otto Clarke, and appointed to the 5th regiment; May 29, 1800.

4th Regiment—Capt. T. M'Gregor to be major, vice Pigott, promoted. Capt. Lieut. R. Nairne to be captain of a troop, vice M'Gregor, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. R. Armſtrong to be captain-lieutenant, vice Nairne, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. John Smith to be captain-lieutenant, and appointed to the 6th regiment; May 29, 1800.

To be Lieutenants—Cornet Henry Shubrick, vice Graham, promoted. Cornet Thomas Knox, vice Armſtrong, promoted. Cornet Thomas D. White, and appointed to the 6th regiment. Cornet E. T. Ridge, vice Smith, promoted. Cornet H. Ramſay, vice Houſton, removed to the 6th regiment. Cornet H. Howarth, and appointed to the 5th regiment.

Infantry, to be Colonels—Lieut. Col. Edmund Lambert; May 29, 1800. Lieut. Col. Samuel Watſon; do.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors and Brevet Lieut. Cols. Samuel Bradſhaw, George Wood, Hercules Skinner, T. W. Clayton, Jonathan Wood, John Haynes; do.

1ſt European Regiment—Capt. H. F. Calcraft to be major, vice Wood, promoted. Capt. Lieut. J. Cunningham to be captain of a company, vice Calcraft, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. S. Kelly to be captain of a company, vice Clancey, removed to the 11th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. T. M. Wiguelin to be captain-lieutenant, vice Cunningham; do.

JULY.

Capt. Thomas Brown to be major, vice Burrell, deceaſed. Capt. Lieut. G. Welſh to be captain of a troop, vice Brown, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Hugh Roſe, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Welſh, promoted. Cornet H. J. Pattle to be lieutenant, vice Roſe, promoted; Jan. 16, 1800.

The under-mentioned cadets of cavalry, who have hitherto done duty in the infantry as enſigns, are, in conſequence of the recent augmentation of the former corps, and conformably to their original appointments for the cavalry branch of the ſervice, appointed cornets. The date of their ranks as cornets will be hereafter adjuſted:—

R. Stirling, J. Vernon, S. Reid, H. T. Roberts, W. Sewright, N. Hodges, B. Mather, W. Barbey, W. Thompſon, W. B. Weſton, J. Ralph, J. Jones, P. G. Corniſh, J. Cauldfield, W. T. Sweetenham, C. B. Borlaſe, P. Dunbar, P. Crowe, W. Harper, T. Martin, A. W. Bureau, H. Hantry, W. C. Swendall, T. D. Stuart, J. Oake.

The following enſigns of infantry are promoted to the rank of lieutenants. The date of their ranks will be ſettled hereafter:—

J. Stewart, L. Davidſon, A. Todd, S. Fraſer, G. Bridge, T. Clarke, A. Maxton, J. Hunter, W. Forreſt, A. Stewart, A. Billingham, W. Turner, J. Campbell, J. Cunningham, P. T. Cumyn, J. Delamaine, R. T. Meredith, G. T. D. Auglar, J. M'Innes, H. Todd, J. Ramſey, T. P. Smith, J. Todd, T. Goodall, J. Pontor, W. Collier, C. Sleigh, H. S. Pepper, W. Black, S. Arden, G. White, C. W. Murray, H. Hodſon, G. R. Penny, R. Hampton, A. Manners, A. Dixon, D. Kyan, T. Blakeney, H. Arbuthnot, J. Blanchard, W. Helme, G. Birch, J. M'Farlane, A. Dougal, A. Chatfield, J. H. Ken, J. Neſbitt, C. H. Baynes, R. A. C. Watſon, S. Patman, J. Delamaine, J. Alexander, J. P. Griffyn, J. N. Griffyn, J. George, R. H. Corniſh, E. Morris, P. Begley, C. Brady, W. H. Wood, H. T. J. R. Wilſon, J. Ferguſon, A. M'Quinn, J. Faſcott, S. Williams, J. Swinton, N. Manley, J. Lumſdaine, W. Swinton, J. M'Cartney, W. H. Carrington, C. F. Stuart, T. Audie, T. A. Shadwell, J. Orrock, J. Smith, W. Trower, H. Anderſon, W. Ball, G. Knight, W. Short, G. Cooper, L. Landeg, J. Oliphant, J. B. Martin, A. R. Melard, A. H. E. Jackſon, W. C. Faithfull, J. Patterſon, A. Hamilton, J. Bryant, H. W. Frith, C. Whitfield, A. Owen, L. Wiggins, J. Bell, J. M'Naughton, W. Menzies, J. Simpſon, W. M'Pherſon, W. Hanley, H. Sibley, B. Rooke, J. Sibley, J. Jones, J. Murray, J. Scott, P. Phipps, H. Oake, R. U. Hales, J. R. Hodgſon, J. Filcher, A. Stonard, J. H. Aſhurſt, W. Sturg, J. Turton, A. Fortune, C. Martin, T. M'Gregor, F. C. Elliſon, W. M. Fountain, G. Warden.

AUGUST.

11th Regiment Native Infantry—Capt. R. S. Allen to be major, vice Darby, deceased. Capt. Lieut. D. M'Leod to be captain of a company, vice Allen, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. C. W. Lambourne to be captain-lieutenant, vice M'Leod, promoted; August 23, 1800.

8th Native Infantry—Brevet Capt. and and Capt. Lieut. P. Bradshaw to be captain of a company, vice Murray, retired from the service. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. R. Eaton to be captain-lieutenant, vice Bradshaw, promoted; July 31, 1800.

Engineer Corps—Brevet Capt. and Lieut. T. Robinson to be captain-lieutenant, vice ———, retired from the service; July 31, 1800.

SEPTEMBER.

2d Regiment Native Infantry—Brevet Capt. and Capt. Lieut. C. Christie to be captain of a company, vice Capt. A. Davis, retired. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. T. Staunton to be captain-lieutenant, vice Christie, promoted; September 4, 1800.

9th Regiment Native Infantry—Brevet Capt. and Capt. Lieut. R. Fraser to be captain of a company, vice Capt. J. H. V. Dubois, retired. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. John Bullock to be captain-lieutenant, vice Fraser, promoted.

Major John Gerrard, deputy adjutant-general, to be adjutant-general, with the official rank of lieutenant-colonel, vice Lieut. Col. J. Darby, deceased. Capt. George Downie to the command of the Calcutta native militia. Capt. Salmond to be deputy military auditor general in the room of Capt. Downie; September 4, 1800.

OCTOBER.

Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. Kearnan to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Boujannier, deceased; August 24, 1800.

4th Native Regiment—Capt. J. Edwards to be major, vice J. Kearnan, promoted. Capt. Lieut. G. Scott to be captain of a company, vice Edwards, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. G. Berkley to be captain, vice Scott, promoted; Aug. 24. Capt. Thos. Brougham to rank as captain of a company, vice Mouggach, deceased. Capt. Lieut. Charles Grant, vice Brougham; March 27.

Lieut. Pitman is removed from the 1st to the 2d battalion 6th native regiment; and Lieut. Wright, from the 2d to the 1st battalion, in the room of Lieut. Pitman. Capt. A. Morrison, aid-de-camp to Major General Stuart, in the room of Major Duff. Capt. Lieut. W. Hill to be captain of a company, vice Jarret, deceased. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Thomas Hickman to be captain-lieutenant, vice Hill, promoted. Lieut. J. Atkinson, of his Majesty's 10th reg. of foot, to be aid-de-camp to the Governor-general. Brevet Capt. William Campbell to be deputy adjutant general, with the official rank of major, in the room of J. Gerrard, promoted. James Williamson, assistant surgeon, to perform the duties of civil surgeon at the station of Juanpore; Oct. 2, 1800.

3d Regiment Native Infantry—Capt. Lieut. T. Hickman to be captain of a company, vice Hill, deceased. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. R. Francis to be captain-lieutenant, vice Hickman, promoted; Oct. 25, 1800.

NOVEMBER.

Cavalry—Major J. Gordon to be lieutenant colonel, vice Frith, deceased; Oct. 5, 1800.

2d Reg. of Cavalry—Capt. W. Toone to be major, vice Gordon, promoted; Oct. 5. Capt. Lieut. M. Fitzgerald to be captain of a troop, vice Toone, promoted; Oct. 5. Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. R. C. Jackson to be captain lieutenant, vice Fitzgerald, promoted; Oct. 5.

Cavalry—Major T. Bateman (in Europe,) from the 3d regiment, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Pigot, deceased; Nov. 13.

3d Reg. of Cavalry—Captain C. Middleton to be major, vice Bateman, promoted; November 13. Capt. Lieut. W. H. D. Knox to be captain of a troop, vice Middleton, promoted; Nov. 13. Lieut. J. Nuthal to be captain-lieutenant, vice Knox, promoted; Nov. 13.

Calcutta European Militia.

Cavalry—Cornet Ledlie to be lieutenant, vice Macnaghten, promoted; Nov. 12, 1799. Lieut. J. T. Browne to be captain of a troop, vice Cockerell, on furlough; March 10, 1800. Cornet M. G. Prendergast to be lieutenant, vice Browne, promoted; March 10. Mr. C. Roberson to be cornet, vice Prendergast, promoted; March 10. Mr. S. Davis to be a supernumerary cornet; Nov. 1.

Infantry—Capt. R. Bathurst to be major,

jor, vice Belli, on furlough; March 10. Lieut J. Cotton to be captain of a company, vice Bathurst, promoted; March 10. Ensign J. Addison to be lieutenant, vice Cotton, promoted; March 10. Ensign J. Lumsden to be lieutenant, vice Dashwood, resigned; Nov. 1 Lieut. R. W. Cox to be captain of a company, vice H. Buller, deceased; Nov. 1. Ensign G. Udney to be lieutenant, vice Cox, promoted; Nov. 1.

DECEMBER.

Mr. J. Fleming, second member of the medical board, to be first member of that board, from the 9th instant; and Dr. F. Balfour to be second member of the board, from this date, in the room of Mr. Fleming.

Captain J. Salmond, deputy military auditor general, to be military auditor general, from the 9th of this month, in the room of Capt. G. A. Robinson, gone to Europe; and Capt. S. Green to be deputy military auditor general, from this date, in the room of Capt. Salmond.

Lieut. Colonel J. Collins to be colonel of a regiment, vice Lambert, retired; May 29.

6th Native Reg.—Major R. Walker to be lieutenant colonel, vice Collins, promoted; December 8. Captain J. Eales to be major, vice Walker, promoted; December 8. Capt. Lieut. G. Benson to be captain of a company, vice Eales, promoted; December 8. Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. S. White to be captain-lieutenant, vice Benson, promoted; December 8.

FEBRUARY.

Major T. Polhill to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Higgins, deceased; Jan. 4, 1801.

7th Reg. N. I.—Captain W. Craggs to be major, vice Polhill, promoted; Jan. 4, 1801. Capt. Lieut. G. Cruittenden to be captain of a company, vice Craiggs, promoted; 4th do Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. B. Kelly to be captain-lieutenant, vice Cruittenden; 4th do. Lieut. Col. R. Rayne to be colonel of a regiment, in the room of Major General C. Morgan, retired; Jan. 8. Major J. Clarkson to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Rayne, promoted; Jan. 8.

8th Reg. N. I.—Captain R. Wetherstone to be major, vice Clarkson, promoted; 8th do. Capt. L. R. Eyton to be captain of a company, vice Wetherstone, promoted; 8th do. Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. J. Dewar to be captain-lieutenant, vice Eyton, promoted; 8th do.

17th Reg. N. I.—Captain R. M. Bagshaw to be captain of a company, vice D'Esterre, deceased; Jan. 13. Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. A. Hennesy to be captain-lieutenant, vice Bagshaw, promoted; Jan. 13.

Capt. H. Cheape, of the 15th regiment N. I. is appointed major of brigade, in the room of Capt. N. Rind, resigned.

Major W. Griffiths to be aid-du-camp to the governor general, in the room of Lieutenant B. Sydenham.

Colonel Watson is appointed to the command of the 11th native regiment, in the room of —— Morgan, retired.

Colonel R. Rayne is posted to the 18th native regiment, in the room of Watson, removed.

Lieut. Col. Polhill is appointed to the 1st battalion 1st native regiment, vice Rayne, promoted.

Major Craggs is appointed to the 1st battalion, Capt. G. Cruittenden to the 2d battalion, and Capt. Lieut. B. Kelly to the 1st battalion of the 7th native regiment.

Major Wetherstone and Capt. Eyton are posted to the 2d battalion, and Capt. Lieut. Dewar to the 1st battalion, 8th native regiment.

Lieut. J. Kerr is appointed adjutant and quarter-master of the 8th native regiment, in the room of Eyton, promoted.

MARCH.

Calcutta Militia, Cavalry—The hon. Capt. H. Wellesley, from the Calcutta militia infantry, to be major commandant, vice Farquharson, on furlough; March 1.

Infantry—Eldest Lieut. G. Dowdeswell to be captain of a company, vice the hon. H. Wellesley, promoted in the cavalry. Lieutenant in second, R. Campbell to be lieutenant, vice Dowdeswell, promoted; March 1.

Capt. Lieut. C. Wyatt to be captain, vice Pearson, deceased; December 10, 1800.

Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. J. Mowatt to be captain-lieutenant, vice Wyatt, promoted; December 10.

Ensign J. Gordon to be lieutenant, vice Mowatt, promoted; December 10.

Ensign H. W. C. Smith to be lieutenant, vice Stokoe, deceased; Feb. 21, 1801.

Ensign H. Wilson to be lieutenant, vice M'Donald, retired; Feb. 21.

 Mr. J. H.

Mr. J. H. Jones, cadet, to be ensign, vice Gordon, promoted, December 10, 1800.

Mr. J. Wilson, cadet, to be ensign, vice Smith, promoted; Jan. 13, 1801.

Infantry—Major H. White to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Douglas, retired; Feb. 21. Major G. Martindale to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Cox, retired; Feb. 21.

10th Native Reg.—Capt. J. Burnett to be major, vice White, promoted; Feb. 21. Capt. Lieut. D. Gillies to be captain of a company, vice Burnett, promoted; Feb. 21. Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. Macmeron to be captain-lieutenant, vice Gillies, promoted; Feb. 21.

12th Native Reg.---Capt. A. Hamilton to be major, vice Canning, retired; Feb. 21. Capt. Lieut. W. Raban to be captain of a company, vice Hamilton, promoted; Feb. 21. Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. J. Kelly to be captain-lieutenant, vice Raban, promoted; Feb. 21.

13th Nat. Reg.---Capt. N. Colebrooke to be major, vice Martindale, promoted; Feb. 21. Captain Lieut. L. W. Nangrave to be captain of a company, vice Colebrooke, promoted; Feb. 21. Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. C. Grieg to be captain-lieutenant, vice Nangrave, promoted; Feb. 21.

18th do.---Capt. Lieut. T. S. Smith to be captain of a company, vice Clancey, deceased; Jan. 5. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. O'Halloran to be captain-lieutenant, vice Smith promoted; Jan. 5.

Artillery---Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. C. Gale to be captain-lieutenant, vice Toppin, retired; Feb. 21. Lieutenant-Fireworker M. W. Browne to be lieutenant, vice Gale, promoted; Jan. 21.

MADRAS.

In the Hon. COMPANY'S *Troops.*

By the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

Fort St. George, APRIL, 1800.

7th Reg. Nat. Infantry---Capt. Lieut. A. Marshall to be captain of a company, vice Holford invalid; April 7, 1800. Capt. Lieut. J. Ahier to be adjutant and quarter-master, vice A. Marshall, promoted; do.

3d Reg. Native Cavalry----Lieut. P. McGill to be quarter-master, vice Dunn. Lieut. Dandridge to be adjutant, vice Rawles, on furlough to Europe.

Lieut. D. Foulis to be brigade major to the second brigade of native cavalry, vice Walker, resigned.

MAY.

Captain T. Wilson to be muster master in the southern division, vice Cunningham, resigned.

Captain H. Webber to be acting muster master in the centre division, vice Wynn, on leave of absence.

Mr. Surgeon Millar to return to his station at Madura.

6th Reg. Native Cavalry—Cornet John Smith to be lieutenant, vice Balmer, deceased; May 12.

1st Reg. Native Cavalry—Capt. William Elliott to be major, vice Watson, deceased. Capt. Lieut. John Doveton to be captain of a troop, vice Elliott. Lieut. G. Neale to be captain-lieutenant, vice Doveton. Cornet Richard Otto Bayer to be lieutenant, vice Neale; May 8.

1st Reg. Native Infantry—Lieut. R. E. Mainwaring to be adjutant and quarter-master, vice Marriot, promoted. Lieut. Richard Barker to be adjutant to the 2d battalion, vice Mainwaring.

Messrs. Assistant Surgeons Dalton and Steddy to be surgeons, the former to the 16th and the latter to the 17th regt. native infantry.

Mr. Surgeon Galloway is removed from the 6th to the 15th regt. native infantry.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Street to do duty at Tiagar and Attore, vice Dalton.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Scarman to do duty at Ramnad, vice Steddy.

Cavalry, 6th Regiment—Lieut. Thomas Walcott to be captain-lieutenant, vice Grange, retired. Cornet James Balmer to be lieutenant, vice Walcott; May 7.

Infantry—Lieut. Col. T. Leighton to be colonel, and to command the 8th regiment

ment of native infantry, vice Cuppage, retired; May 7. Major J. Brunton, of the 1ſt regiment of native infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Leighton; May 7.

1ſt Reg.—Capt. T. Fenn to be major, vice Brunton; May 7. Capt. Lieut. T. Marriott to be captain of a company, vice Fenn; May 7. Lieut. R. Brice to be captain-lieutenant, vice Marriott; May 7.

2d do.—Capt. Lieut. T. Steele to be captain of a company, vice Groce, deceaſed; May 1. Lieut. J. Marſhall to be captain-lieutenant, vice Steele; May 1.

8th do.—Captain T. Munro to be major, vice Home, retired; May 7. Capt. Lieut. J. Colebrooke to be captain of a company, vice Munro; May 7. Lieut. G. Wahab to be captain-lieutenant, vice Colebrooke; May 7.

5th Reg. Nat. Infantry—Capt. Lieut. A. Macleod to be captain of a company, vice Butler, invalided; May 7. Lieut. G. Lauder to be captain-lieutenant, vice Macleod; May 7.

JUNE.

10th Regt. Native Infantry—Lieut. M. Hawes to be captain-lieutenant, vice Peacock, deceaſed; May 30, 1800.

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon Jones is appointed to the 2d battalion 4th native regiment, vice Scarman, removed.

The right hon. the Governor in Council having reſolved to augment the forces under this preſidency by one regiment of native cavalry, to be denominated the 7th regiment, and by two regiments of native infantry, to be denominated the 18th and 19th regiments, directs that ſuch corps be raiſed forthwith, and that the neceſſary orders towards their formation, as well in regard to drafts being furniſhed from eſtabliſhed regiments, as to the moſt convenient ſtations at which theſe new levies can be raiſed, and to the requiſite recruiting taking place, be iſſued by the officer commanding the army in chief.

In conſequence of the new levies ordered above, the following promotions are to have effect from this date:

Cavalry—Eldeſt Major W. Sheriff, from the 2d, to be lieutenant-colonel of the 7th regiment native cavalry.

2d Regt.—Capt. T. Burrows to be major, vice Sheriff. Captain-lieutenant H. C. Montgomery to be captain of a troop, vice Burrows. Lieut. M. Coſby to be captain-lieutenant, vice Montgomery. Cornet E. Saunders to be lieutenant, vice Coſby. Eldeſt Capt. J. R. Huddleſtone, from the 3d, to be major of the 7th native cavalry.

3d Regt.—Capt. Lieut. J. Dunn to be captain of a troop, vice Huddleſtone. Lieut. C. Dallas to be captain-lieutenant, vice Dunn. Cornet R. Bell to be lieutenant, vice Dallas. Captain J. Hargrave, from the 5th, to be captain of a troop in the 7th regiment native cavalry.

5th do.—Capt. Lieut. G. Kippen to be captain of a troop, vice Hargrave. Lieut. J. Macleane to be captain-lieutenant, vice Kippen. Cornet E. L. Smyth to be lieutenant, vice Macleane. Eldeſt Capt. Lieut. W. Macgregor, from the 4th, to be captain of a troop in the 7th regiment of native cavalry.

4th do.—Lieut. H. Mackay to be captain-lieutenant, vice Macgregor. Cornet G. Dade to be lieutenant, vice Mackay. Eldeſt Lieut. J. Overend, from the 4th, to be captain-lieutenant of the 7th regiment native cavalry.

4th do.—Cornet R. Palin to be lieutenant, vice Overend. Lieut. A. D. Monteath, from the ſecond, to be ſenior lieutenant of the 7th regiment native cavalry.

2d do.—Cornet F. Walker to be lieutenant, vice Monteath. Lieut. J. Doveton, from the 5th, to be lieutenant in the 7th regiment native cavalry.

5th do.—Cornet I. I. I. L. Bonomi to be lieutenant, vice Doveton. Lieut. I. H. Skinner, from the 3d, to be lieutenant in the 7th reg. native cavalry.

3d do.—Cornet M. Weſt to be lieutenant, vice Skinner. Lieut. C. Hamilton, from the 1ſt, to be lieutenant in the 7th regiment native cavalry.

1ſt do.—Cornet R. Bryant to be lieutenant, vice Hamilton. Lieut. J. Smith, from the 6th, to be lieutenant in the 7th regiment native cavalry.

6th do.—Cornet R. Ormſby to be lieutenant, vice Smith. Eldeſt Cornet A. Macleod, from the 5th, to be lieutenant in the 7th regiment native cavalry.

5th do.—Cornet F. Anderſon, from the 4th, to be cornet.

Infantry.

To be Colonels—Lieut. Colonels F. Torrens and C. Lalande: the former to be colonel of the 18th, and the latter to be colonel of the 19th regiment of native infantry.

To be Lieut. Colonels—Major T. Poole, J. L. Bannerman, F. Capper, J. Cuppage, R. Lang, and A. Lindſay.

2d Reg.

2d Reg.---Capt. T. Riddle to be major, vice Poole. Capt. Lieut. J. Marshall to be captain of a company, vice Riddle. Lieut. A. M'Intosh to be captain-lieutenant, vice Marshall.

3d do.---Capt. W. Sheppard to be major, vice Bannerman. Captain Lieut. J. Welsh to be captain of a company, vice Sheppard. Lieut. J. L. Jones to be captain-lieutenant, vice Welsh.

4th do.---Capt. J. Darley to be major, vice Capper. Capt. Lieut. J. Maitland to be captain of a company, vice Darley. Lieut. J. Ceville to be captain-lieutenant, vice Maitland.

5th do.---Capt. Irton to be major, vice Cuppage. Capt. Lieut. G. Lauder to be captain of a company, vice Irton. Lieut. H. Fraser to be captain-lieutenant, vice Lauder.

6th do.---Capt. A. Robertson to be major, vice Lang. Capt. Lieut. H. Nail to be captain of a company, vice Robertson. Lieut. J. Lorani to be captain-lieutenant, vice Nail.

7th do.---Capt. R. Harden to be major, vice Lindsay. Capt. Lieut. J. Aheir to be captain of a company, vice Harden. Lieut. A. Browne to be captain-lieutenant, vice Aheir. Second Major T. Parkison, from the 9th, to be first major in the 18th regiment native infantry.

9th do.---Capt. W. Macleod to be major, vice Parkison. Capt. Lieut. E. Boardman to be captain of a company, vice Macleod. Lieut. T. A. Fraser to be captain-lieutenant, vice Boardman. Second Major M. Macgregor, from the 10th, to be first major in the 19th regiment native infantry.

10th do.---Capt. P. Dallas to be major, vice Macgregor. Capt. Lieut. M. Hawes to be captain of a company, vice Dallas. Lieut. W. Shaw to be captain-lieutenant, vice Hawes. Capt. R. Mealey, from the 11th, to be major in the 18th regiment native infantry.

11th do.---Capt. Lieut. R. Ogg to be captain of a company, vice Mealey. Lieut. J. H. Desborough to be captain-lieutenant, vice Ogg. Capt. E. M. Gepp, from the 12th, to be major in the 19th regiment native infantry.

12th do.---Capt. Lieut. J. Spence to be captain of a company, vice Gepp. Lieut. T. Younge to be captain-lieutenant, vice Spence. Capt. A. Maccally, from the 13th, to be eldest captain in the 18th regiment native infantry.

13th Reg.---Capt. Lieut. G. Hamilton to be captain of a company, vice Maccally. Lieut. J. D. Gordon to be captain-lieutenant, vice Hamilton. Capt. P. Maypother, from the 14th, to be eldest captain in the 19th regiment native infantry.

14th do.---Capt. Lieut. M. M. Smyth to be captain of a company, vice Maypother. Lieut. B. Dodd to be captain-lieutenant, vice Smyth. Captain A. Grant, from the 15th, to be captain in the 18th regiment native infantry.

15th do.---Capt. Lieut. R. W. W. Mathews to be captain of a company, vice Grant. Lieut. J. Campbell to be captain-lieutenant, vice Mathews. Capt. J. Malcolm, from the 17th, to be captain in the 19th regiment native infantry.

17th do.---Capt. Lieut. M. Stuart to be captain of a company, vice Malcolm. Lieut. B. Newsome to be captain-lieutenant, vice Stuart. Capt. P. Bruce, from the Madras European regiment, to be captain in the 18th regiment native regiment.

Madras European Reg.---Capt. Lieut. Sir J. Cox, Bart. to be captain of a company, vice Bruce. Lieut. F. Thomson to be captain-lieutenant, vice Cox. Capt. N. Forbes, from the 1st, to be captain in the 19th regiment native infantry.

1st do.---Capt. Lieut. R. Brice to be captain of a company, vice Forbes. Lieut. J. Hazlewood to be captain-lieutenant, vice Brice. Capt. C. B. Philipson, from the 3d, to be captain in the 18th regiment native infantry.

3d do.---Capt. Lieut. J. L. Jones to be captain of a company, vice Philipson. Lieut. C. Aldridge to be captain-lieutenant, vice Jones. Capt. J. Walker, from the 4th, to be captain in the 19th regiment native infantry.

4th do.---Capt. Lieut. L. Ceville to be captain of a company, vice Walker. Lieut. N. T. Showers to be captain-lieutenant, vice Ceville. Capt. A. Muirhead, from the 6th, to be captain in the 18th regiment native infantry.

6th do.---Capt. Lieut. J. Lorani to be captain of a company, vice Muirhead. Lieut. W. Chambers to be captain-lieutenant, vice Lorani. Captain T. Whitlie, from the 8th, to be captain in the 19th regiment native infantry.

8th do.---Capt. Lieut. G. Wahab to be captain of a company, vice Whitlie. Lieut. H. Macintosh to be captain-lieutenant, vice Wahab. Capt. E. Boardman,

man, from the 9th, to be captain in the 18th regiment native infantry.

9th do.---Capt. Lieut. T. A. Fraser to be captain of a company, vice Boardman. Lieut. J. P. Keaseburry to be captain-lieutenant, vice Fraser. Captain R. Ogg, from the 11th, to be captain in the 19th regiment native infantry.

11th do.---Capt. Lieut. J. H. Desborough to be captain of a company, vice Ogg. Lieut. T. Vaughan to be captain-lieutenant, vice Desborough. Captain Lieut. E. P. Long, from the 16th, to be captain in the 18th regiment native infantry.

16th do.---Lieut. D. M'Donnell to be captain-lieutenant, vice Long. Capt. Lieut. J. D. Gordon, from the 13th, to be captain in the 19th regiment native infantry.

13th do.---Lieut. G. Lang to be captain-lieutenant, vice Gordon. Lieut. T. Baynes, from the 14th, to be captain-lieutenant in the 18th regiment native infantry. Lieut. T. Coghlan, from the 15th, to be captain-lieutenant in the 19th regiment native infantry.

18th do.---Lieutenants R. Sheppard from the 17th, R. Marriott from the 1st, J. Prendergast from the 5th, R. Heming from the 8th, E. F. Davis from the 10th, E. Macleod from the 13th, C. H. Powell from the 16th, S. MacDowall from the Madras European regiment, G. Hilliard from the 2d, W. I. Jones from the 4th, E. Hay from the 6th, W. F. Blakemore from the 9th, and J. D. Compton from the 12th, to be lieutenants.

19th do.---Lieutenants J. Storey from the Madras European regiment, D. C. Kenny from the 2d, S. Taylor from the 7th, J. Willet from the 9th, J. Taylor from the 12th, R. W. Davis from the 14th, C. T. Bishop from the 17th, C. Burrow from the 1st, H. M. Kelly from the 3d, G. Nare from the 5th, R. Foster from the 7th, M. Hope from the 10th, and H. Hurdis from the 13th, to be lieutenants.

16th do.---Lieutenants J. Edmonds, from the 8th, and J. Woulfe, from the 11th, to be lieutenants.

JULY.

5th Reg. Nat. Cavalry---Capt. Lieut. J. Macleane to be captain of a troop, vice Geekie, transferred to the non-effective establishment. Lieut. J. Colebrooke to be captain-lieutenant, vice Macleane, promoted. Cornet P. Anderson to be lieutenant, vice Colebrooke, promoted; June 28, 1800.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. T. Boles to be secretary to Colonel D. Burn. Capt. P. Walker to be subordinate agent for cavalry supplies to the 4th regiment native cavalry. Capt. W. M'Gregor to be subordinate agent for cavalry supplies, to the 7th regiment native cavalry. Capt. T. Wilson to be acting deputy quarter-master-general to the army. Major R. Turing to be honorary aid-de-camp to the governor. Lieut. J. Munro to be deputy secretary to the military board, vice Grant. Capt R. Shaw to be muster master in the southern division, vice Wilson. Capt. W. Berkeley to be post-master with the subsidiary force, vice Boardman, removed from the subsidiary force. Lieut. J. Colebrooke to be subordinate agent for cavalry supplies to the 5th regiment of native cavalry, vice Geekie, transferred to the invalid establishment. Lieut. Col. Campbell, of his Majesty's 74th regiment, to resume the command of Pondicherry.

The following persons are appointed conductors of ordnance, at the recommendation of the officer commanding the army in chief:—Weibeli, store serjeant at Palamcotah; J. Wilson, do. at Trichinopoly; W. Mackay, do. at Kistnagherry; T. Robinson, serjeant H. M 33d regiment; M. Dunn, Artillery; P. Smith, do.

9th Reg. Nat. Infantry---Capt. Lieut. P. Keasberry to be captain of a company, vice M'Cally, deceased. Eldest Lieut. J. Fitzpatrick to be captain-lieutenant, vice Keasberry; July 1, 1800.

Capt. Leith to be Persian interpreter to head-quarters, with the usual allowance.

Capt. Lieut. Thomson, of the Madras European regiment, to be major of brigade to Colonel Vigor, vice Munro.

Major General D. Campbell, commandant of cavalry; Major General T. Trent, of infantry; and Capt. Lieut. T. Walcot, having been permitted by the Hon. the Court of Directors to return to their station on this establishment without prejudice to their rank, are accordingly admitted with their rank in the army.

The following gentlemen to be cadets of infantry on this establishment:—Messrs. T. Becket and J. Kirwon, of the season 1798; Messrs. J. Ford, W. Bennett, H. A. P. Williams, W. Pell, R. Parminter, J. Brush, D. Carstairs, R. Davis, H. Y. Kent, T. Jenkins, L. Poignand, W. Poignand, J. W. H. Howell,

H. Howell, E. Conny, R. B. Scott, A. C. Hamilton, J. B. Greaves, R. Peacock, J. Robinfon, G. Shepherd, W. Barrett, H. J. Clofe, J. Simons, J. L. Charlefworth, J. Y. Porter, B. Baker, J. T. Trewman, E. Ormfby, A. R. Hughes, H. L. Harrington, E. Norris, J. Cantwell, H. Mackenzie, A. Stewart, G. Jeffreys, B. J. Pidding, J. C. Williamfon, H. W. Sale, J. Moore, R. Weft, D. Hay, R. M'Creith, J. Armftrong, T. Simpfon, B. Woodward, W. H. Loftie, J. W. Brown, T. Smithwaite, J. Lucas, W. Brown, G. Cadell, H. E. Somerville, G. Hankin, R. Bye, W. Scott, R. Wooldridge.

Capt. Holford, of the invalid eftablifhment, to be fort adjutant of Vizagapatam, vice Hamilton.

Lieut. Sheridan, of the invalid eftablifhment, to be fort adjutant of Mafulipatam, vice Reynolds.

Lieut. J. Patterfon, of the 2d battalion 11th regiment, to be fort adjutant of Vellore, vice Jones.

Artillery---Lieut. W. Blair to be captain-lieutenant, vice Mackie, permitted to refign. Lieut. W. Stone to be captain-lieutenant, vice Ruffel, transferred to the penfion lift; July 12, 1800.

SEPTEMBER.

Meffrs. G. L. Wahab, and J. Wahab, to be cadets of infantry.

Enfign E. Malton, from the engineer corps, to be lieutenant of infantry.

Serjeant Major Mills, of the 5th native infantry, to be conductor of ordnance

5th Reg. Nat. Cavalry---Captain Lieut. J. Colebrooke to be captain of a troop, vice Kippen, transferred to the invalid lift; Sept. 23, 1800. Lieut. H. Mafon to be captain-lieutenant, vice Colebrooke, promoted; Sept. 13. Major R. Powis, of the 12th regiment native infantry, has permiffion to proceed to Europe on fick certificate.

OCTOBER.

10th Reg. Nat. Infantry---Capt. Lieut. W. Shaw to be captain of a company, vice Ormfby, deceafed. Lieut. E. B. Bagfhaw to be captain-lieutenant, vice Shaw, promoted; Oct. 17, 1800.

NOVEMBER.

15th Reg. Nat. Infantry---Capt. Lieut. J. Campbell to be captain of a company vice Matthews, deceafed. Lieut. J. Stonard to be captain-lieutenant, vice Campbell, promoted; Aug. 14, 1800.

Major General D. Campbell to be a general officer on the ftaff of the army under this prefidency, and to command the forces ftationed in the provinces recently ceded to the Hon. Company by his highnefs the Nizam.

Lieut. A. Limond to be adjutant of the 2d battalion 15th regiment native infantry, vice Stonard, promoted.

Mr. G. Kearns having been appointed to a commiffion in his Majefty's 19th regiment, is permitted to refign his fituation in the Hon. Company's fervice.

Serjeant Major Reddy, of the 2d battalion 7th regiment native infantry, is appointed to be adjutant to the 1ft Madras battalion, vice Kearns.

Mr. Affiftant Surgeon D. M'Gibbon is appointed medical ftore-keeper at Mafulipatam.

Mr. Surgeon Steddy is removed from the 17th to the 11th regiment of native infantry.

Mr. Wife, fenior affiftant furgeon, to be full furgeon, vice Haliburton, deceafed, and is pofted to the 17th regiment native infantry, vice Steddy, removed.

3d Reg. Nat. Cavalry---Cornet S. Chitty to be lieutenant, vice Dandridge, deceafed; Nov. 15, 1800. Lieut. R. Bell to be adjutant, vice Dandridge.

4th do.---Cornet T. Darke, fenior cornet of cavalry, is removed to the 5th regiment of native cavalry.

5th do.---Cornet T. Darke to be lieutenant, to complete the eftablifhment; December 2.

1ft Bat. 18th Reg. Native Infantry.---Lieut. E. F. Davis to be adjutant, vice Sheppard.

The medical department in the diftricts lately ceded by his highnefs the Nizam to be placed under the fuperintendance of a head furgeon, the following arrangements are to take place in confequence:

Mr. Head Surgeon J. Briggs, on furlough, is appointed to the ceded diftricts.

Mr. H. Miller, fenior furgeon, is appointed an acting head furgeon, and to do duty in the ceded diftricts during the abfence of Mr. Briggs.

Mr. Tait, late furgeon of Tanjore, and at prefent fupernumerary, to do duty in the garrifon of Madura, vice Miller.

Mr. J. Street, fenior affiftant furgeon, is promoted to the rank of full furgeon, and appointed to the 5th regiment of native cavalry, vice Crilly, deceafed.

Mr. Affiftant Surgeon T. Owen is removed

moved from the 1ſt battalion 13th regiment, and appointed to do duty in the garriſons of Attore and Tiagar, vice Street, promoted.

Mr. J. Anneſley to be an aſſiſtant ſurgeon in the 1ſt battalion 13th regiment of native infantry, vice Owen, removed.

DECEMBER.

The following gentlemen cadets to be lieutenants on the eſtabliſhment :---

Artillery---Meſſrs. M. H. Court, G. W. Poignand, and R. B. Scott.

Infantry---Meſſrs. T. Becket, cadet of the ſeaſon 1798, J. Kirwan, do. J. Ford, H. A. P. Williams, J. Bruſh, R. Davis, H. Y. Kent, T. Jenkins, L. Poignand, E. Conry, A. C. Hamilton, J. P. Greaves, G. Shepherd, H. J. Cloſe, J. Simons, J. Y. Porter, B. Baker, J. T. Trewman, E. Ormſby, A. R. Hughes, E. Norris, J. Cantwell, A. Stewart, G. Jeffreys, B. J. Pidding, J. C. Williamſon, H. W. Sale, J. Moore, R. Weſt, D. Hay, W. H. Loftie, J. W. Brown, W. Brown, G. Cadell, H. E. Somerville, J. Pearſon, J. George, M. Blackiſton, C. Palk, J. Hall, G. Sandford, H. A. Purchas, H. Davie, A. Macleod, P. Davie, W. Fernuhaugh, J. Cox, J. Walker, T. Hodgſon, T. King, J. A. Kelly, G. L. Wahab, J. Wahab, G. L. Nixon.

Colonel U. Vigors to command the ſubſidiary force ſerving with his highneſs the Nizam, vice Dalrymple, deceaſed.

Colonel F. Gowdie to command the Northern diviſion of the army until further orders, vice Vigors.

Major E. Cooke, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, to be barrack maſter in the province of Canara.

Captain Lewis, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, to be barrack maſter in the province of Malabar.

Capt. A. Strahan to be barrack maſter in the territories ceded by his highneſs the Nizam to the Honourable Company.

Capt. J. Wilſon, of the 1ſt battalion 4th regiment, to be muſter-maſter in the ceded diſtricts.

Corps of Artillery---Major General W. Sydenham to be colonel of the 1ſt battalion of artillery, and to be commandant of the corps of artillery, vice Geils, ſtruck off. Major General D. Smith to be colonel of the 2d battalion of artillery. Major C. Carliſle to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Smith, promoted. Capt. R. Bell to be major, vice Carliſle, promoted. Capt. Lieut. Sir J. Sinclair, bart. to be captain of a company, vice Bell, promoted. Lieutenant G. Steele to be captain-lieutenant, vice Sinclair, promoted; December 25. 1800.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Brunton to ſucceed Major General Sydenham in the office of military auditor general. Capt. P. Bruce to be deputy military auditor general; and Lieut. J. Prendergaſt to be head aſſiſtant to the military auditor general.

JANUARY, 1801.

Lieut. J. Falconer, now fort adjutant at Poonamalie, to be fort adjutant at Gooty.

Lieut. G. Wilſon, now the fort adjutant at Chittledroog, to be fort adjutant at Poonamalie, vice Falconer, removed.

Serjeant Major J. Clements is promoted to be adjutant of European and Native Invalids, vice Pippett, deceaſed.

FEBRUARY.

17th Reg. Nat. Infantry---Captain W. Daviſon to be major, vice Gomonde, retired. Capt. Lieut. B. Newſome to be captain of a company, vice Daviſon, promoted. Lieut. P. Grant to be captain-lieutenant, vice Newſome, promoted; Feb. 6, 1801. Lieutenant R. Mears is poſted to the 17th native regiment, in which he will rank next below Lieut. A. Jones, and above Lieut. J. Falconar.

Madras European Reg.---Captain H. Webber to be major, vice Munro, deceaſed. Capt. Lieut. J. Munro to be captain of a company, vice Webber, promoted. Lieut. A. Andrews to be captain-lieutenant, vice Munro, promoted; Dec. 24, 1800. Lieut. H. Yarde to be quarter-maſter, vice Andrews, promoted. Capt. J. De Morgan, of the 2d battalion 15th regiment native infantry, to be muſter-maſter in the center diviſion of the army, vice Webber, promoted.

MARCH.

The following gentlemen cadets to be lieutenants of infantry :---B. B. Parlby, (cadet of 1798); Aug. 7, 1799. J. Hankins, (cadet of 1799,) J. B. Frankis, H. Barlow, J. Sadler, R. MacCreith, H. L. Harington, R. Parminter, D. Carſtairs, J. Armſtrong, W. F. Stewart, R. Peacock, R. Bye, W. Barrett, W. Benett, J. S. Fraſer, J. M. Coombs, B. Woodward, J. Lucas, T. Smithwaite, J. Brown, W. Pell, F. Sampſon, G. Hankin, H. Downs, T. Strange,

T. Strange, J. W. H. Howell, G. Collier, H. M'Kinzie, G. Young, J. Taggart; July 15, 1800.

7th Regt. Native Infantry—Capt. A. Greenhill to be major, vice Hardin, deceased; Feb. 21, 1801. Captain Lieut. A. Brown to be captain of a company, vice Greenhill, promoted; do. Lieut. H. S. Scott to be captain lieutenant, vice Brown, promoted; do. Lieut. C. Heath to be adjutant to the 2d battalion 7th regiment native infantry, vice Scott, promoted.

8th do.—Capt. Lieut. G. M'Gregor to be captain of a company, vice M'Leod, struck off; March 3, 1801. Lieut. J. S. Blofield to be captain lieutenant, vice M'Gregor, promoted; do.

Lieut. H. W. Wakefield is appointed to succeed Lieut. Harding as adjutant to 2d battalion 14th regiment; and Lieut. L. C. Stoke to succeed Lieut. Price as adjutant to the 2d battalion 9th regiment native infantry.

Serjeant Hunter, of the 2d battalion of the 1st native regiment, is appointed a conductor of ordnance.

The Governor in Council is pleased to order the following medical promotions, removals, and appointments to take place:

Messrs. J. White, and R. Sherwood to be assistant surgeons, the former at the presidency general hospital, and the latter as assistant to the garrison surgeon at Fort St. George, vice Foljambe, ordered on field service.

Mr. Senior Surgeon H. Harris is appointed an acting head surgeon, and to superintend the medical department in the southern division of Malabar, vice James, on furlough to Europe.

Mr. Surgeon C. Fleming is appointed to the Madras European regiment, vice Harris, promoted; and Mr. Surgeon G. Dunbar to the garrison of Ganjam, vice Fleming, removed.

Mr. Senior Assistant Surgeon R. Addison is promoted to the rank of a full surgeon, and appointed to the 3d regiment of native cavalry, vice Dunbar, removed.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. Grant is removed from the 1st regiment of native cavalry to the 2d battalion 18th regiment native infantry. Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. Best is appointed to the 1st regiment of native cavalry, vice Grant, removed; and Mr. C. Mackabe to do duty under the staff surgeon with the detachment commanded by Lieut. Col. Innes, vice Palmer, deceased.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Cordiner is appointed to the 2d battalion 4th regiment native infantry, vice Gilchrist, deceased.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon T. Evans is appointed to the right honourable the governor's body guard, vice Thomas, directed to proceed to Europe.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Alves is appointed to the medical charge of the garrison of Sankerrydroog and Errode.

Major J. Long, from the 10th regiment, of native infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Tolfrey, deceased; March 7, 1801.

10th Regt. Native Infantry—Captain J. English to be major, vice Long, promoted. Capt. Lieut. E. B. Bagshaw to be captain of a company, vice English. Lieut. T. Seton to be captain lieutenant, vice Bagshaw; do.

APRIL.

Madras European Regt.—Capt. Lieut. A. Andrews to be captain of a company, vice King, deceased; April 13, 1800. Lieut. G. Custance to be captain lieutenant, vice Andrews, promoted; do.

Serjeant Burby, late store serjeant at Tanjore, Serjeant Gill, arrack serjeant at Fort St. George, and Serjeant-Major Thomsen, of the garrison of Trichinopoly, to be conductors of ordnance.

BOMBAY.

In the Hon. COMPANY'S *Troops.*

MARCH, 1800.

By the Hon. the Governor in Council.

Major-Gen. Robert Bowles to be commander in chief of his Majesty's and the hon. Company's troops under this presidency, in the room of Lieut. Gen. J. Stuart, resigned; Jan. 21, 1800.

The following line promotions to take place to furnish the 7th and 8th native regiments with officers, and to complete the infantry establishment; The date of rank, March 6, 1800:—

To be Colonels of Infantry—Lieutenant Colonels J. Kerr and R. Gore.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry—Majors M. Grant, J. Paterson, J. Taylor,

lor, W. Williamson, R. A. Heirn, A. Disney.

To be Majors of Infantry—Captains R. Buchanan, R. Cook, G. Holmes, W. Browne, C. Stuart, R. Kerr, R. Seale, W. Lambert, T. Grummont, R. T. Heath.

To be Captains of Companies—Captain Lieutenants J. Harding, R. J. Gormon, G. Llewellin, W. Powney, R. Lewis, R. Wightman, D. Mahony. Lieutenants J. Locke, H. Browne, W. Boye, F. W. Gifford, C. O. Stephenson, C. B. Burr, W. Young, H. S. Osborne, T. C. Harris, W. Mealy, W. Roome, C. W. Maxwell, T. Haswell, A. Johnston, R. Webb, T. Corsellis, F. Parry.

To be Captain Lieutenants—Lieutenants W. Green, J. D. A. Watson, E. Armstrong, C. Mellingchamp, J. P. Dickinson, R. Elliott, J. Smith, D. Seton, W. Taylor, J. C. Tudor, W. P. Tucker, J. Mackenzie, E. S. Frissell, R. Steward, J. Hunter, W. Marshall, A. Glass, J. B. T. J. Powell, S. Alleyn, J. H. Fleming.

Captain D. Price to be secretary, and Captain C. R. Burr to be aid-de-camp to Major-General Bowles.

Capt. A. Bethune to command the Nair Subendy corps, vice Kerr, promoted; March 6, 1800.

Mr. Laurence Shaw to be muster master at the presidency, vice Buchanan, promoted.

Assistant Surgeon Collett, now at Goa, to be deputy medical storekeeper at that place.

Assistant Surgeon Fildes to be acting surgeon of the Bombay frigate.

Lieut. J. Leighton, of the battalion of artillery, to be adjutant, vice Smith, who retires; March 11, 1800.

Major B. Forbes, of his Majesty's 75th regiment, to be honorary aid-du-camp to the governor.

April.

Major Gen. R. Nicholson to be a general officer on the staff on this establishment pro tempore.

The following officers are appointed as General Nicholson's staff:—Captain T. Cape, of the 2d battalion 7th regiment, major of brigade. Captain J. Dunsmure, of his Majesty's 75th regiment, aid-de-camp.

Assistant Surgeons Ogilvie and Drysdale to be full surgeons, to complete the 7th and 8th regiments.

Surgeon J. Short, M. D. is removed from the 6th to the 7th regiment native infantry.

Surgeon B. Philipps is removed from the Bombay frigate to the 6th regiment native infantry.

Surgeon S. Meek is removed from the Mornington to the 5th regiment native infantry.

Surgeon F. Ogilvie is appointed to the Bombay frigate.

Surgeon J. Drysdale is appointed to the Mornington.

Surgeon Drysdale is to act as surgeon to the 8th native regiment.

Assistant Surgeon Fildes to act as garrison surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon Twiss to act as surgeon of the Bombay frigate.

Assistant Surgeon Skene to act as surgeon of the Mornington.

Assistant Surgeon Inverarity is removed from the European regiment to the 1st battalion 2d native regiment.

Assistant Surgeon Cootes is posted to the European regiment, vice Inverarity.

Assistant Surgeon Wallace is posted to the 7th native regiment.

Assistant Surgeons Cruso and Robertson are posted to the 8th native regiment.

European Regt.—Captain Lieutenant W. Green to be captain of a company, vice Wightman, deceased; April 3, 1800. Lieut. H. M. Fitzgerald to be captain lieutenant.

Major L. Macquarrie, of his Majesty's 77th regiment, to be military secretary to the governor, vice Capt. Wilson, resigned.

European Regt.—Cadet A. Brown to be ensign; Sept. 21, 1800. Ensign A. Brown to be lieutenant; March 6.

The 2d, or Mahim division of the Portugueze Militia—Alvera de Saa Serrao de Azavedo, captain, to be subcommandant, vice F. Amador de Cruz Viegas, sub-commandant, resigned the service. Joaquim Joseph des Chagas, lieutenant, to be captain, vice Alvera de Saa Serrao de Azavedo, promoted to sub-commandant. Theotonia de Mello, ensign, to be a lieutenant, vice Joaquim Joseph des Chagas, promoted to be captain. Joseph de Silva de Mello, gent. to be an ensign, vice Theotonia de Mello, promoted to be lieutenant; March 28, 1800. Lieut. Antonio de Mello to be captain, vice Joaquim Jose das Chagas, deceased; April 17. Manoel Ferreira Mello, ensign, to be a lieutenant, vice Antonio Mello, promoted; do. Manoel Barretto, gent. to be ensign, vice Manoel Ferreira, promoted; do.

MAY.

MAY.

Lieut. Spink to be adjutant and quarter-mafter of the European companies at Cannanore.

JUNE.

Lieutenant J. Lighton to be removed to the coaft, and appointed adjutant and quarter-mafter to the detachment of artillery under the command of Major Baillie.

Lieut. C. J. Bond to be adjutant to the battalion of artillery, vice Lighton, removed.

The following cadets are promoted to enfigns, date of rank May 26, 1800, and are pofted to corps as follows:—

European Regt.—H. Hexter, F. D. Ballantyne, and G. Strachan.

1ft, or Grenadier Bat.—J. Sykes and J. Allan.

2d Bat. 1ft Regt.—A. B. Bacon.

1ft Bat. 2d Regt.—S. Wallis and V. Kennedy.

2d Bat. 2d Regt.—W. Miles.

1ft Bat. 3d Regt.—W. Vofs and Alex. Maxwell.

2d Bat. 3d Regt.—J. Irving.

1ft Bat. 4th Regt.—H. R. Defchamps and D. Dumerfq.

2d Bat. 4th Regt.—J. F. Salter.

1ft Bat. 5th Regt.—G. Cauty and T. Pierce.

2d Bat. 5th Regt.—T. Poole.

1ft Bat. 6th Regt.—C. T. Page.

2d Bat. 6th Regt.—H. Crufo.

1ft Bat. 7th Regt.—C. Armftrong.

2d Bat. 7th Regt.—T. White.

1ft Bat. 8th Regt.—R. A. Willis.

2d Bat. 8th Regt.—J. Thomas.

Marine Bat.—I. R. Prefcot.

1ft Native Regt.—Eldeft Captain W. Mafon to be major, vice Fyfe, deceafed; June 26, 1800. Capt. Lieut. J. D. Watfon to be captain of a company, vice Mafon, promoted; do. Eldeft Lieutenant A. Steele to be captain lieutenant, vice Watfon, promoted; do.

Mr. J. Skene, now acting in the Mornington, to be acting furgeon of the Bombay frigate, and that Mr. Henry Robertfon be removed as acting furgeon of the Mornington until further orders.

JULY.

The under-mentioned officers who are cadets of the feafon 1782, and who had not attained the rank of captain previous to the 8th January 1798, are to have commiffions as fuch by brevet with rank in the army on the above-mentioned date, viz. Jan. 8, 1798.

Captains T. Cape, D. Bruce, G. Williams, J. Dufty, J. Douglas, J. Lloyd, J. Harding, R. J. Gorman, G. Llewellin, W. Powney, R. Lewis, and J. Turner.

4th Native Regt.—Capt. Lieut. J. P. Dickenfon to be captain of a company, vice Marfhall, deceafed; July 7, 1800. Lieutenant J. Simpfon to be captain lieutenant, vice Dickenfon, promoted; do. Lieutenant and Adjutant George Brady, of the 2d battalion, to be adjutant and quarter-mafter, vice Dickenfon, promoted; do. Lieutenant D. Leighton to be adjutant of the 2d battalion, vice Brady; do.

AUGUST.

Mr. R. Montgomery to be enfign of the marine battalion; July 30, 1800.

Meffrs. Befnard and Wyburd to be enfigns, Auguft 6, 1800, the former to the European infantry, the latter to the 2d bat. 1ft native regt. at Surat.

SEPTEMBER.

The following cadets are appointed enfigns as follows:—Enfign Lacy to the 2d battalion 2d regiment; Enfign Gordon to the 2d battalion 3d regiment; Enfign Jennings to the 2d battalion 4th regiment; and Enfign Stokoe to the 2d battalion 5th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant G. Warden, quarter-mafter of the battalion of artillery, is appointed a member of the committee of furvey, vice Powell, promoted.

Affiftant Surgeon Wallace to act as furgeon of the Mornington, vice Affiftant Surgeon Thomfon, removed to the 2d battalion 7th regiment native infantry.

OCTOBER.

Lieut. G. Warden, of the battalion of artillery, to fill up the vacancy in the commiffariate department of the prefidency, occafioned by the death of Capt. Lieut. John Comyn.

Lieut. C. M'Lean to be captain lieutenant, vice Comyn, deceafed; Aug. 1, 1800.

Capt. Lieut. W. Smith to be appointed quarter-mafter of the battalion of artillery, vacated by the nomination of Lieut. Warden to be deputy commiffary of ftores.

Doctor Short, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to the medical duties at Bagdad.

Mr.

Mr. Wye, the ſenior aſſiſtant ſurgeon on this eſtabliſhment, to be promoted to the rank of a full ſurgeon from the date of Dr. Short's removal; and alſo that Aſſiſtant Surgeon Thompſon be appointed garriſon ſurgeon's mate, in the room of Mr. Wallace, ordered to the Mornington.

NOVEMBER.

Lieut. A. G. Fiſher to be captain lieutenant of artillery, vice Urquhart, deceaſed; Nov. 10, 1800.

DECEMBER.

Mr. Kehn to be aſſiſtant ſurgeon to the Portugueſe militiâ, in the room of Dr. Fildes.

Doctor Keir to be ſurgeon to the fencible corps.

Eldeſt Major H. P. Lawrence to be lieutenant colonel, vice Hierne, ſtruck off the liſt of the army; Dec. 23, 1800.

European Regt.—Eldeſt Captain J. Baird to be major, vice Laurence, promoted; do. Capt. Lieut. H. M. Fitzgerald to be captain of a company, vice Baird, promoted; do. Lieut. R. Mahon to be captain lieutenant, vice Fitzgerald, promoted; do.

2d Native Regt.—Capt. Lieut. E. Armſtrong to be captain of a company, vice Davis ſtruck off the liſt of the army; do. Lieut. J. Morley to be captain lieutenant, vice Armſtrong, promoted; do.

3d do.—Capt. Lieut. C. Mellingchamp to be captain of a company, vice Reed, ſtruck off the liſt of the army; ditto. Lieut. M. Kennedy to be captain lieutenant, vice Mellingchamp, promoted; do. Lieut. W. Turner to be adjutant and quarter-maſter, vice Mellingchamp, promoted; do.

8th do.—Capt. Lieut. W. Taylor to be captain of a company, vice Forman, retired; do. Lieut. R. Barkley to be captain lieutenant, vice Taylor, promoted; do.

JANUARY, 1801.

4th Native Regt.—Captain-Lieutenant J. Sampſon to be captain of a company, vice Maxwell, deceaſed; Dec. 17, 1800. Lieut. G. Brady to be captain lieutenant, vice Sampſon, promoted; do.

The following cadets are promoted to be enſigns, and poſted as follows:—E. Frederick and G. Grant, 2d battalion 1ſt regiment infantry. R. Shaw, J. Godfrey, and G. A. Litchfield to the 7th regiment; the two firſt to the 1ſt battalion, and the laſt to the 2d bat.

Captain J. Sampſon, of the 4th native regiment, is transferred to the 2d battalion, vice Maxwell, deceaſed; and Capt. Lieut. Brady is removed to 1ſt battalion, vice Simpſon, promoted.

Lieut. Col. T. Marſhall is transferred to the regiment of European infantry, vice Little, promoted; and Lieut. Col. J. Burrows is removed to the 2d battalion 2d regiment, vice Marſhall.

Capt. Lieut E. C. S. Waddington, of the 2d regt. is removed to the 1ſt bat.

FEBRUARY.

Cadets of the year 1799, promoted to be lieutenants and enſigns of infantry, are permanently poſted to regiments as follows; the date of rank of the enſigns, 6th of March 1800; and that of the lieutenants, 26th May 1800.

European Regt.—Lieutenants I. R. Preſcot, H. Cruſo, J. S. Crofts, J. Allan, R. Ogilvie, R. A. Wallis, H. L. Hexter, vice Cantillon, deceaſed; T. W. Stoke, vice Hexter, deceaſed; W. Sandwich, vice Fitzgerald, promoted; E. G. Stannus, vice Mahon, promoted; C. Armſtrong, vice Cartwright, deceaſed; T. White, vice Willmott, deceaſed.

1ſt Native Regt.—Lieutenants C. F. Gordon, J. Buchan, G. W. Jennings, F. D. Ballantyne, T. Poole, vice Gordon, deceaſed; G. Grant, vice Steele, promoted; W. Milles, vice Smith, deceaſed; J. A. Brackenbury, vice Drummond, removed as a cadet to the engineer corps.

2d do.—Lieutenants J. Thomas, V. Kennedy, N. Beſnard, D. Dumareſq, J. Irving, vice Levingſton, deceaſed; W. Miles, vice White, deceaſed; R. Shaw, vice Morley promoted; T. Collier, vice Waddington, promoted.

3d do.—Lieutenants C. T. Page, H. R. Deſchamps, D. C. Weymſs, T. Pierce, P. Featon, vice Allen, deceaſed; R. Jones, vice Kennedy, promoted; Enſign G. Strachan.

4th do.—Lieutenants E. Frederick, E. C. Lord, J. Sykes, W. Voſs, C. Swayne, vice Hammond, diſmiſſed by the ſentence of a general court martial; W. Barnett, vice Sampſon, promoted; J. Lewis, vice Brady, promoted; Enſign A. Maxwell.

5th do.—Lieutenants C. Chriſtie, G. A. Litchfield, T. Lacey, R. Montgomery, Enſign J. Stewart.

6th do.—Lieutenants N. P. Powell, H. Smith,

Smith, S. Wallis, E. Reynolds, D. Campbell, vice Marriott, pensioned; Ensign W. T. Mathias.

7th do.—Lieutenants J. Godfrey, T. Burford, R. Wyburd, W. Shermer, Ensign J. B. Brooks.

8th do.—Lieutenants J. F. Salter, A. B. Bacon, F. G. Munt, S. F. Robertson, R. Lapville, vice Helm, deceased; G. Cauty, vice Fleming, deceased; C. Garraway, vice Barclay, promoted.

Marine Bat.—Lieutenants P. Lodwick, and E. J. Martinnant.

Engineers—Ensigns E. H. Bellasis and J. S. R. Drummond to be lieutenants; March 26, 1800.

Captain W. Powney is transferred to the charge of the 3d company of native invalids, and to the command of Mahim Fort, vice Goodwin, deceased.

Adjutant R. Pereira, of the Bombay division of Portugueze militia, is promoted to be captain in the Mahim division of Portugueze militia.

MARCH.

6th Regt.—Ensign W. T. Matthias to be lieutenant, vice Percival, deceased; March 11, 1801.

8th Regt.—Capt. Lieut. R. Barclay to be captain of a company, vice Powney, deceased; do. Lieut. W. Burk to be captain lieutenant, vice Barclay, promoted; do. Lieut. H. Rudland to be adjutant and quarter-master, vice Barclay, promoted; do.

Assistant Surgeon Donald is appointed second mate of the General Hospital at the Presidency.

6th Regt. of Infantry—Capt. Lieut. J. Smith to be captain of a company, vice Johnston, pensioned on half pay; March 28. Lieut. R. Macdonald to be captain lieutenant, vice Smith, promoted; March 21.

APRIL.

In consequence of the departure of Major-General Bowles for Europe, Major-General Nicholson is appointed to the chief command of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's troops on this establishment; April 2, 1801.

Captain T. Cape is also appointed military secretary to General Nicholson.

Fencible Regiment.

To be Captains—H. Fawcett, J. Fell, J. Smith, C. Forbes, W. Dowdeswell, N. H. Smith, J. Law, H. S. Pearson, J. Elphinstone, E. Atkins.

To be Lieutenants—H. Shank, H. Leckie, J. Hungerford, W. Kennedy, H. F. Constable, J. Cumberledge, A. Gray, L. Ashburner, R. Hough, J. Douglas.

Lieut. J. Edward is appointed adjutant of the regiment of European infantry, vice Scobie, promoted; April 5, 1801.

Lieut. O. Bond to be adjutant to the first battalion sixth regiment, vice Smith, promoted to a company; March 21.

Lieut. Rebeneck, of the engineers, to be adjutant to that corps, vice Crozier, gone to Europe.

Mr. W. Crawford to be a lieutenant in the fencible regiment, vice Hough, permitted to retire.

European Regt.—Captain S. Wallace to be major, vice Baird, deceased; March 28. Capt. Lieut. R. Mahon to be captain of a company, vice Wallace, promoted; do. Lieut. M. J. Scobie to be captain lieutenant, vice Mahon, promoted; do. Lieut. John Spink to be captain lieutenant, vice Scobie, promoted; April 4.

Surgeon Stewart to be appointed acting medical store-keeper, vice Scott, promoted; and that Assistant Surgeon Baird perform the medical duties of the artillery corps.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Keir to be promoted to full surgeon, and appointed garrison surgeon at the Presidency.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 1, 1800, at Madras, the lady of Dr. Thackeray, of a ſon; 3, at ditto, the lady of the rev. Mr. Kerr, of a ſon; 6, at Calcutta, Mrs. R. Williams, of a daughter; 14, at Hyderabad, Mrs. Goldſworthy, of a daughter; 21, at Bombay, the lady of R. Anderſon, eſq. of a ſon; ſame day, at Madras, Mrs. Blyth, of a daughter; 22, at Calcutta, the lady of Captain Moore of the *Friendſhip*, of a ſon; 25, at Bombay, the lady of Henry Fawcett, esq. of a ſon; ſame day, at Ambore, the lady of Captain William King, commanding that garriſon, of a daughter; 26, at Calicut, the lady of Mr. John Smee, of a ſon; 27, at Calcutta, the lady of J. C. Pingel, eſq. Daniſh Commercial Chief at Serampore; 28, at Bombay, the lady of Capt. W. Brookes of the Engineer corps, of a daughter; 30, at ditto, the lady of James Smith, eſq. of a ſon; *Lately*, at Cannanore, Mrs. Rebenack, of a ſon; at Bombay, the lady of Captain Robert Blackall, of a daughter.

May 1, at Bankipore, the lady of James Barton, eſq. of a ſon; 4, at Madras, Mrs. Geiſler, of a daughter; 14, at Hyderabad, Mrs. Goldſworthy, of a daughter; 15, at Madras, the wife of James Clare, matroſs of the 2d battalion of artillery, was ſafely delivered of *three children*, one boy and two girls, who, with their mother, are likely to do well; 17, at Calcutta, Mrs. Kennedy, of a ſon; 18, at ditto, Mrs. David Daniel, of a ſon; ſame day, at Bombay, the lady of J. Cumberledge, eſq. of a ſon; 23, at ditto, the lady of Lieut. Col. Blair, of a daughter; 24, at Gya, the lady of John Patch, eſq. of a ſon; 26, at Chuprah, the lady of T. L. N. Sturt, eſq. of a ſon; at Jaffnapatam, the hon. Mrs. Turnour, of a daughter; 30, at Calcutta, the lady of Captain John Cooke, of a daughter; *Lately*, at Madras, the lady of Mungo Dick, eſq. of a ſon; ſame place, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Dallas, of a ſon.

June 4, at Calcutta, the lady of F. Horſley, eſq. of a ſon; 5, at Bombay, the lady of Robert Stewart, eſq. of a daughter; 6, at Chingleput, the lady of W. Ainſlie, eſq. of a daughter; 7, at Calcutta, Mrs. W. Bartlett, of a daughter; 9, at ditto, the lady of Capt. C. Wyatt, of a daughter; 12, at ditto, the lady of W. Farquharſon, eſq. of a son; 13, at Columbo, the lady of the rev. Mr. Meyer, of a daughter: 16, at Serampore, the lady of S. Kierulf, eſq. of twin ſons; 20, at Pondamallie, the hon. Mrs. G. St. John, of a daughter; 21, at Guntoor, the lady of H. Wilſon, eſq. of a ſon; ſame day, at Bombay, the lady of John Church, eſq. of a ſon; 24, at Benares, the lady of S. Davis, esq. of a ſon; 26, at Calcutta, the lady of Colonel Dyer, of a daughter; 27, at ditto, Mrs. Debordeux, of a ſon; 29, at Bombay, the lady of J. Patterſon, eſq. of a ſon; *Lately*, at ditto, the lady of Capt. Dowell, of a ſon; at Hoogly, the lady of Thomas Brooke, eſq. of a daughter; at Madras, the lady of W. Harrington, eſq. of a daughter; ſame place, the lady of George Lys, eſq. of a daughter; ſame place, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Agnew, of a ſon; ſame place, the lady of James Taylor, eſq. of a ſon; at Mugletore, the lady of Capt. Bowneſs, of a ſon.

July, at Calcutta, the lady of David Roſs, eſq. of a daughter; ſame place, the lady of Major Hart, of a daughter; ſame place, Mrs. A. Fleming, of a ſon; ſame place, Mrs. T. Betts, of a ſon; ſame place, Mrs. J. E. Frances, of a ſon; ſame place, the lady of C. Rothman, eſq. of a ſon; ditto, the lady of W. Holland, eſq. of a daughter; at Gufferah, Mrs. Harton, of a daughter; at Bombay, the lady of Mr. Weſt, aſſiſtant-ſurgeon, of a ſon; at Calicut, the lady G. W. Gillid, eſq. of a ſon; at Calcutta, the lady of Lawrence Shaw, eſq. of a ſon; at Allahabad, the lady of C. Corfield, eſq. ſurgeon, 76th regiment, of a daughter; at Malacca, the lady of Major John Deighton, of a ſon; at Madras, the lady of John Underwood, eſq. of a ſon; ditto, Mrs. Griffiths, of a ſon.

August, at Bombay, the lady of Capt. Ed. Moore, of a daughter; ditto, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Forbes, of a daughter; at Calcutta, the lady

lady of Edward Lloyd, esq. of a son; ditto, the lady of Alexander Binny, esq. of a daughter; ditto, the lady Russel, of a daughter; at Madras, the lady of Thomas D'Souza, esq. of a son; at Kishnagur, the lady of Charles Oldfield, esq. of a son; at Calcutta, Mrs. Sandford, of a son; at Buxar, the lady of Capt. William Mercer, of a son; at Madras, the lady of William Walters, esq. of a son; ditto, the lady of Capt. Augustus Floyer, of a son.

September, at Bombay, the lady of Alexander Bell, esq. of a son; at Calcutta, Mrs. Barnfield, of a son; at Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Charles Brietzcke, esq. of a son; in Fort William, the lady of Capt. O'Halloran, of a son; at Patna, the lady of Lieut. Col. G. Gordon, of a son; at Calcutta, Mrs. M. Smith, of a son; ditto, Mrs. Weltshire, of a son; *Lately in Camp*, the lady of Capt. Staunton, of a daughter; at Madras, the lady of Robert Woolf, esq. of a son; ditto, the lady of H. Brown, esq. of a son; ditto, the lady of Thomas Stephens, esq. of a son; ditto, the lady of Charles Walters, esq. of a son; ditto, the lady of Capt. Bose, of a son; at Calcutta, the lady of Thomas Raban, esq. of a daughter; ditto, Mrs. Hutteman, of a son; ditto, Mrs. Moffat, of a son; ditto, the lady of George Jackson, esq. of a son; ditto, Mrs. Barnfield, of a son; at Madras, Mrs. Hope, of a daughter.

October, at Bombay, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Joseph Bland, of a daughter; at Calcutta, the lady of William Cumming, esq. of a daughter; ditto, Mrs. M'Arthur, of a daughter; ditto, Mrs. P. Gore, of a son; ditto, the lady of E. Fletcher, esq. of a son; ditto, the lady of John Lumsden, esq. of a son; at Dinapore, the lady of D. Burgess, esq. of a son; at Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. J. Paton, of a son; at Calcutta, the lady of E. Fletcher, esq. of a son; ditto, the lady of James Taylor, esq. of a son; ditto, the lady of the rev. Mr. Brown, of a daughter; at Serampore, the lady of G. A. V'Deurs, esq. of a son; at Chittledroog, the lady of J. Stevenson, of a son; at Calcutta, the lady of R. Cardin, esq. of a son; at Rungpore, the lady of A. Wright, esq, of a son; at Calcutta, the lady of Major Glass, of a son.

November, at Bombay, the lady of Capt. John Shaw, of a daughter; at Ingeram, the lady of William Norman, esq. of a daughter; at St. Thomé, Mrs. Davis, of a son; at Madras, the lady of Herbert Compton, esq. of a son; at Bombay, the lady of William Sandwich, esq. of a son; at Calcutta, Mrs. Smith, head mistress of the free school, of a son; at Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Marley, of a son; at Madras, the lady of J. Goldingham, esq. of a son; at Jessore, the lady of J. Wintle, esq. of a son; at Columbo, Mrs. Holst, of a daughter; at Chuprah, the lady of Charles Boddam, esq. of a daughter; at Bombay, the lady of Helenius Scott, esq. of a son; ditto, the lady of Capt. S. Wilson, of a daughter; at Calcutta, the lady of G. P. Ricketts, esq. of a daughter.

December, at Calcutta, the lady of William Roxburgh, esq. of a son; at Madras, the lady of Major Grey, of a son; ditto, the lady of Surgeon Caudmont, of the regiment de Meuron, of a son; ditto, the lady of J. Fombelle, of a daughter; ditto, the lady of William Dring, esq. of a daughter; ditto, the lady of G. French, esq. of a daughter; ditto, Mrs. W. Smith, of a daughter; at Rampore, the lady of Francis Laurence, esq. of a daughter; at Russapuglah, Mrs. Manley, of a daughter; at Calcutta, the lady of James Herriot, Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter; ditto, Mrs. Baston, of a son; at Serampore, the lady of J. C. Kersting, of a son; at Calcutta, the lady of Sir Alexander Seton, bart. of a daughter; in the Malabar province, the lady of Major G. Holmes, of a son; at Madras, the lady of A. Macleod, esq. of a daughter; ditto, the lady of Major Gen. Conyngham, of a daughter; in the Canara province, the lady of C. Watkins, esq. of a son; at Madras, the lady of J. N. Watts, esq. of a son; ditto, Mrs. Connell, of a daughter.

January, 1801, at Madras, the lady of Maurice Fitzgerald, esq. of a son; at St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Alex. Mackenzie, esq. of a daughter; at Ganjam, the lady of Capt. Hall of the artillery, of a son; at Madras, the lady of Alexander Falconar, esq. of a son; at Poonamallie, the lady of William Mackintosh, esq. of a son; at Arrah, the lady of J. Rawlins, esq. of a daughter; at Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Hodgson, of a daughter; ditto, the lady of Sir Frederick Hamilton, bart. of a daughter; ditto, the lady of W. B. Gould, esq. of a son; ditto, Mrs. Desbrosses, of a daughter; at Chunar, the lady of Capt. J. J. Bird, of a daughter;

daughter; at Calcutta, the lady of A. Johnſtone, eſq. of a ſon; ditto, the lady of Lieut. Blunt, of the engineers, of a ſon; ditto, Mrs. Hodges, of a daughter; at Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. H. Colebrooke, eſq. of a ſon; ditto, Mrs. A. Thompſon, of a ſon; ditto, the lady of Lieut. Wilſon, of a daughter; at Pinang, Mrs. Rattray, of a ſon; at Surat, the lady of Capt. J. Smith, of a ſon; at Soorool, the lady of J. Cheap, eſq. of a ſon; at Calcutta, the lady of B. Maſon, eſq. of a ſon.

February, at Madras, the lady of E. Roebuck, eſq. of a ſon; at Bombay, the lady of Capt. Nathaniel Tucker, of a daughter; at Calcutta, Mrs. Maſters, of a daughter; ditto, Mrs. Conyers, of a ſon; at Baugwongolah, the lady of Lieut. Col. Pringle, of a daughter; at Calcutta, the lady of C. P. Crommelin, eſq. of a ſon; ditto, the lady of the rev. Claudius Buchannan, of a daughter; at Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. S. Wood, of a ſon; at Serampore, the lady of J. De Verinne, of a daughter; in the province of Malabar, the lady of Capt. D. Bruce, of a daughter.

March, at Dinapore, the lady of Capt. Peter Littlejohn, of a daughter; at Calcutta, Mrs Hodgkinſon, of a daughter; ditto, the lady of Major Blackwell, of a ſon; at Negapatam, lady Elizabeth Richardſon, of a ſon; at Madras, the lady of James Brodie, eſq. of a daughter; at Calcutta, the lady of John Stonehouſe, eſq of a ſon.

April, at Kiſtnagerry, the lady of Ed. Mackay, eſq. of a ſon; at Bombay, the lady of Capt. John Morley, of a ſon; at Bombay, the lady of Capt. Robert Blackall, of a daughter; ditto, the lady of J. Elphinſtone, eſq. of a ſon; at Calcutta, Mrs. Stark, of a daughter; ditto, Mrs. Woolaſton, of a ſon; ditto, the lady of Capt. Butler, of a ſon; ditto, Mrs. P. Huet, of a daughter; ditto, Mrs. Jones, of a daughter; at Dinagepore, Mrs. G. Dacoſta, of a daughter; at Calcutta, the lady of Mr. Davidſon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April, 15, 1800, at Dindigul, by the rev. Mr. Ball, at the houſe of Lieut. Colonel Innes, Major Francis Aiſkell, 2d. battalion 13th regiment native infantry, to Miſs Mary Turing, daughter of Sir Robert Turing, bart. late of the Madras eſtabliſhment; 17, at Berhampore, James Rattray, eſq. of the civil ſervice, to Miſs Vaughan; *Lately*, at Mangalore, by the rev. Mr. Hill, Capt. John Griffiths, of the hon. Company's artillery, on the Bombay eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Lloyd; at Moorſhedabad, Samuel Swinton, eſq. to Miſs Routledge.

May 1, at Quilon, Capt. William Boye, to Miſs Lorencine la Valliere; 2, at Cawnpore, Serjeant Major W. S. Dodd, of the hon. Company's Native dragoons, to Miſs Sarah Crooks; 10, at Cochin, Lieut. Charles Bunyan, to Miſs Sheen; at Calcutta, John Stapleton, eſq. an attorney of the Supreme Court, to Miſs Le Gallais; 13, at Bombay, Samuel Humphrys, eſq. to Miſs Popham; 24, at Calcutta, Mr. Joſeph Maſters, to Miſs Ann Groſe; ſame day, at Pondicherry, Capt. Dehita, to Mademoiſelle Cornet; *Lately*, at Madras, Capt. Joſeph Holmes, to Miſs Rebecca Chriſtie; ſame place, Mr. William Hogg, to Miſs Blacker; ditto, Dr. Paſcal, to Miſs Elizabeth Hathaway.

June 1, at Calcutta, Capt. Matthew Smith, to Miſs Alice Hennes; ſame day and place, Mr. John Fritz, to Miſs Sarah Brothers; 2, at ditto, James Rannie, eſq. of Madras, to Mrs. Chriſtian Pirie, widow of the late Mr. R. Pirie, of Calcutta; 3, at Mahe, J. Stevens, eſq. ſuperintendant of the northern diviſion of the province of Malabar, to Miſs Louiſa Whitehill; 6, at Cawnpore, Lieut. Robert Durie, 27th dragoons, to Miſs Grant; ſame day, at Calcutta, Mr. D'Verge, to Miſs Frances Lherondell, daughter of Mr. Lherondell, attorney at law; 9, at ſame place, Allan Maclean, eſq. to Miſs Jane Fraſer, daughter of Capt. R. Fraſer; 13, at Bombay, W. Hunter, eſq. to Miſs C. Robertſon; 14, at ditto, James Scott, eſq. to Miſs Hunter; 18, ſame place, Mr. Edward Eſſex Capes, to Miſs Mary Gilbert; 21, ſame place, Mr. Thomas Collin, in the pilot ſervice, to Miſs F. Monthreau; ſame day and place, Captain H. C. Montgomery, commanding the body guard of the moſt Noble the Governor-general, to Miſs S. M. Grove; 22, at Calcutta, Mr. J. J. Looker, to Miſs E. Beck; *Lately*, at Vizagapatam, Lieut. Henry Yarde, to Mrs. Elizabeth Giraud, widow of the late Capt. W. T. Giraud.

July, at Calcutta, Mr. Conſtantine, to Miſs Marquard; ſame place, Mr. John Teyen, jun. to Miſs D. C. Antonia; ſame place, Mr. Laurence Johnſon, to Miſs Anne Roberts; ditto, Mr. W. D. S. Smith, to Miſs Pechee; ditto, Mr. J. Leaf,

J. Leaf, to Miſs Muffin; ditto, Capt. C. F. Hill, to Miſs Buckley; at Bombay, Lieut. Levi Philips, to Miſs Page; at Maſulipatam, Lieut. A. Limond, to Miſs Watſon; at Cawnpore, Capt. Lieut. W. Burton, Major of Brigade, to Miſs Topham.

August, at Calcutta, Mr. W. H. Marſhall, to Miſs Turnbull; ditto, Capt. H. M. D'Eſterre, to Mrs. Eliza Charlotte Bateman; ditto, James Haig, eſq. to Mrs. Turley; at Madras, William Abbot, eſq. to Miſs Lee; at ditto, William Pritchard, aſſiſtant ſurgeon, to Miſs Watkins; at Madras, Thomas Anſtey, eſq. to Miſs Frances Montreſor; at Calcutta, Captain Richard Charlton, of the Madras eſtabliſhment, to Miſs S. A. Caulfield; at ditto, Enſign Ed. Lacey, to Mrs. Burges; at Poonamallie, Capt. J. W. Freeſe, to Miſs Stewart; at Madras, Mr. Locke, of the ſhip *Marquis Wellſley*, to Miſs Cullen; at Santipore, Alex. Hair, ſurgeon, to Miſs Woodcock; at Columbo, Mr. Philip Vanderſteraten, to Miſs Kreeckenbeek; at Goa, Captain Samuel Carter, to Miſs Helena Anna Memelingh; at Bombay, Sir William Syer, knight, recorder of Bombay, to Miſs Mary Anne Williamſon; at Madras, Major Woodall, to Miſs Cochrane; at Dinapore, Mr. Lyons Cane, to Miſs C. Goodall.

September, at Calcutta, Mr. Paul Ferries, to Miſs Eſther Mullins; at Chandernagore, Capt. J. S. Graham, to Mrs. Hudſon; at Monghyr, Capt. Philip D'Auvergne, to Miſs Lowrie; at Calcutta, Mr. W. Spencer, to Miſs Roſette Landiman; at Madras, Mr. John Stephens, to Miſs Catherine Satur; at ditto, J. X. D'Rozario, to Miſs R. Huhn; at Bombay, Lieut. Colonel Robert Gordon, Adjutant General at that eſtabliſhment, to Miſs King.

October, at Calcutta, Capt. Green, to Miſs Corſon; ditto, Lieut. Tanner, to Miſs Driver; ditto, Lieut. G. Wiggens, to Miſs Caroline Collins; at Chunar, Mr. R. Brumſtrupt, to Miſs I. J. Robinſon; at Bhaughulpore, Capt. Stewart, Bengal eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Harriet Wainwright; at Ambore, Mr. Yates, to Miſs King; at Pondicherry, Lieut. R. Ormſby, to Madame Welſh de Chermant; at Madras, Lieut. Colonel Carliſle, to Miſs Glenholme; ditto, Capt. J. G. Gradman, to Mrs. S. I. Oſdyk; at Columbo, Mr. Robert Smith, to Miſs Chriſtiana Sheaub.

November, at Calcutta, C. M. Ricketts, eſq. to Mrs. Taylor; ditto, Thos. H. Travers, eſq. to Miſs Eliza Finch; at ditto, George Udny, eſq. to Miſs Fleming.

December, at Calcutta, W. Higgs, eſq. to Miſs Sarah Avery; ditto, Mr. Geo. Auguſtus Farrell, to Miſs Mary Potter; ditto, Mr. Francis Rennel, to Miſs Sarah Roach.

January, 1801, at Madras, John King Lane, eſq. to Mrs. de Diu; at Calcutta, Lieut. Wanner, to Miſs S. White; at ditto, Richard Fitzgerald Anſter, eſq. to Miſs Meredyth; ditto, Lieut. Edward Hardwicke, to Miſs M. Barber; ditto, Lieut. Thomas Bayley, to Miſs Hammond; ditto, Capt. John Williams, of Monghyr, to Mrs. Sibbald; at Dinapore, Lieut. John Hilton, to Miſs E. Roſs; at Trimgur, Lieut. H. Sibley, to Miſs Beddel; at Columbo, Mr. Louis Mitchel, to Miſs Johanna Schaub; at Vizagapatam, Mr. J. J. Shafar, to Miſs Grouſe; at Seringapatam, Mr. G. Humpherſtone, to Miſs Catherine Tutt; at Bombay, W. Soper, eſq. to Miſs Harriet Dempſter.

February, at Patna, Lieut. Col. Samuel Bradſhaw, to Miſs Polly Keating; at Calcutta, W. Wilcocks, eſq. to Miſs Eliza Douglas; ditto, R. Davies, aſſiſtant ſurgeon, to Miſs Frances Oehme; ditto, Geo. Ravenſcroft, eſq. to Miſs Louiſa Ramus; ditto, Mr. H. Ham, to Miſs Catherine Johnſtone; ditto, Captain Thomas Hawkins, to Miſs Elizabeth Friel; ditto, Mr. Geo. Walter, to Miſs A. P. Loſſes; at Cannanore, Lieut. Robertſon, to Miſs Nancy Bowler; at Calcutta, Capt. William Francklyn, to Miſs Marian Haſtings Collie.

March, at Mangalore, John Ravenſhaw, eſq. to Miſs Hannah Bond; at Calcutta, Capt. Thomas Thomas, of the ſhip *Cecilia*, to Miſs Pratt; at Tipperah, John Patterſon, eſq. to Miſs Harris; at Fredrickſnagore, Mr. Jeiſon, to Miſs Wendall; at Calcutta, Lieut. Thomas Pollock, to Miſs Carolina Auguſta Thomas; ditto, J. W. Bailey, eſq. to Miſs Smith.

April, at Bombay, Capt. T. Roſs, of the *Hope* tranſport, to Mrs. Hunter; at Serampore, Charles De Verinne, eſq. to Miſs Queiros; at Calcutta, Mr. Samuel Nichols, to Miſs Mary Irwin; at Kiſtnagherry, Capt. J. G. Graham, to Miſs Johnſtone.

DEATHS.

March 9, 1800, at fort Victoria, after a long and painful illneſs, John Carmichael, eſq. of the hon. Company's medical

dical service; 10, at Bombay, Capt. Ed. Legge Hay, late of the navy; 16, at Bombay, Lieut. Gerrard Drummond, of the hon. Company's marine; same day and place, Lieut. J. B. Cantillon, of the hon. Company's military establishment; same day, at Madras, the lady of Thomas Thackeray, esq. surgeon of the General Hospital at that Presidency.

Quis talia fando
——— *temperet a lachrymis?*

Her disposition was mild, her manners amiable and engaging; her affection as a wife and as a mother, could not be surpassed; she lived beloved in society, and has died universally regretted; same day and place, suddenly, Thomas Wallace, esq. of the Civil service; 29, at Calcutta, the infant son of Captain Glegg; 30, at same place, the eldest daughter of Capt. Anthony Greene; *Lately*, at Madras, W. Saxon, esq. much regretted by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; at Columbo, Dr. Ewart, physician-general of his Majesty's forces in the East Indies; at Poonah, Nana Furnavese, late prime minister to the Peshwa; at Calcutta, Mr. John Sealy; at ditto, Ricardo Pereiro Pinto, esq.; at Chinsura, B. Domplingh, esq. surgeon on board the ship *Anstruther*; on the coast of Malabar, Capt. Mouggach, Bengal military establishment; *Lately*, at sea, William Cockell, esq. late sheriff of Madras.

April, at Chunar, Alex. Stewart Aird, the infant son of A. Aird, conductor of ordnance; and the morning following, Miss Matilda Dalrymple Aird, the daughter of Conductor Aird, aged 12 years; at Calcutta, Mr. Evander MacIver; at ditto, Miss Anne Shand, youngest daughter of Capt. C. Shand; at Barrackpore, Mr. William Moore, assistant surgeon; at St. Thomé, Mr. Peter Letang, architect; *Lately*, on board the ship *Orpheus*, on his passage to the Cape, whither he was proceeding for the benefit of his health, Leonard Collings, esq. a senior merchant on the Bengal establishment, and paymaster of the artillery garrisons and ordnance, and of the King's troops; at the Cape of Good Hope, to which place indisposition had obliged him to repair, Henry Buller, esq. a senior merchant, and third judge of the provincial court of appeal for the division of Calcutta; at Cundaproe, the lady of Lieut. Col. Disney; at Surat, Mr. John White, second officer of the ship *Surprize*; at ditto, the infant son of Captain Tucker, of the marine; at Tachinore, the lady of Major A. Blackader, of his highness the Nabob's service.

May, at Calcutta, Lieut. Steward, of the Madras establishment; at ditto, Mr. George Carr, master in the pilot service; at Calcutta, after a long and painful illness, Mr. William Murphey, conductor of ordnance; at Calcutta, after a short illness, Lieut. Henry M'Kenly, proprietor of the Telegraph press; same place, William Clark, esq. at Bombay, William Cleaver, esq. a barrister in the court of the recorder; same place, Capt. William Relph, of the Company's marine; at Madras, Peter Bodkin, esq.; at Serampore, Robert Bruce, esq. surgeon on board his Majesty's ship *Dædalus*; at sea, Henry Sewell, esq. mayor of Madras and its dependencies; at Sera, Major Alexander Watson, 1st regiment native cavalry; at Madras, J. C. Fancourt, esq. assistant-surgeon; *Lately*, to the westward, Capt. Onslow Groce, of the pioneers; at Vipery, Capt. John Mercer, late commander of the *Active*, after a lingering illness; at Madras, suddenly, James Daly, esq. an eminent merchant there; same place, Major James Rodgers, military auditor general on the island of Ceylon; in Fort St. George, captain and paymaster De Meuron de Rochat, of the regiment de Meuron; at Allahabad, Lieut. R. Frith, of his Majesty's 76th regiment of foot; at Bombay, Lieut. Peter Mackenzie, of 75th ditto; at Bombay, Stephen Whitehill, esq. chief and custom-master at Mahim, and senior merchant at Bombay; at Colombo, Mr. David Gardiner; at Bussora, Mr. John Skinner, acting lieutenant in the Company's marine; at Bencoolen, Miss Eliza Hartley, daughter of B. Hartley, esq. surgeon, an amiable young lady.

June, at Dinapore, Cornelius Bird, esq. at Madeira, the infant son of Lieut. Col. Dyce; at Calcutta, Mrs. Darley; same place, Mr. Aaron Upjohn, first assistant to the surveyor general; in Fort William, Capt. William Armstrong, 8th native regiment; at Futtyghur, Major David Birrell; at Chunar, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Mary Brumstruph; at Bombay, Major Thomas Fyfe, of the 1st regiment native infantry; at Madras, Capt. Benjamin Brown, of the ship *Dispatch*; near Hyderabad, Joseph Vernon, esq. assistant surgeon; at sea, Lieut. Edmund Reynolds

Reynolds, Madras eftablifhment; at Kiftnagherry, Mr. Alexander Barrie; at Madras, Capt. Hood, of his Majefty's 51ft regiment; at Poonah, after a fhort illnefs, Mrs. Yoon; at Point de Galle, Major General Baron T. Van Hugel; at Bombay, Mr. James Forbes, of the Courier printing-office.

July, at Calcutta, after a painful illnefs, the lady of Robert Ledlie, efq. barrifter at law; fame place, Mr. Jofeph Dickfon, undertaker; fame place, C. G. S. Bainbridge, youngeft fon of Mr. A. Bainbridge; ditto, Mrs. Harfts; ditto, Lieut. Peacock, native infantry; ditto, William Boyd, efq. furgeon to the garrifon at Buxar; at Chittledroog, Capt. Lieut. George Pippard, native infantry; at Calcutta, Lieut. Grace, of his Majefty's 12th regiment of foot; at Madras, after a fhort and painful illnefs, Mrs. Johanna Mary Bodkin, relict of the late Peter Bodkin, efq.; at Palamcottah, Mr. M. Maxwell; at Bombay, the infant daughter of Capt. Ed. Moor; fame place, Lieut. De Porbeck, 86th regiment; at Purneah, Mr. Jofeph Bloxam; at Columbo, Mr. M. Bomguard; on the Malabar coaft, Mr. S. Walter, writer, Bombay eftablifhment; Capt. Walter Marfhal, native infantry; at Chandcolly, (Sunderbunds), Mr. John Taylor; at Chunar, Lieut. J. Bell 12th native regiment.

August, at Chouringee, Colonel John Darby, adjutant general; at Chittagong, Capt. Bone; at Calcutta, Mr. F. Dennegan; fame place, Mr. William Stephenfon, conductor of ordnance; at the Naval Hofpital, Madras, Ingram Pank, efq. purfer of his Majefty's fhip *Intrepid*; at Calcutta, Henry Sealy, efq. of the civil eftablifhment, aged 18; ditto, Mr. W. Hare; at Patna, Mr. Bafil Alexander; at Calcutta, in the 22d year of his age, Lewis Mackenzie, efq. of the civil fervice; ditto, Mrs. Lawrence Pichachy; on his paffage to England, on board the *Manfhip*, Col. John Boujonnar; at Prince of Wales's Ifland, James Dent, efq. mafter attendant at Columbo; at Bombay, Lieut. Henry Smith, 1ft native regiment; at Calcutta, Mr. Robert Lougher; on board his Majefty's fhip *Suffolk*, Mr. Griffiths, furgeon's mate; at Arnee, Capt. Wood, of the engineers; at Bombay, Lieut. Col. Robinfon, of his Majefty's 86th regiment; at Gauzipore, the 21ft inft. the lady of Mr. Conductor Wood; and on the 25th, at Allahabad, Mr. Conductor Wood; at Madras, the infant fon of Thomas Stevens, efq. and the infant fon of Charles Walters, efq.; fame place, Lieutenant William Henry Potter, 14th native infantry; at Chittledroog, Capt. R. Robinnett, 3d native infantry; at Allahabad, Mr. William Boyes, fon of Capt. Boyes, of his Majefty's 76th regiment; at Bombay, Mr. Davies, chief officer of the fhip *Candidate*; ditto, Lieut. Henry Helm, 8th native regiment; on board the *Intrepid*, at Bombay, Mr. Barber, heir to the greateft part of the immenfe wealth of the late C. Barber, efq.; ditto, Mr. John Lodge, late of Calcutta; at Rungpore, the infant fon of Bryant Mafon; at Pondicherry, Lieut. T. Spencer.

September, at Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Moffat; ditto, Mr. Robert Knelen; ditto, Mrs. Maria Moffat; at Chandernagore, Auguftus Brun, efq. agent of the French Company of the port of L'Orient; at Madras, Cornet Jones, 2d regiment native cavalry; at Bombay, Lieut. Colonel E. Robinfon, of his Majefty's 86th regiment; at Calcutta, Mr Francis Brown, mafter in the pilot fervice; on board the *Fox* frigate, Mr. Garner, purfer of that fhip; on board the *Princefs Mary*, Major Gale, of his Majefty's 29th light dragoons; at Bombay, Enfign J. Stewart, of his Majefty's 86th regiment; at Madras, Thomas Ledfham, efq. deputy fheriff; at Amboyna, Capt. Stratton, of his Majefty's bomb *Vulcan*; ditto, Lieut. Lufkin, of his Majefty's fhip *Virginie*; at ditto, Capt. Matthews, paymafter to the troops at that ifland; at ditto, Mr. Trickett, warehoufe-keeper.

October, at Chinfurah, Mr. J. T. Briggs; at Goa, Captain Robinfon, of his Majefty's 84th regiment, univerfally efteemed and regretted; at Calcutta, John Scawen, efq. late military auditor general, univerfally and deeply regretted; ditto, J. C. Bartholmæ, efq. fuperintendant of the Company's ftationary; at Futtyghur, Capt. John Jarrett, 3d regiment native infantry; fame place, Lieut. Thomas Shoulbred, 3d regiment native infantry; at Bombay, the infant daughter of Capt. G. Powell; in Fort William, Mr. C. Dalley, cadet; at Barrackpore, Capt. William Hill, 3d native regiment; at Calcutta, Mr. R. B. Winwood; at Vellore, Capt. Lowe, of his Majefty's 33d regiment; at Bombay, Lieut. Colonel Robert Frith, 1ft regiment native cavalry, a gallant, active and zealous officer.—Thofe whofe peculiar happinefs it was to live with him in habits of intimacy, have to deplore

plore a friend, whose warmth of affection have left an indelible sensation of regret; same place, Mr. D. Drummond, late purser of the Company's cruizer *Mornington*; at Muscat, H. Bogle, assistant surgeon; at Calcutta, the infant son of E. Fletcher, esq.; at Bombay, Mrs. Deare; in camp, in the Ganjam district, Capt. Adam Ormsby, of the 10th regiment native infantry; on board the *Princess Maria*, extra ship, in Bengal river, Major Gale, of his Majesty's 29th dragoons; at Hyderabad, Mr. Harncorne, formerly quarter-master of the 19th dragoons; at Bombay, the lady of Luke Ashburner, esq.; at Goa, Capt. Robinson, of his Majesty's 84th regiment; at sea, Lieut. Col. John Barton, of the Bengal artillery; at Ganjam, Edward Hare, esq.; in camp, at Polveram, Lieut. John Macdonald; at Allahabad, Capt. Edward Parry, 12th regiment native infantry; at Juanpore, Lieut. Davis.

NOVEMBER, at Calcutta, Ed. Moroney, esq. much regretted; ditto, Lieut. R. R. Sheppard, of the Madras establishment; at ditto, Mrs. J. E. Frances; at Calcutta, the infant daughter of Major Clerkson; at Malacca, the lady of W. Betty, esq. surgeon on the Madras establishment; on board the Company's ship *Lady Burges*, at sea, Mr. James Neilson, surgeon of that vessel; at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Lieut. Spendor, 2d European regiment; at Gazipore, Lieut. Col. J. Piggot, 6th regiment native cavalry; at Calcutta, Lieut. H. R. Patton, 17th native regiment; at Jaffnapatam, Lieut. Jasper Nixon, of his Majesty's 19th regiment; at Madras, David Haliburton, esq. surgeon on that establishment; at Calcutta, Capt. Robert Carruthers, 14th regiment native infantry; at Gazipore, Mr. James Grant, of Allahabad; at Chunar, Lieut. R. Webster, 12th native infantry; at Chunargur, Nathaniel Hornby, esq. paymaster at that station; at Trincomallee, Lieut. Daniel Macneile, from Bombay; at Cawnpore, Mr. Robert Howe, conductor of ordnance; at Mangalore, aged 84, Brigadier General John Carnac, a man highly celebrated in the historical annals of India.—He was early known as the friend and associate of the gallant Lord Clive, to whose military genius and political sagacity his country was indebted for regaining and establishing our possessions in Bengal.

DECEMBER, at Calcutta, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Rolt; ditto, the infant daughter of William Dring, esq.; at Monghier, Mrs. Jane Gore; at Pulicat, the lady of Jacob Eilbracht, esq. late governor of that place; at Hyderabad, Lieut. Patruche MacGill, 3d regiment cavalry; same place, Lieut. Colonel James Dalrymple, commanding the subsidiary force attached to his highness the Nizam, universally esteemed, and sincerely regretted; at Bombay, Charles Colin Elphinstone, esq. of the civil service; at Surat, the lady of Lieut. Cowper of the engineers; at Calcutta, Mr. George Fergusson, a master in the pilot service; at Calcutta, Capt. Robert Macfarlane, aged 74, the oldest European inhabitant of that place; at Bombay, D. Robertson, esq. surgeon on that establishment; same place, Ensign H. Hexter; at Ganjam, Ensign and Adjutant Samuel Pippet, of invalids; at Seringapatam, Lieut. J. Hanham; at Ghooty, Lieut. Jos. Taylor; at Masulipatam, the lady of Henry Harris, esq. M. D. at Ganjam, Capt. Hodgson, of invalids; at Bauglepore, the lady of Capt. H. M. D'Esterre, of the 17th regiment native infantry; on the passage from the Cape to the island of St. Helena, Lieut. Colonel Thomas Higgins; on his passage to England, William Raine, esq. late chief surgeon, and second member of the medical board.

JANUARY, 1801, at Calcutta, William Moscropp, esq.; same place, Mr. W. Croker, master in the pilot service; same place, Mrs. Elizabeth Collier; same place, Mr. Edward Burrowes; at Madras, Col. Sir W. Lee, bart. 25th light dragoons; same place, Capt. George Lauder, of the native infantry; to the eastward, Capt. Turner, of his Majesty's ship *Trident*; at Madras, Adam Blackader, esq.; at Calcutta, Lieut. Gordon, 12th regiment; at Penang, Capt. Jos. Stokoe, of engineers; at Madras, G. Andrew Ram, esq. of the civil service; *Lately*, at China, Major J. Munro, sincerely regretted.

FEBRUARY, at Calcutta, the infant son of B. W. Gould, esq.; at Midnapore, Lieut. P. Begbie; at Jaffnapatam, the infant daughter of the hon. George Turnour; at Madras, Charles Keble Floyer, the youngest son of Capt. Augustus Floyer, native cavalry; at Point de Gallé, the lady of Capt. Beck; at Madras, Mrs. Pratt, widow; at Prince of Wales's Island, Mr. Rattray; at Bombay, Capt. Wm. Godwin; same place, Mr. Thomas Ruckley.

MARCH, at Bombay, Capt. Wm. Powney;

ney; ſame place, Lieut. M. Percival; at Calcutta, the daughter, of Mr. Thomas Jones; ditto, Mrs. Dolby; ditto, Mr. Leiſter; ſame place, Mr. James Taylor, aſſiſtant in the commiſſary of ſtores' office; at Trincomallee, after a long illneſs, Major Richard Harding, 7th regiment native infantry; at Calcutta, D. Macaleſter, eſq.; ſame place, Mrs. Brightman, much lamented; at Cawnpore, Mr. John Price, ſeveral years a merchant in Calcutta; at Madras, William Roebuck, eſq. much and ſincerely regretted by all to whom his amiable qualities were known; at Calcutta, Mrs. Carey; ditto, Mrs. D'Abreu; at Muſcat, Mr. Thompſon, aſſiſtant-ſurgeon, Bombay eſtabliſhment; Jared Dixon, eſq. ſurgeon of the Company's ſhip *Marquis Welleſley*; at Manundwaddy, in the Wynaad diſtrict, Lieutenant R. E. Mainwaring; Lieutenant Louis de Pury, of the regiment de Meuron; at Trincomallee, Enſign G. Kearns, 19th regiment; in the Malabar province, Lieut. Peter Tait, 5th native regiment; at Trincomallee, Lieut. J. P. Le Meſurier, 7th native regiment, who, it is ſuppoſed, was carried away by an alligator, or a ſhark, while bathing.

April, at Madras, Capt. Bong, of engineers; ditto, Capt. Young, formerly commander of the Travancore ſhip *Canjalanaban*; at Cochin, Capt. Lieut. R. Mahon, European infantry; in camp, at Valand, Lieut. William Monteath; in camp, near Hyderabad, Ed. Barry Beaumon, 12th native infantry; at Calcutta, Mrs. Carey, laſt ſurvivor of thoſe unfortunate perſons who were confined in the Black-Hole priſon, on the capture of Calcutta, in June 1756, and whoſe huſband, mother and ſiſter, periſhed in the priſon; *Lately*, at Dacca, Stephen Bayard, eſq. ſecond judge of the provincial court of appeal; at Calcutta, H. Tolfrey, eſq.; on his paſſage from Madras to Europe, Lieut. Colonel Edward Tolfrey; at Madras, Andrew Barclay, eſq.; at Bangalore, Mr. Matthew Price; at Calcutta, T. Halkett, eſq.; ditto, Mr. Alex. Sannel, penſioner; at Chunar, Miſs Emily Delamain; at Dindigul, J. Barclay, eſq. of the civil ſervice, and aſſiſtant to the collector of that diſtrict.

LONDON, *January 1ſt*, 1802.

PROJECT OF AN EXPEDITION OVER LAND TO INDIA.

Submitted to the Government of France in the Spring of 1801.

We received this Scheme in the form of a Pamphlet from Paris, of which the following is a Tranſlation.

The intent of the expedition.

To drive the Engliſh from Hinduſtan for ever; to deliver that beautiful and rich country from the Britiſh yoke; to open new ways to the induſtry, and to the commerce of all the civilized nations of Europe, and to France in particular:—ſuch is the deſign of an expedition worthy to immortalize the firſt year of the nineteenth century, and the heads of thoſe governments who will carry into execution ſo uſeful and ſo glorious an enterprize.

Of thoſe powers who are to co-operate in this deſign.

The French Republic and the Emperor of Ruſſia are to ſend a combined army of 70,000 men to the banks of the Indus.

The Emperor of Germany is to give a paſſage to the French troops, and is to facilitate the mode of their deſcent down the Danube, till they enter the Black Sea.

Of the junction of the Ruſſian army, compoſed of 35,000 *men, at Aſtracan, and of their tranſportation to Aſtrabad.*

As ſoon as the projected expedition ſhall have been concerted and determined on, Paul I. will give orders that an army may be aſſembled at Aſtracan, which ſhall conſiſt of 25,000 regular troops, perfectly equipped, and 10,000 Coſſacks.

This armament will embark immediately on the Caſpian ſea, and will be conducted to Aſtrabad, there to wait the arrival of the French forces.

Aſtrabad will be the head-quarters of the combined armies: all the magazines of war and of proviſions will be eſtabliſhed there; and it will be the central point of communication between Hinduſtan, France and Ruſſia.

Of the route of the French army from the borders of the Danube to the borders of the Indus.

Thirty-five thouſand men of every denomination, ſhall be detached from the army of the Rhine.

Theſe troops ſhall be embarked on boats in the Danube, and ſhall deſcend that river, till its entrance into the Black Sea.

When they ſhall have arrived at the Euxine, they ſhall be ſhipped on tranſports provided by Ruſſia; and when they ſhall have paſſed the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof, they ſhall diſembark under Tajanroc.

This force will afterwards coaſt along the Don, aſcend the right bank of the river to a ſmall town of the Coſſacks called Piati-Iſbianka.

Arrived at that point, the army will paſs the Don, and travel by land as far as the environs of the town of Tſaritſin, built on the right bank of the Volga.

There to embark, and to deſcend that river as far as Aſtracan.

The

The troops will there embark on mercantile veſſels, and after having ſailed the whole length of the Caſpian ſea, will arrive at Aſtrabad, a maritime town of Perſia.

Then the French and Ruſſian forces being united, the combined army will begin its march; paſs the towns of Herat, of Ferah, of Candahar, and will ſoon reach the right bank of the Indus.

Of the length of time employed in the voyage, and in the march of the French army.

	Days.
In the deſcent of the Danube, till its entrance into the Black Sea - - -	20
From the entrance of the Danube to Tajanroc - -	16
From Tajanroc to Piati-Iſbianka - - - - -	20
From Piati Iſbianka to Tſaritſin - - - - -	4
From Tſaritſin to Aſtracan -	5
From Aſtracan to Aſtrabab -	10
From Aſtrabad to the borders of the Indus - - -	45
Total	120

N. B. Thus the French army will take four months in going from the borders of the Danube to the banks of the Indus; but in order to allow a greater period of time, it may be ſuppoſed that the journey will laſt five months: if then, the forces take their departure at the beginning of May (V. S.*) they will arrive at the place of their deſtination towards the end of September.

It is to be obſerved, that half of the paſſage is to be made by water, and half land.

Of the means of its execution.

On their embarkation on the Danube, the French forces are to carry with them their field pieces, and their ammunition waggons.

They will have no occaſion for any tent equipage.

The cavalry, the light horſemen, and the artillery, are not to carry their horſes; they will embark only their ſaddles and bridles, pack ſaddles, harneſs and traces, &c. &c. &c.

The forces will be proviſioned with biſcuit for one mouth.

The commiſſaries will precede the army, to prepare ſtore-houſes whereever they may be neceſſary. Arrived at the mouth of the Danube, the army will embark on board of the tranſports provided by Ruſſia, and victualled for fifteen or twenty days.

During the embarkation the commiſſaries and the officers of the etat-major will travel by land with the utmoſt diſpatch, and diſperſe themſelves between Tajanroc, Tſaritſin, and Aſtracan. The Ruſſian commiſſaries will regulate the march of the army from Tajanroc to Piati-Iſbianca, will provide the ſtores, and conduct the billeting of the troops; collect all the horſes and the waggons neceſſary for the conveyance of the artillery and the baggage of the army. The ſame commiſſaries will act in concert with thoſe ſtationed at Tſaritſin, to collect the number of boats neceſſary for the paſſage of the Don, which at that point is a little larger than the Seine at Paris.

The commiſſaries ſtationed at Tſaritſin will be attentive to be previouſly prepared,

1ſt, To collect, at three or four ſtations, between the Don and the Volga, all the camp equipage, and the victualling for the army during its march.

2d,

* Old Style.

2d, To collect a sufficient number of boats at Tsaritsin for the embarkation of the French army on the Volga, and for its descent to Astracan.

The commissaries at Astracan will have their vessels ready to receive the army, and will have shipped on board of them provisions for fifteen days.

When the French army shall have disembarked at Astrabad, it will find the following articles, which shall have been collected and prepared by the commissaries of the two governments:—

1st, All kinds of warlike stores and of heavy artillery.

N. B. Such stores may be drawn from the arsenals of Astracan, Casan, and Saratof, with which they abound.

2d, Draft horses for the conveyance of the artillery and the stores of the combined army.

3d, Horses and waggons for the conveyance of the baggage and the pontons, &c.

4th, Saddle horses for the French cavalry and the light horsemen.

N. B. These horses shall have been purchased from the Cossacks and Calmucks between the Don and the Volga; they are to be found in great numbers, and at a more moderate expence than elsewhere; and are the best adapted for service in those countries which are to become the theatre of military operations.

5th, All the necessary camp equipage for the French army, during its march from the borders of the Indus and beyond them.

6th, Magazines of linen and woollen cloth, coats, helmets, gloves, stockings, boots, shoes, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. All these articles are found in great abundance in Russia, and cheaper than in other parts of Europe. The French government may contract for these stores with the directors of the colony of Sarepta, which is at six leagues from Tsaritsin, on the right bank of the Volga: this colony of evangelists, which passes for the richest and the most industrious, and the most exact in fulfilling its engagement, has its chief seat in Saxony, whence orders are to be obtained that the colony at Sarepta should furnish the above-mentioned equipments.

7th, The hospital magazine provided with all kinds of drugs.

N. B. The hospital may be supplied with drugs by the colony at Sarepta, whose laboratory rivals the imperial laboratory at Moscow, in the quality and in the variety of its drugs.

8th, Magazines of rice, peas, flour, meal, salt meat, butter, wines, brandy, &c. &c.

9th, Flocks of sheep and herds of oxen.

N. B. The salt meats, the butter, the peas, the flour, and the meal, may be procured in Russia; every other article is found in abundance in Persia.

10th, Magazines of fodder, oats, and barley.

N. B. The oats may be procured at Astracan: the country will afford fodder and barley.

Of the march of the combined army from Astrabad to the borders of the Indus, and of the means of insuring success to the expedition.

Previous to the disembarkation of the Russians at Astrabad, commissaries from the two governments will be dispatched with the intention of signifying to all the khans, and other little despots of the different countries through which the combined army is to march, "that an army from two of the most power- ful

ful nations in the universe is to pass through their territories on their way to India; that the only intention of the expedition is to drive the English from Hindustan, who have enslaved that country, once so celebrated, and so powerful, and so rich in the productions both of art and of nature, as to attract the people of the whole world to participate in the gifts and the favours of every kind with which it had pleased heaven to endow it; that the horrid state of oppression, of misery, and servitude, under which the people of that country at present groaned, had excited the liveliest interest both in France and Russia; that the two governments had resolved, in consequence, to unite their power to affranchise India from the barbarous and tyrannical yoke of the English nation; that the princes and the people of the different states through which the combined army should traverse, would have nothing to fear from it; that, on the contrary, they are invited to co-operate, by every means in their power, to the accomplishment of so useful and so glorious an enterprize; that the expedition is as just in its design, as it was unjust in Alexander to desire the conquest of the whole world; that the combined army would levy no contributions; that it would purchase by mutual consent, and would pay in ready money for every article necessary for its subsistence; that the severest discipline should be maintained; that the worship, the laws, the customs, the manners and property, and, above all, the women should be respected," &c. &c. &c.

After a similar proclamation, and on the evidence of an indulgent, frank, and loyal conduct, there is no reason to doubt but the khans and the other petty princes will grant a free passage through their respective states; otherwise, divided as they are among themselves, they would be too weak to make any serious resistance.

The French and Russian commissaries will be accompanied by skilful engineers, who will take topographical plans of the countries through which the combined army is to pass: they will indicate on these maps the different points of encampment, the rivers to be passed, and the towns adjacent to the march of the army; they will take care to notice the different passes where the transportation of the baggage, of the artillery, and of the provisions, may meet with any difficulty, and the means of surmounting the impediments to be encountered.

These commissaries will treat with the khans, the princes, and individuals, for the supply of provisions, baggage waggons, &c. &c.

They will be empowered to ask for and attain hostages, and to sign treaties.

As soon as the first French division shall have reached Astrabad, the first Russian division is to begin its march; the other divisions of the combined army are to follow in succession, at the distance of five or six leagues, and will keep up a communication with each other by small detachments of the Cossacks.

A corps composed of from five to six thousand Cossacks, with some regular light horsemen, will form the vanguard; the lighters and pontons should be close behind it; the van will project the bridges over the rivers, protect them from being approached, and will provide for the safety of the army in case of treachery or any other accident.

The French government will intrust to the commander in chief of the expedition, various arms from the

the manufactory at Verfailles, fuch as guns, carbines, piftols, fabres, &c. &c.; vafes and other articles of porcelain from the manufactory at Seves; watches and clocks, made by the moft fkilful Parifian artifts; handfome mirrors; the fineft cloths of France of different colours, fuch as fcarlet, crimfon, green, and blue, which are the favourite colours of the people of Afia; Perfians; velvets; cloth of gold and filver; laces of gold and filver, and filks from Lyons; Goblin tapeftry, &c. &c.

All thefe articles, wifely diftributed among the princes of the country, and prefented with that grace and elegance of manner fo natural to the French, will induce the people to have the higheft confideration for the munificence, the induftry, and the power of the nation, and ultimately to open with it a commercial correfpondence.

A felect number of learned men and artifts in all kinds of works of ingenuity, are to form a part of this glorious expedition. The government will intruft to them the maps and plans at prefent extant of the different countries which the combined army will traverfe, as well as the memoirs and the moft efteemed works which treat of thofe countries. Aeronauts and artificers will be alfo very neceffary. To infpire thofe people with the higheft idea both of France and Ruffia, it may be thought fit, before the army and the head-quarters be removed from Aftrabad, to give them fome brilliant entertainment, accompanied by fome military evolutions fimilar to thofe celebrated at Paris in commemoration of fome remarkable event or memorable epoch.

Things thus difpofed of, there is no doubt of the enterprize taking a favourable termination; though its fuccefs will depend on the intelligence, the zeal, the bravery, and the fidelity of the chiefs to whom the government will intruft the execution of the project.

As foon as the combined army fhall have reached the borders of the Indus, it fhould *commence its military operations.*

N. B. The money of Europe which is of the greateft curfency, and moft efteemed in Perfia and in India, is the fequin of Venice, the ducat of Holland and Hungary, the imperial and the rouble of Ruffia.

Objections to the expedition anfwered.

1ft Objection. Are there a fufficient number of boats to embark an army of thirty-five thoufand men and to carry it to the mouth of the Danube?

Anfwer. It will not be difficult to collect a fufficient number of boats; if it be, the army will go over land as far as Ibrahilof, a port of the Danube in the principality of Walachia, and as far as Galatz, another port in the fame river in the principality of Moldavia; then the French army will embark on veffels previoufly provided and fent by Ruffia, and will continue its voyage.

2d Objection. The grand fignior will not confent to the defcent of a French army down the Danube, and he will oppofe its embarkation from any territory belonging to the Ottoman empire.

Anfwer. Paul Firft will oblige the Porte to comply with his defires; and his fuperior forces will awe the divan into refpect for his will.

3d Objection. Are there fufficient tranfports in the Black Sea for the conveyance of the army; has Paul Firft a fufficient number at his difpofal?

Anfwer. The emperor of Ruffia

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can collect easily, in the ports of the Black Sea, more than three hundred sail of transports and vessels of all sizes; the whole world is acquainted with the increase of his merchantmen in the Black Sea.

4th Objection. Would not the convoy, when it had left the Danube, be in danger of being annoyed or dispersed by the English fleet under the command of Lord Keith, who, on the report of this expedition passing the Dardanells, would enter the Black Sea, to prevent the egress of the French army, and to destroy it?

Answer. If Lord Keith will pass the streights, and the Turks will not oppose him, Paul I. will oppose him; and he possesses means for his opposition more efficacious than are suspected.

5th Objection. The combined army being united at Astrabad, how can it reach India through a country so uncultivated, so divested of resources, and obliged to march from Astrabad to the frontiers of Hindustan, a distance of three hundred leagues?

Answer. The country is not wild and uncultivated; the route has been for a long time open and practicable; the caravans usually travel from Astrabad to the frontiers of Hindustan in thirty-five or forty days. The country is not inconvenienced by whirlwinds of sand, like Arabia and Libya; it is continually intersected by rivers; there is sufficient forage; rice is in great abundance, and is the chief food of the inhabitants; the country is stored with oxen, sheep, and game; and there is great variety of delicious fruit.

The only reasonable objection that can be made, is to the length of the march. But that objection ought not to prevent the project from being put in execution. The French army is desirous of glory, brave, patient, and indefatigable; its courage and its perseverance, and the wisdom of its officers, will surmount whatever obstacles they may have to encounter.

An historical fact corroborates this assertion. In the years 1739 and 1740, Nadir Shah, or Thamas-Couli-Khan, left Delhi, with a numerous army, on an expedition against Persia and the borders of the Caspian Sea: he passed by Candahar, Ferah, Herat, Mochehed, and he arrived at Astrabad: all these cities were then considerable; and, though they have fallen from their former splendor, there are yet vestiges of their former opulence.

That which was accomplished by an Asiatic army in the years 1739 and 1740, there will be no doubt of the possibility of executing with a French and Russian army at the present day!

The cities above-mentioned will form the principal points of communication between Hindustan, Russia, and France: in order to facilitate their communication, it will be necessary to establish an army post-office; and to employ the Cossacks in that department, who are the fittest persons for such service.

*** This magnificent project is much better adapted to cherish the spirit of military romance, with which the French people are so strongly infected, than to give any just cause of alarm to the government of England. Our Indian empire is naturally an object of jealousy to all the other nations of Europe, and particularly so to France; but we conceive this jealousy has not yet acquired sufficient power over the understanding and common

common prudence of any intelligent ſtateſman, to induce him to adopt a project, the execution of which muſt neceſſarily be attended with ſo much certain loſs, and in which there is only a bare poſſibility of ultimate ſucceſs. The author of this project muſt be as ignorant of the policy of European courts, as he is of the geography and the nations of that part of Aſia through which he propoſes to march, if he imagines that the Emperor of Ruſſia would be prevailed on to join France in any expedition, of which the advantages were not immediate and evident. Were the ſucceſs of the project as probable as he ſeems to conſider it, we doubt whether even Paul I. would have been induced to embark in it. But we have no doubt that if he had formed an alliance with France for ſuch an object, Auſtria, as well as the Porte, would have oppoſed the march of the French army. But theſe are difficulties which our projector has not thought it neceſſary to conſider. He takes it for granted that Ruſſia will join France in this ſcheme for the conqueſt of Hinduſtan; and that Auſtria and the Porte, awed by ſo formidable an alliance, will permit the French army to proceed to the mouth of the Danube. Here our author admits that the embarkation of the troops on board the tranſports prepared by Ruſſia for their reception in the Euxine, may be oppoſed by the Engliſh fleet; but he gets over this difficulty, by informing us, that the Emperor of Ruſſia poſſeſſes *more efficacious means than are ſuſpected*, of *counteracting* the operations of an Engliſh fleet! We ſuſpect the French army would not overcome the difficulty quite ſo eaſily. Having diſcomfited the Engliſh fleet, our author proceeds up the Euxine and the ſea of Azof to Tajanroc, which place, he thinks, the tranſports may reach in ſixteen days; though it is well known to every perſon acquainted with the navigation of thoſe ſeas, that *three weeks* would be a quick paſſage for a ſingle ſhip, and that conſequently a fleet of that ſize would probably not perform it in leſs than five weeks. From Tajanroc to Aſtracan he allows only 29 days; and the ſame length of time for the voyage down the Caſpian to Aſtrabad. But had he been more converſant with the geography of thoſe countries, the navigation of the Caſpian, and the embarkation and debarkation of armies, he would have been ſatiſfied that an army of 30,000 men, with baggage, artillery, &c. could not be conveyed in double that time from Tajanroc to Aſtrabad. On the junction of the French and Ruſſians at this place, the combined army is to be provided by Ruſſia with every neceſſary for its march from thence to the banks of the Indus, which, our author ſuppoſes, may be accompliſhed in forty-five days, *without meeting any oppoſition*. The only reaſonable objection which, *he thinks*, can be made to this part of the project, is the *length of the march*. We ſhall point out to him ſome other objections, very important in themſelves, and calculated to give great additional force to the one he has mentioned. Of the phyſical, but ſtill more of the political ſtate of the countries ſituated between the Caſpian and the Indus, our author betrays a ſurpriſing degree of ignorance. Theſe countries are not, as he imagines, continually interſected by rivers; neither are they in a high ſtate of cultivation, producing great abundance of rice, and plentifully ſtocked with oxen, ſheep, and

and game. On the contrary, they are, for the moſt part, ill watered, ſteril, and unproductive. The whole of that part of Khoraſan through which the army muſt paſs, from the Muſadoramiun mountains to the city of Herat, is a barren plain of 280 miles acroſs, cultivated only in a few places, and thinly interſperſed with villages. The inhabitants of theſe are ſo ſcantily ſupplied with water, that at one or two of them Mr. Forſter (the moſt accurate of our modern travellers,) could with difficulty procure for himſelf and his party a ſufficient quantity to quench their thirſt. The greateſt part of the way from Herat to Candahar, preſents the ſame obſtacles to the march of an army. "Great part of this country," ſays Mr. Forſter, "exhibits to the fatigued eye one vaſt ſteril plain, without rivers, wood, or ſcarcely a place of human habitation." It is therefore evident, that unleſs the French and Ruſſians could carry their water and proviſions along with them, they would loſe two-thirds of their numbers before they reached Candahar; and that the other third would arrive there in a condition little able to ſuſtain the attack of a vigorous enemy: And we do not believe the Ruſſians could procure at Aſtrabad, and in the neighbouring diſtricts, even with the aſſiſtance of Aga Mahommed Khan, with whom they are connected, ſuch a vaſt number of camels and bullocks as would be requiſite to convey the baggage, artillery, proviſions, and water, for an army of 70,000 men, from the ſhores of the Caſpian to Candahar, a diſtance of 600 miles.

With regard to the oppoſition likely to be made to the march of the army in Khoraſan and Candahar, our projector imagines that "the *khans and petty deſpots* who inhabit the country between the Caſpian and the Indus, may eaſily be awed or bribed into friendſhip. It ſeems ſtrange his not knowing that before they get to the banks of the Indus, they muſt paſs through the centre of Afghaniſtan, the country of Zemaun Shah, at preſent the moſt powerful and warlike prince in Aſia. This prince has always an army of 100,000 foot, and 50,000 horſe, ready to take the field. It is true that he has threatened, for theſe ſome years back, to march with this army againſt the Engliſh provinces in Hinduſtan. But it is alſo true that, though he would invade Hinduſtan on motives of perſonal intereſt, and with an immediate view to his own aggrandizement, he would certainly allow no European power to ſhare his conqueſts. He might, perhaps, be induced to receive 5000 or 6000 Frenchmen as auxiliaries; but a large army of Europeans would naturally excite his jealouſy, and he would oppoſe them, as if they came with the avowed intention of invading his own country. The cautious policy purſued by Hyder Ally Khan, in the alliances which formed with the French, ſhould teach them that no Mahommedan prince of any ſagacity will ever be induced to join them in any hoſtile ſcheme againſt the Britiſh empire in India, unleſs he be allowed to poſſeſs the preponderating influence in the alliance: Still leſs would he admit an European army into his dominions. Hence, then, it is manifeſt, that in carrying this project into execution, the combined army, after encountering the natural obſtacles we have already pointed out in the march from Aſtrabad to Candahar, will, upon its arrival there, be obliged to ſubdue the

moſt formidable potentate in Aſia before it can paſs into Hinduſtan. We ſhall, however, ſuppoſe that the ſkill and intrepidity of French officers and ſoldiers may reduce Zemaun Shah to obedience in the courſe of one campaign, yet they have another enemy, through whoſe country they muſt paſs, before they reach the Engliſh dependencies. On their croſſing the Indus, they immediately enter the Panjab, the country of the Seiks, a brave and hardy race, whoſe buſineſs is war and plunder, and whoſe mode of warfare precludes the poſſibility of conquering them. This people are, for ſeveral reaſons, attached to the intereſts of the Engliſh; and their having repulſed Zemaun Shah, with great loſs, in two attempts which he has lately made to invade their country, affords ſufficient evidence of their military ſtrength. Of their mode of warfare the French will be able to form a correct idea, when they are told that it exactly reſembles that at preſent carried on by Touſſaint and his negroes in St. Domingo. If, therefore, the French and Ruſſians entered their country, they would avoid a general action; but they would cut off all ſupplies, hang upon their flanks and rear, and, by keeping up a continual engagement, ſo much reduce their numbers, and retard their progreſs, that by the time they arrived in the Duab, which is 400 miles from the Indus, a well diſciplined Engliſh army, conſiſting of 35,000 men, prepared to receive them, would, we apprehend, without any great difficulty, put a period to their march.

We have been thus minute and particular in commenting on this grand project, becauſe we know there are ſeveral people in this country, ſo ill informed as to believe it to be practicable.—Ed.

On Wedneſday, Sept. 2, 1801, a court of directors was held at the India Houſe, when Charles Mills, eſq. was elected chairman, in the room of D. Scott, eſq. who reſigned that ſituation. John Roberts, eſq. was elected deputy chairman. This gentleman ſerved the office of chairman in the year 1776. Meſſrs. Robert Macure and John Hillman were ſworn in as firſt and ſecond aſſiſtant to the Company's ſurveyor of ſhipping.

STATE PAPERS.

PAPERS RESPECTING THE TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND EUROPE.

PRINTED, BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

No. 1.

LETTER *from the Rt. Hon.* HENRY DUNDAS *to the* CHAIRMAN.

Somerset-place, April 2, 1800.

SIR,

THE ſubject of this letter is the queſtion of Private-Trade and India-built Shipping, on which I am anxious to lay my ſentiments before the Court, in order to attract their early attention to a deciſion upon it; believing that, from the ſtate in which the queſtion is now left, much miſchief reſults to the intereſts both of the Eaſt-India Company and of the Public at large. I feel the more anxious to come forward on this ſubject, becauſe it is impoſſible for me not to obſerve a ſhyneſs on all hands to come to the diſcuſſion: and I am not ſurpriſed at it; becauſe, ſo far as my reading or obſervation goes, there never was any queſtion where thoſe who differ upon it went into ſuch oppoſite extremes, as thoſe have done who have taken an active part in the agitation of it. This very circumſtance emboldens me to ſtep forward in the manner I am now doing; becauſe, it being my lot to agree in the extreme of none of the opinions which have been held out to the public conſideration, I am the more likely to ſuggeſt ſome proper medium between thoſe extremes, which may bring together the diſcordant ſentiments which are entertained upon it.

In the firſt place, I ſet out with diſclaiming being a party to thoſe opinions which reſt upon any general attack of the monopoly of the Eaſt India Company, either as to the government or commerce of India. My ſentiments, in that reſpect, remain exactly the ſame as they were when I moved the renewal of the charter in 1793; and, if any thing, I am ſtill more confirmed in the principles I brought forward at that time. That a direct interference by government in the affairs of India is neceſſary for their ſtability and uniformity, I am more and more convinced; but that the oſtenſible form of government, with all its conſequent extent and detail of patronage, muſt remain as it now is, I am perſuaded will never be called in queſtion by any but thoſe who may be diſpoſed to ſacrifice the freedom and ſecurity of our conſtitution to their own perſonal aggrandizement and ill-directed ambition. I remain equally ſatisfied as to the propriety of continuing a monopoly of the trade in the hands of the Eaſt-India Company. Thoſe who

who maintain the reverſe, appear to me to be miſled by general theories, without attending to the peculiar circumſtances of the trade they are treating of. Viewing it even as a mere commercial queſtion, I believe this propoſition to be a ſound one; and if the trade were laid open, the ſuppoſed advantages thence ariſing are at beſt very problematical, and would certainly be very precarious and ſhort-lived. It is, however, totally to forget the queſtion, to treat it as a mere commercial one. The ſame principles which prove the neceſſity of the preſent form and mode of Indian government, evince the neceſſity of the monopoly of trade. The government and the trade are interwoven together; and we have only to recur to a very recent experience, to learn the immenſe advantages which have flowed from that connection of government and trade. By the commercial capital of the Company at home, acting in connection with the public revenues under their adminiſtration abroad, they have mutually aided and adminiſtered to the wants of each other; and the reſult has been the fortunate achievement of thoſe brilliant events, upon the ſucceſs of which depended the exiſtence of the government, the territorial wealth, and the trade of India.

You will obſerve, Sir, that it is not my intention at preſent to argue thoſe topics at large, but merely to ſtate the principles I hold upon ſuch topics as may appear to be connected with the ſubject I wiſh to bring more particularly under your conſideration.

With the ſame view it is that I find it neceſſary to ſay a few words upon the ſubject of what is called the Shipping Intereſt of the East-India Company. Upon that ſubject there ſeems to be a greater abuſe of terms, and a more palpable confuſion of ideas, than upon almoſt any other part of this complicated queſtion; in ſo far as any perſon is loud in declaiming againſt the abuſe of that great intereſt being confined excluſively to a few hands, who, by ſuch a monopoly, might have it in their power to dictate ſuch terms as they pleaſed to the Eaſt-India Company. On the ſubject of freights, I am as prepared as any man to join in crying down that abuſe: But I am equally adverſe to the ſentiments of thoſe who contend, that the great intereſt of the Company's trade is to be left to the chance of the market at large; and that the extent of the freight is, either wholly or primarily, to be the excluſive object of the Company's attention. I am deciſively of opinion, that, both on views of public policy and commercial ſecurity, the ſame deſcription of ſhips ſhould be continued in the Company's ſervice, built under the ſame inſpection and regulations, fitted and found, in every circumſtance, in the ſame reſpectable way they have hitherto been; and, though every partiality and laviſh extravagance is to be avoided, a freight fully adequate to ſecure thoſe advantages ought not to be churliſhly withheld. To what extent of ſhipping of this deſcription the Company ought to go, will be the ſubject of more minute diſcuſſion in a ſubſequent part of this letter.

Having, I truſt, made myſelf diſtinctly underſtood on thoſe leading points, I proceed next to ſtate, what I hold to be equally uncontrovertible, that although the Legiſlature has, for the wiſeſt purpoſes, given a monopoly of trade to the Eaſt-India Company, it is a monopoly attended with theſe two material circumſtances: 1ſt, That the exportable produce of India exceeds what at preſent

present the capital of the East-India Company is capable of embracing: 2d, That the monopoly of the East-India Company does not rest on principles of colonial exclusion; for the trade to and from India is open to the subjects of other countries in amity with Great-Britain. We must therefore accurately attend to the considerations which naturally result from those last-mentioned circumstances.

If it be true that the trade to be carried on by the East-India Company must of necessity be limited by the extent of their capital, the natural question is, what is to become of the remainder of it? Is it to be left exclusively to foreign nations? or, is the monopoly of the Company to be so modified in the exercise of it, as to open this surplus market to the capital of British subjects? This is a mere question of policy, to be decided on principles of expediency and sound discretion, upon a due attention to all the considerations which enter into the discussion of it: And although nothing could be more invidious and impolitic than to attempt to apply the principles of colonial exclusion to other independent nations; nothing, certainly, can be more just or natural than that those nations who trade to India, should trade there on their own capitals; and that the capital of the British subjects resident in India should be brought home to this country in the manner most beneficial to their own interests, and to that of the mother country, where it is desirable all that capital should ultimately settle. This proposition, then, clearly points out the true appropriation of the surplus produce of India. When I state this, I am at the same time free to declare, that I totally disapprove of attempting to accomplish this by penal restrictive statutes. All such ever have been, and ever will be, nugatory, when resorted to for such a purpose: Trade never can be regulated or directed by any other certain rule than the interest of those concerned in it; but it is so much the interest and natural bent of a British subject to send his fortune to that country which gave him birth, and where he means to close his days, that nothing but the most unnatural and impolitic restraints can suggest to him a desire to do otherwise.

But, obvious as this principle may appear to be, it requires accurate attention in the application of it to the subject in question. If I am asked, whether, in stating this principle, I mean that the trade to and from India, in the common use of the terms, ought to be free and open to all his Majesty's subjects in India? I answer distinctly in the negative. The nature of the Indian manufacturer, and the immemorial habits of the manufacturers, exclude the practical application of so indefinite a principle to the export trade from India. The manufacturer of the finer and more valuable fabrics of India, have always been produced by advances from the government, or individuals, for whose behoof those fabrics are manufactured; and if the dealing with those manufacturers was to be laid open to the uncontrolled competition of every individual, the consequence would be a boundless scene of confusion and fraud, and, ultimately, the ruin of the manufacturers themselves. It is unnecessary for me to detail this part of the subject at any length; because it is so clearly and ably explained in a letter from Lord Cornwallis to the Court of Directors, dated 1st November 1788, that I have only to

refer you and the Court to the careful perusal of it. The whole of it is worthy of your ferious attention; but paragraphs 24 to 31 inclufive, are thofe to which I particularly refer, as bearing on the prefent queftion. It is not the purpofe of the prefent letter to point out what the precife regulations ought to be; but it is obvious, that thofe employed in the agency of fuch a trade fhould be controlled by fuch regulations as may be requifite to fecure, both to the Company itfelf, and to other individuals, the full benefit of thofe advances they have made to the manufacturers of Indian fabrics.

It is immediately connected with the obfervations laft offered to confider, by what agency is the trade of individuals in India to be carried on? If this queftion was to be decided on the principles of an open and free trade, the anfwer to the queftion would be, that every individual fhould fend out, or employ, any agent he thought beft to manage his own bufinefs: But, from what I have already ftated on the former point, you will anticipate my opinion on this, namely, that no agent fhould be employed in India, or permitted to refide there, except with the licenfe of the Eaft-India Company, and fubject to the control of fuch regulations as the habits, prejudices and trade of the country may render expedient. In addition to every other confideration, arifing out of the peculiar nature of the trade and manners of the country, there is one decifive circumftance againft the tolerance of every unlicenfed adventurer in India. It would rapidly, though infenfibly, lead to the fettlement and colonization of the worft kind of adventurers taking root in that country, than which there could not be a more fatal blow to the permanence of the Britifh power and pre-eminence in India. No principle ought ever to be tolerated or acted upon, that does not proceed on the bafis of India being confidered as the temporary refidence of a great Britifh eftablifhment for the good government of the country, upon fteady and uniform principles; and of a large Britifh factory for the beneficial management of its trade, upon rules applicable to the ftate and manners of the country.

From thefe premifes the conclufion I draw is, that the furplus produce of India, beyond what the appropriated capital of the Eaft-India Company can bring home, fhould be confidered as the means of transferring the fortunes of the fervants in India to Great-Britain; and that the commerce fhould be managed there, either by the parties themfelves interefted in it, or by their agents acting under the licenfe, and fubject to the control and regulations of the Eaft-India Company.

The queftion which naturally follows is, by what mode of conveyance is that trade to be brought home? I anfwer, by the India-built fhipping. Upon the policy and beneficial tendency of this meafure, I have only to refer you to the unanimous opinion of all your ableft fervants in India, who have, from time to time, and in the moft explicit terms, pointed out to you the expediency of this indulgence, both with a view to a juft attention to the interefts of your fervants in India, and with a view to make Britain the great emporium of the trade of Afia. Indeed nothing has hindred your fervants abroad, fanctioned by the exprefs advice of your Board of Trade, from acting upon thefe principles at different times, but the great quantity of unemployed

fhipping

ſhipping ſent out by the Eaſt-India Company. I truſt henceforward you will ſee the wiſdom of deſiſting from ſuch a waſteful ſyſtem. If you fix the capital you mean to apply to inveſtment, and accurately direct your ſervants to provide that inveſtment, there can be no occaſion for any extra ſhipping: your inveſtment and ſhipping will correſpond accurately together, and your commerce be ſyſtematically conducted. I mean, in a ſeparate letter, to treat of what the amount of that inveſtment ought to be, and what are the means by which it is to be provided: at preſent I mean only to ſtate, that whatever the regular inveſtment is, it ought to be brought home in the regular home-built ſhips, to which I have referred in the beginning of this letter. If any accident ſhall befal any of thoſe ſhips in their outward paſſage, or if any circumſtances exiſt to render it expedient for you to bring home gruff goods, or any other articles of commerce from India, a diſcretion ſhould be left with your Governments abroad to ſupply that deficiency from the ſhipping to be found in India: but it ought to be adopted and adhered to as an invariable rule, that the regular ſhipping to be ſent from this country ſhould be in exact proportion to the amount of the inveſtment expected home.

When I am thus adding the concurrence of my opinion to the weight of authority which the propoſition derives from the unanimous ſentiments of your moſt intelligent ſervants in India, I am only adhering to the principles I detailed when I moved the renewal of your charter in 1793. It was upon an application of thoſe principles that the proviſion was made in the act of Parliament, directing the Eaſt-India Company to appropriate 3000 tons annually to the private-trade to and from India. Although I propoſed that meaſure, I ſhould be uncandid if I did not fairly acknowledge, that experience has proved it to be inadequate to the purpoſes for which it was intended. If the object had been only to try an experiment how far individuals were not more competent to the export of Britiſh produce and manufactures than the Eaſt-India Company, no other objection would lie againſt the meaſure, except what may be ſuppoſed to ariſe from the dearneſs of freight at which the Eaſt-India Company could afford to give ſhipping of that deſcription. But in ſo far as the proviſion went to ſecure the transfer of the capital of our ſervants in India to this country through the medium of trade, it is clearly aſcertained that the meaſure was a nugatory one. I need not enter into an explanation of the reaſons, for they are ſo diſtinctly and unanſwerably ſtated, both in the correſpondence of your Board of Trade at Bengal, and in the memorials preſented by the Merchants at Calcutta to your Supreme Government in India, that I have only to refer you to the peruſal of theſe documents, in proof of the inutility of that proviſion in the act of 1793. I am therefore clear that clauſe in the act ought to be repealed, and the Company relieved from the obligation it impoſes upon them; and, in place thereof, a power given to your Governments abroad to allow the Britiſh ſubjects reſident in India to bring home their funds to Britain in the ſhipping of the country. I ſee, in the records of the Company abroad, it is ſuggeſted, that thoſe ſhips ſhould be contracted for by the Government, and re-freighted to the individuals. I don't exactly perceive what benefit

neſit ariſes from the Government having that kind of interference in the buſineſs; but if there is any good reaſon for it, there is not certainly any material objection againſt it: but it is material to attend to; and of courſe regulations will be made as to the time of ſailing, and other circumſtances of detail, connected with the ſafe execution of the meaſure.

It may, perhaps, be objected, that this propoſition is injurious to the regular ſhipping of the Eaſt-India Company, for the preſervation of which ſyſtem I have already given ſo decided an opinion. The anſwer to this objection is twofold—Firſt, in point of fact it will not diminiſh their ſhipping a ſingle ton; for the Eaſt-India Company would not, if the meaſure was not adopted, ſend out a ſingle ſhip more: they ought and will ſend out as much of the regular Britiſh-built India ſhipping as is neceſſary to bring home the whole of their inveſtment, and they will act improvidently if they ſend out one ton more: the only effect of this meaſure not being adopted, would be to extend the trade and ſhipping of other nations, but in no reſpect to add to the regular ſhipping of the Eaſt-India Company. In the next place, thoſe intereſted in the regular ſhipping of the Eaſt-India Company would do well to conſider the benefits they already enjoy, in place of endeavouring to cramp and check the juſt pretenſions of others: they ought to recollect the rapid progreſs they have made from the time of the Commutation Act; and, above all, they ought to recollect, that it has always been conſidered as a very problematical queſtion, how far, conſiſtent with the national intereſts, ſo much of the ſhip-timber of the country ought to be appropriated to its commercial concerns, in the manner practiſed by the builders of India ſhipping? I am one of thoſe who think there are reaſons of public expediency, connected with the very intereſt on which the objection is founded, which ought to prevent any principle of that kind being inconſiderately acted upon: but one of the material grounds upon which I am diſpoſed to think that the objection I have referred to ought to be well weighed before it is given way to, ariſes from the reflection, that we have a national reſource in India, which ought to lead to the reverſe of any invidious or unjuſt diſcouragement being given to the ſhip-building of India.

In ſome of the many ſpeculations I have heard, and the publications I have peruſed, on this ſubject, it is uſual to aſk, in a tone of complaint, if it is not unjuſt, and unfair, that the merchants and ſhipping of this country, other than the ſhipping of the Eaſt-India Company, ſhould be excluded from a participation of that trade which is allowed to the ſubjects of foreign nations? The ſtatement, at firſt ſight, may appear plauſible; but when examined to the bottom, it has no ſolidity: in truth, it is only another mode of objecting to the monopoly of the Eaſt India Company. If there are reaſons of ſound policy why the Legiſlature has decided that the Indian trade ſhould be carried on by a monopoly, it is becauſe, viewing the intereſts of the public as one aggregate, it is of opinion, that thoſe intereſts are beſt cared for by that mode of conducting the trade. Thoſe, therefore, who ſtate this objection, being themſelves part of that whole, are, in common with the reſt of his Majeſty's ſubjects, reaping the benefit of that influx of

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national wealth and capital which the Eaſt-India trade, ſo conducted, brings into the national ſtock. They cannot, therefore, more than others, becauſe their occupation happens to be that of merchants or ſhip-owners, complain of being injured by the means which the wiſdom of Parliament has deviſed for introducing that flow of wealth into the kingdom.—The caſe is totally different with regard to the ſubjects of foreign nations: they are not the objects of the care of the Britiſh Legiſlature; neither are their intereſts at all in the view of its proviſions: they reap no benefit, but the reverſe, from the growing wealth and proſperity of the Britiſh empire; and therefore are in no reſpect on a footing of compariſon with any of the ſubjects of this country, to whom the reſtraints of the Company's charter, for the reaſons already aſſigned, do with perfect propriety apply.

It is quite a ſeparate queſtion, how far it would be right to hold our Indian poſſeſſions upon principles of colonial monopoly; and it would be deviating from the ſtrict matter of the objection to enter into that diſcuſſion in this place. It is ſufficient, in point of fact, to obſerve, in anſwer to the merchants and ſhip owners, that it is thought expedient for the intereſts of the empire at large, that the Eaſt-India poſſeſſions ſhould not be regulated on the principles of colonial excluſion; and, therefore, no part of the ſubjects of Great-Britain can be permitted to ſet up a ſeparate intereſt of their own againſt that general policy. If the colonial principle was to be applied to the Indian territories, it would not advance, by one ſtep, that ſeparate intereſt ſet up by the merchants and ſhip-owners to whom I now refer.

Another turn is given to this objection, in the mouth of the ſame objectors; and it is aſked, why, at leaſt, ſhould not the merchants and ſhip-owners, ſubjects of his Majeſty reſident in Britain, have the ſame indulgences which are contended for by his Majeſty's ſubjects reſident in India? The anſwer is plain and concluſive—that, in contending for this indulgence to the Britiſh ſubjects reſident in India, I am contending for a material national intereſt, which is no other than this, that their fortunes, capitals created in India, ſhould be transferred from that country to this, in a manner moſt beneficial for themſelves and the kingdom at large, in place of being transferred through the medium of commerce by foreigners, and thereby adding to the wealth, capital, and navigation of foreign countries.—There is not a ſingle circumſtance in which this applies to the caſe of merchants in this country. It might be proved, if neceſſary, that the only effect of giving ſuch an indulgence to the merchants reſident in this country, would be a temptation to withdraw a part of the capital of the country from a more profitable trade, and more beneficial application of it, in order to divert it to another trade, leſs profitable to themſelves, and leſs beneficial to the public. Without, therefore, one ſingle reaſon, either of private juſtice or public policy, it would be introducing a rival capital in India againſt the remittance-trade of the Eaſt-India Company, and in competition likewiſe with thoſe individuals whoſe capitals, by the propoſed indulgence, it is wiſhed to transfer to Great-Britain.

It is argued, that the extenſion of this indulgence to the Britiſh merchants would be an additional en-

couragement to the export of Britiſh manufactures. I need only obſerve, that the argument proceeds on an erroneous view of the ſubject. The export-trade to India can never be extended in any degree proportionate to the wealth and population of the Indian Empire; neither can the returns upon it be very profitable to individuals. Thoſe who attend to the manners, the manufactures, the food, the raiment, the moral and religious prejudices of that country, can be at no loſs to trace the cauſes why this propoſition muſt be a true one. The importance of that immenſe empire to this country is rather to be eſtimated by the great annual addition it makes to the wealth and capital of the kingdom, than by any eminent advantages which the manufactures of the country can derive from the conſumption of the natives of India. I do not mean to ſay, that the exports from this country to India have not been very conſiderably increaſed of late years; and I make no doubt, that, from recent circumſtances, they may be ſtill conſiderably increaſed: But the proſpect, from the cauſes I have already referred to, muſt always be a limited one; and I am poſitive that the ſhipping and exertions of the Eaſt-India Company, joined to the returned cargoes of thoſe ſhips who bring home the private-trade of India, is more than adequate to any preſent or future increaſe of export-trade that this country can look to upon any rational ground of hope. In this view, therefore, the Britiſh merchants are equally miſtaken in ſuppoſing that there is any national intereſt implicated in their attempt to break in upon the monopoly of the Company, as they are in ſuppoſing that any material benefit would accrue to themſelves individually.

In ſome of the collections of papers I have read upon the ſubject of private trade, I have obſerved a difference of opinion entertained, to what places in India it has been or ought to be allowed. I am at a loſs to diſcover the grounds of this controverſy. If individuals are to be allowed to bring goods from India in India ſhipping, and to carry back goods to India in the ſame ſhipping, I cannot ſee the ground for reſtraining them in coming from or returning to any part in India.

In like manner, with regard to agents, provided they are licenſed by the Company, and ſubject themſelves to the control of the regulations which the Company may ſee cauſe to eſtabliſh for the conduct of agents in India, I ſee no reaſon why thoſe agents may not be permitted to exerciſe their agency for behoof of their conſtituents in any of the territories of India. I ſtate this with regard even to agency exerciſed for behoof of foreigners trading to India. It is clearly beneficial for the intereſts of India, in every point of view, that foreigners ſhould rather employ Britiſh agents reſiding under protection of the Company in India, than that theſe foreign nations ſhould eſtabliſh agents of their own in any part of India. In the former caſe, they are under the control of the Company, and bound to adhere to ſuch rules as the Company may think proper to lay down for the conduct of agency; but there can exiſt no ſuch control or reſtraint over the agents of the other deſcription.

With regard to the agents to be employed at home to manage the private trade of individuals from India, and to take care of their intereſt in the cargoes of the returning ſhips, I do not ſee the uſe of any interference by the Company?

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pany. The great intereſt to be attended to on the part of the Company is, that no goods come from India that are not depoſited in the Company's warehouſes, and that the goods ſo imported are expoſed at the Company's ſales, agreeable to the rules preſcribed for that purpoſe.

This letter has extended to a length far beyond what I intended or expected; but I was deſirous to have my opinion, on all the points connected with the ſubject, diſtinctly underſtood: and I ſhall leſs regret the trouble I have given you in the peruſal of ſo long a letter, if I ſhall be ſucceſsful in calling your attention to a ſpeedy and final deciſion of the queſtion, which has been too long in diſcuſſion, from the very diſcordant opinions and oppoſite extremes which have appeared in the agitation of it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient
humble ſervant,

HENRY DUNDAS.

The CHAIRMAN *of the Eaſt-India Company.*

No. 2.

REPORT *of the* SPECIAL COMMITTEE *to whoſe conſideration the Letter from* Mr. DUNDAS *was referred.*

I. Your committee have proceeded to the diſcuſſion of the ſubject referred to their conſideration, under a deep impreſſion of its great importance, not only in itſelf, but as involving a variety of important intereſts and relations. The preceding agitation of it had led the individuals, now forming your committee, in common with the other members of the court, to regard it with very ſerious attention; and they have ſince endeavoured, in ſome meaſure, to qualify themſelves for the performance of the taſk aſſigned to them, by diligent inquiry and reflection; ſeeking to obtain from all the ſources of information within their reach, a comprehenſive knowledge of facts and opinions relating to this ſubject, and fairly to appreciate their nature and import, that thus they might be aſſiſted in forming intelligent and juſt concluſions.

With this deſign, your committee have peruſed a great variety of writings, which they will beg leave to claſs under diſtinct heads, referring to the margin for a more particular enumeration of them. 1ſt A voluminous collection of records of the government-general of Bengal from the year 1785 to the year 1799, which contain numerous applications and propoſals from the free merchants of that preſidency, and the other Britiſh ſettlements, for indulgences and enlargements in the private-trade between India and Britain; with the ſentiments and proceedings of the Company's commercial ſervants and the ſupreme board, in relation to that and other ſubjects of commercial policy. 2d. Applications made directly to the court here, in behalf of the free merchants of India, and of the merchants of London, for ſyſtematic admiſſion, with ſhips of their own, into the commerce and navigation between India and Great Britain, and for the indefinite extenſion of that commerce; under which head may be ranked the motion brought forward laſt year, in a general court of proprietors, on this ſubject; without adverting particularly to works not immediately addreſſed to the court, but calculated to influence the public mind reſpecting the conduct of the Company, and the extent and appropriation of the Indian commerce; points which they profeſs to diſcuſs. 3d. A letter

letter from the Right Hon. Henry Dundas to the court of directors, dated 2d April 1800, wherein he delineates the leading principles and views, by which the trade of the Company and of individuals from India, and the intercourse between that country and Great Britain, ought to be regulated.

Another letter, which the same Right Honourable Gentleman was pleased to address to one of the members of the court, and now of your committee, in consequence of some observations which that member had made on the question of enlarging the private-trade from India.

In this great diversity of materials, your committee have before them the merchants of India proposing their own objects, and the arguments which support them: they see, also, how far, and with what views for the public advantage, those objects were favoured by the Company's governments abroad. The writings with which the cause of the free merchants has been seconded in this country, and the proposal which another set of merchants in London have grafted upon it, displayed the vast consequences to which the principles and reasonings, whereon commercial enlargements in India have been urged, may be pushed, both in theory and practice; the observation of which has suggested to your committee the necessity of previously examining, with care and foresight, the nature and tendency of every proposed innovation of the nature in question; since innovation once admitted cannot easily be set aside, but rather has the property of acquiring, in every step it proceeds, an increased impulse towards further advancement.

In the letters from the president of the board of control, your committee have the satisfaction of seeing the main outlines of Indian policy, traced with (as they conceive) equal energy and justness, and with a liberality which must command respect and applause. The propositions these letters contain, for adjusting the objects and the limits of private-trade, will, both on account of the authority, and the public views from which they proceed, eminently engage the attention of your committee; though it may previously be necessary to review distinctly the principles and opinions maintained in other quarters, respecting the commerce and connection between India and Britain.

In availing themselves of all these materials for the assistance of their judgment, it will be the duty of your committee to aim at ascertaining what, on the whole, will be for the true interest of the Company and that of the Nation, which, in their opinion, are not at variance with each other, but indeed the same, and as such they will be regarded in this report.

Besides these numerous documents, your committee have received written opinions on the present subject from several of their own members; for though in the meetings of your committee the prominent parts of the question before them were discussed *vivâ voce*, and, it may be hoped, with general elucidation, yet, as in a subject of so much complexity it was not easy thus to introduce and keep in view every pertinent topic, with its due relation to the whole, it was agreed, that those gentlemen who might be disposed to treat of the question at length, with its bearings and dependencies, should deliver their sentiments upon it in writing. The minutes, noted in the margin, were in consequence brought forward;

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and your committee muft beg leave to refer to them, as containing much fupplementary detail, and larger illuftrations of a variety of relative topics, than will well confift with the proper ftructure of fuch a report as, in their opinion, they ought to fubmit to the court.

II. To avoid the confufion and indiftinctnefs that might enfue from a diffufive treatment of all particulars, your committee conceive it fhould be their bufinefs, and it will accordingly be their endeavour, to prefent, with clearnefs, a fuccinct view of the great points on which the juft decifion of the prefent queftion depends, and of the conclufions which refult from a fair confideration of them.

In order to execute this defign, it will be expedient, as a preliminary, to take a fhort retrofpect of the privileges which have been already conceded to individuals in the trade of India, with the reafons for which they were accorded; then to ftate the claims now advanced, and the grounds and principles, profeffed or implied, on which they ftand: after which your committee will proceed to examine thofe grounds and principles, with the confequences to which they lead; and under this head, will confider, among other things, what relates to the commerce of Britifh India with Europe and America, the amount of that commerce, and its diftribution to different countries; the Indian capital applicable to it; the fhare of it which Great Britain ought to attract to her own ports; the nature of the ability which Britifh India poffeffes for extending its produce and exports, and the policy of promoting, indefinitely, fuch an extenfion; which laft point will lead to the confideration of the true principles of policy, by which the dependency of India on Great Britain fhould be maintained, and the commerce and intercourfe between the two countries carried on.

The *facts* which, it is hoped, will thus be afcertained refpecting the actual ftate of the foreign commerce of Britifh India, and the manner in which any large augmentation of it is practicable, with the *principles*, political and commercial, which would regulate our Indian fyftem, will, in the opinion of your committee, conftitute thofe great points by which the extent and the mode of any farther enlargements in favour of individuals fhould be governed and determined.

III. It may be proper to recollect, that the original fource of the intereft which Britifh refidents in India have obtained in the trade between that country and Europe, is to be traced to the Company's acquifition of territorial dominion in the Eaft. Before that æra, the number of thofe refidents was fmall; they were confined folely to commercial purfuits; and the few moderate fortunes, which in a flow courfe of years, were to be remitted home, eafily found a conveyance by the bills of the Company. The vaft wealth which poured into the coffers of individuals upon the afcendancy of the Englifh power in India, at the fame time that their number, in confequence of this great change, rapidly increafed there, foon overflowed the ufual channel of remittance through the Company, who not having immediately adjufted their meafures to the policy which this new fituation of things ought to have dictated, had it been regarded as permanent, nor indeed being well able, at firft, to inveft in goods, even the great revenues which came into their own hands, many of the fortunes acquired by individuals found their way

way into Europe by foreign channels; and these channels being once opened for the remittance of British property, have ever since continued to serve in a greater or less degree, for the same end, though the modes have varied. Foreigners, at first, gave bills on Europe for the money advanced them in India, with which money they purchased the investment that carried on their Indian trade, and provided the funds for the payment of those bills; but in process of time, British resident merchants, not confining themselves solely to the original object of paper remittance, became, clandestinely and unlawfully, parties in the trade carried on to foreign Europe, and at length, as is supposed, in many adventures, the real though concealed principals; in which cases remittance was rather the medium of trade than the primary motive: so that they, in fact, came to stand in the place where foreigners, who first received the fortunes of British subjects for bills on Europe, had stood; and thus was the monopoly of the Company grossly invaded, and the trade of foreign Europe from India greatly carried on with British capital, which was an issue so little consonant to the protection and prosperity enjoyed by British residents through the government of the Company, that, to trace it to its remote cause, is certainly not to make any sufficient apology for it. Prohibitions were enacted, but they did not prevent the continuance of it; and the example of laws, inefficient and disregarded, became a new evil. To remedy both these abuses, was one professed object of the act of 1793, which renewed the Company's charter; and it proposed to do this by abrogating the former prohibitory laws, and permitting British residents in India not only to act for foreigners, but to export from thence, annually, a certain quantity of goods in the Company's ships. It was intended by this last new privilege, to furnish a legal and patriotic channel for the trade which the fortunes of British residents carried on from India to foreign Europe, by admitting that trade directly into the Thames. It is true that, at the period here spoken of, large channels of remittance, by bills on the Company, were open; and it was sufficiently obvious, that British residents, who had been carrying on a traffic in violation of the laws and their engagements with the Company, had not thereby merited new privileges; but this consideration was absorbed in the national object of bringing a trade, which it was found difficult to suppress, immediately to our own ports. Yet even in the way of establishing this privilege, the free merchants of India were regarded rather as secondary than as principal objects; for it was primarily conceded to the manufacturers of Britain, who were allowed to send their productions in the Company's ships to India for sale, and to bring back the proceeds in Indian goods; and the permission to lade home such goods, was then also extended to British subjects residing in India. But the manufacturers have made so little use of it to the present day, that they need not be further considered in this privilege, which rests, therefore, almost wholly with the residents abroad. The extent of it was 3000 tons annually, with a proviso for the augmentation of this quantity if such augmentation should be found necessary. Thus, for the first time, individuals were admitted, by law, into a participation of the trading privileges of the Company, by being allowed

lowed to send goods for sale in the Company's ships.

IV. In proceeding to an account of what the free merchants n[ow] demand, it is fair to state, that they do not appear ever to have been satisfied with the concessions of the act of 1793. The causes of their discontent will presently be seen; and the measures they require, in the way of remedy, are, that they be allowed to send their own goods, on their own ships, from India to this country, and in like manner to carry returns from this country to India; in both cases taking a license from the Company, dealing in the assortments of goods permitted by the act of 1793, and passing all their imports here through the Company's warehouses, to be sold at their sales; also to subject their ships to the general regulations of the Company, in respect to discipline on board, and the conduct of the navigation between India and Europe; but those ships to be dispatched at the periods chosen by the owners, without let or hindrance; to be allowed to trade from port to port in India; and even, instead of being freighted to the Company, and relet on the same terms to the individuals choosing to lade goods on them, as has hitherto been usual in any cases of permission to private ships, to be left in this respect entirely between the owners and the shippers.

Some advocates here for the free merchants explicitly advance views of enlargement, which, if they may be said to be virtually deducible from the propositions of the merchants, are nevertheless not avowed, and probably not intended by them. These advocates urge, in terms that seem to have no limit or qualification, the encouragement of British enterprize and capital in the trade of the east; and that British subjects, as such, and the natives of our possessions, shall have such a freedom in the trade of India, as foreign Europeans enjoy; that is, be permitted to send, at pleasure, to their own country, through the channel of the Company, their own goods and their own ships. They propose, moreover, that a regular conveyance, overland, for the speediest transmission of the correspondence of both, be furnished; and that the new system of enlargement, with every facility and encouragement on the part of the Company and the State, be established by law. The merchants in London have in more general terms proposed, that their ships shall, in like manner, be allowed to navigate to and from British India, carrying all such goods as the Company do not exclusively reserve for themselves.

V. The grounds and reasons on which the free merchants prefer the claims which have now been stated, are in substance these: First, in respect to the Company's ships, that the tonnage accorded to them in those ships do not answer the design of the Legislature in granting it, and defeats the objects they must necessarily have in view as merchants, because the rate of freight in the Company's ships is so extremely high that many species of goods cannot bear it. Those ships, also, are, in consequence of the warlike and political operations, which make a part of the Company's system, so uncertain in the times of their arrival and departure, and subject to so many deviations in their voyages; the times, too, at which private goods are required to be ready for them are so inconvenient, and the whole quantity of tonnage so limited, and so little adequate to the wants which may occasionally arise, that merchants are exceedingly disconcerted and dis-

discouraged in forming their specu-lations, neither knowing what quantity of tonnage they may depend on, nor when it will arrive, nor when the ships that do arrive may again sail, nor whither they may be intermediately destined; and if extra ships are allotted for the transport of their goods, though the rate of freight be less, the cost of insurance is higher, and the other disadvantages nearly the same: from all which circumstances they are rendered quite uncertain what provision to make of goods, or how to form their arrangements in taking up money and drawing bills on Europe, and regulating their insurances with the most safety and advantage; whence, in conclusion, it happens, that they are frequently left, at the end of a season, with goods on their hands, which either must remain in their warehouses till another season, or be sold to foreigners, (at least shipped to foreign ports,) to them anifest loss of this country.

Another head of complaint among them, though less explicitly stated, is, that foreign Europeans enjoy greater privileges in British India than they do who are natives of the governing State: "Foreigners," say they, "come into the British "territories without restraint, and "they export ships and goods at "pleasure to their own country, "and even to all the states of "foreign Europe and America; "whilst we, subjects of Britain, "are destitute of such privileges, "restrained from sending our ships "to our own country, deprived of "freedom in our commercial spe-"culations, and, in territories be-"longing to that country, are de-"graded below the state of aliens."

It is represented by the free merchants, in the third place, That the objects they propose are calculated directly and greatly to promote the benefit of British India, and of the sovereign state, by increasing the produce and exports of the one; the imports, duties, exports, and profits of the other; the shipping and navigation of both: That the Company cannot take off all the export produce of their territories, much of which also is now carried away by foreigners; whereas nearly the whole, both of these exports, and of the surplus not wanted by the Company, might be brought by the ships of British residents, if licensed, into the Thames, to the entire extinction of the clandestine trade: That, moreover, the productions of those territories, particularly indigo, sugar, cotton, and other bulky articles, are capable of being exceedingly extended and improved, if sufficient encouragement were given to that end: And in proof of these positions, the merchants adduce the rapid increase in the exports from India to this country, since the liberty given by the act of 1793, notwithstanding all the disadvantages which have cramped the freedom of commercial enterprise; whence it is inferred, that the trade is, in its own nature, progressive, and, if permitted to expand freely, would soon become highly important to the nation.

Some of the advocates for the same cause on this side have gone much farther in their reasoning, as well as in their views, than the free merchants themselves. Those advocates charge the Company with having designedly obstructed the operation of the act of 1793: with having followed a narrow jealous policy, which, by preventing the capital and enterprise of British residents from being freely employed in the direct trade of England, has thrown it into foreign channels, whereby a fatal

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rivalſhip againſt ourſelves has been nouriſhed; the clandeſtine and neutral trade from India, in particular the trade of America with the country, has been moſt alarmingly increaſed; and even the Indian trade of our enemies, the French and Dutch, which a contrary conduct might have extinguiſhed, has been upholden: ſo that Great Britain is thus, by the prepoſterous policy of the Company, in danger of loſing the carrying trade of India, and the maritime aſcendancy ſhe has obtained over other nations; whereas, ſay thoſe advocates, if free ſcope were given to the enterpriſe of Britiſh merchants if they were allowed to employ their reſources in the direct trade from India to Britain, nearly the whole commerce of the Eaſt might centre in, or paſs through, the Thames; and they add, that it was the ſpirit and deſign of the proviſions of 1793 to produce theſe effects. The privileges thus propoſed, are ſaid to be the *natural right* of Britiſh ſubjects, and of the natives of our Indian poſſeſſions. The capital which may be employed in the export trade of that country is aſſerted to be immenſe, and the capabilities of the country for exportable produce of many valuable ſorts unbounded.

VI. Your committee having thus exhibited what they conceive to be, in ſubſtance, the requiſitions of the free merchants, with the arguments urged in ſupport of them, and alſo the more extenſive ſpeculations with which they have been followed up here, will proceed to make their obſervations on the whole.

And firſt, with reſpect to the Company's ſhips.—During war, a ſtate in which we have been ever ſince the act of 1793 paſſed, the regular courſe of commercial operations muſt every where be more or leſs interrupted, whilſt the expence of freight and demurrage will be greatly enhanced; and the ſafety of the Company's fleets, as well as the military expeditions and political objects that occur in ſuch a period, doubtleſs expoſe the voyages of their ſhips to delays, changes, and uncertainties. The commerce of the Company has greatly ſuffered from theſe cauſes, and individuals who have embarked property in their ſhips, have no doubt ſhared in their inconveniences: but the Company have gone upon no deſign of obſtructing the fair operation of the act of 1793, as their proceedings will teſtify; nor could they make the greater objects of their complex ſyſtem bend to private intereſts; yet in the article of freight they have generally favoured thoſe intereſts, charging individuals conſiderably leſs than they have themſelves ſpecifically paid for the goods of thoſe individuals to the ſhip-owners. And if the merchants were, during war, to lade on ſhips entirely in their own management, thoſe ſhips muſt be ſubject to detentions for convoy both out and home, or incur a proportionably higher charge for inſurance, and greater hazard of capture, by which the expeditions would be fruſtrated.

Neverthele ſs, after making theſe proper diſtinctions, your committee are ready to allow, that much uncertainty, in the times of arrival and departure of ſhips, and in reſpect to procuring freight on them, with long detention and circuitous routes, may naturally and juſtly be a ground of objection with individuals, who are required to depend on them for freight; and that it is fit all inconveniences of this kind ſhould be remedied, though it will not follow that there is no other remedy but that which the merchants propoſe.

And

And here your committee feel themſelves obliged, in juſtice to the ſubject before them, to ſtate, what they find from the proceedings of the Bengal government, that the propoſal of the merchants to employ their own ſhips in the tranſport of their goods from India, did not originate merely from experience of the inconveniences reſulting from their being confined to the Company's ſhips, nor had for its ſole object a better mode of conveying their goods; but proceeded in part from a deſire, which ſeems to have been cheriſhed as early as the laſt renewal of the charter, of introducing Indian ſhips into the navigation to Britain, with a diſtinct view to the profit to be obtained by employing ſuch ſhipping in that new channel: for various applications appear on the Bengal records, from owners of Indian ſhips therein ſpecified, admitting that thoſe ſhips were built on the ſpeculation of their being employed in the trade to Europe, ſtating the loſs to which diſappointment would expoſe the owners, and requeſting either that the ſhips may be taken up by the Company, or that individuals may be allowed to freight goods on them to Britain; and in other places, the wiſh of thoſe exporters of goods, who are alſo ſhip-owners, to prefer their own ſhips, although freight might be had on the Company's, is acknowledged, and acknowledged to ariſe from the profit and advantage expected by them as owners. Thus the ſcheme of employing private ſhips is not, on the part of the merchants, purely an auxiliary expedient for facilitating the transfer of Britiſh property in goods to this country. The transfer of goods is, indeed, the object originally and principally inſiſted on: it is the ſtrongeſt ground on which the court could be required to relinquiſh part of their privileges. But the merchants of London, who have lately claimed a ſhare in any new enlargement that may be conceded to individuals, do not even place their application on this ground; and though the merchants of India ſo often urge the policy of bringing the produce of the eaſt into the Thames, this transfer is not the *ſole end*, and the employment of Indian ſhips merely the *means*; but in part the transfer is the *means*, and the ſhips the *end*.

VII. With reſpect to the alleged inferiority of the condition of Britiſh ſubjects in our territories, compared with that of foreign Europeans, it is an objection which a brief explanation will anſwer; but the implied principle on which it reſts may deſerve ſerious attention.

The rights of ſeveral European nations to commercial eſtabliſhments in thoſe countries of Hinduſtân now ſubject to our government, exiſted and were enjoyed long before we acquired territorial power there, and have ever ſince been exerciſed by the ſubjects and the flags of thoſe nations, except as the fate of war has, in particular inſtances, ſuſpended or extinguiſhed them. Our acquiſition of territorial power, though we did not employ it to diveſt foreigners of their privileges, brought them, however, gradually into more dependence upon us for the proviſion of their inveſtments: ſo that at length, finding, in Bengal particularly, a greater facility in tranſacting their buſineſs at our ſettlements than at their own, ſome of them began to bring their ſhips directly to our ports; and as thus their dependence on us would be increaſed, and the duties on their goods, with their expenditures whilſt in harbour, centre with us, it was evidently good policy to encourage them

them in this practice, which therefore received the sanction of the supreme government, and of the authorities at home. It was about that time (some years after the peace of 1782) that the ships of several states which had no settlements in India, as the American, Tuscan, and Genoese, began to resort thither, particularly to Bengal; and as they might, if refused entrance into our ports, have proceeded to those of the French, Dutch, Danes, or Portugueze, it was but an extension of the same principle of policy, which recommended our admitting the flags of these powers, to admit also flags of other countries in amity with us; and the French and Dutch possessions on the continent having since fallen into our hands, besides an increased foreign resort at our other ports, Calcutta has become the seat of almost the whole export trade of Bengal.

These changes, with the greater security derived from our government, have indeed increased the number of foreigners in the trade; for single ships, of countries holding no footing of their own in India, now visit its shores, with a confidence and safety which the protection of joint companies and factories could never give in the time of the Moguls. But still these changes are only other forms of exercising rights which existed under the native government; and British merchants, far from suffering injury by them, find in the transfer of the business of foreigners to our ports, one of the causes of the elevation at which they have arrived since our accession to territorial power: for they are the main agents in the transaction of all that business; and instead of being now, in *any* respect, worse, their condition is, in *every* respect, raised: they possess far the greater part of the trade of the Indian seas; they carry on extensive manufactures in the interior of our provinces, they have in their hands the trade formed by the remittance of British fortunes from India. Many who were in that country, under the discredit of entering into it irregularly, and the suspicion of forwarding an illicit traffic, have been relieved from those depressing circumstances, by receiving licenses of residence, and by the indulgences of the act of 1793. That act, besides its other benefits, invested them with a valuable privilege in the trade to England, through the Company's ships, which was a new and very important concession. They now desire to send their own ships and their own goods to England, without any other material limitation, except that of passing them through the channel of the Company: and this is, in effect, to desire the opening of the trade altogether; for it is not to be imagined, that if such a concession were made in favour of one class of subjects, the rest would not claim it likewise. Nay, the advocates of the free merchants already contend, that it is the right of British subjects as such. The merchants of London, in their application to participate in any intended enlargements, follow up this argument practically; and the question, therefore, thus brought forward, is not merely whether the Company, in its commercial capacity, shall, though remaining a corporate body, be divested of its most valuable exclusive privileges, but whether this country shall carry on its trade to India on the same principle it trades to its American colonies, and, by multiplying communications and intercourses, open the way to the gradual colonization of Europeans in its Eastern possessions, contrary to the policy

policy hitherto adopted by the legiſlature?

Of the wiſdom of this policy there will be occaſion to ſay ſomething hereafter; but it will be proper to note here, why the danger apprehended from the unreſtrained intercourſe of our own ſubjects is not to be dreaded, from the permiſſion which foreigners have to viſit the country. *It is becauſe we are the governing Power.* We have already great eſtabliſhments of Europeans there, civil and military; our flouriſhing ſettlements attract multitudes not in the ſervice; the connections, public and individual, already ſubſiſting between that country and this, ſend continually freſh ſupplies thither; the number of uncovenanted Britiſh ſubjects has very conſiderably increaſed there in the laſt twenty years; new enlargements of the intercourſe, it is obvious, would exceedingly augment their number; the vaſt capital and ſhipping of this country, with the natural relations ſubſiſting between it and India, all peculiar to itſelf, could at once pour in tides of men and money there: the ſanction of any public acts at home would, of courſe, diſpoſe the governments abroad to afford the commercial encouragements there, which would correſpond with the ſpirit of enlargement adopted here; the public opinion of a great European ſociety, formed in this ſpirit, would have an influence on the ſentiments of thoſe governments, through the medium of natives; alſo lands might be extenſively occupied by Europeans; and the *genius* of this ſyſtem, without any formed plan, would gradually and inſenſibly antiquate the preſent one, and become impatient for all the rights of Britiſh coloniſts; to give or to refuſe which would then be a moſt momentous queſtion. With reſpect to all theſe points, the circumſtances of foreign Europeans are very different. In the territories ruled by us they have only circumſcribed factories: they are not allowed to ſpread themſelves in the country; they can have none of its honours or internal advantages; the numbers, capital, and influence of our own people, keep them from much ſhare in the maritime trade of India; their numbers and their actions are watched with jealouſy by our governments; their capitals are ſmall; they are not one body moved by one mind, but detached and fluctuating parties, iſſuing from nations diſtant and diſcordant from each other; they form not themſelves into diſtinct ſocieties, but come, as already obſerved, chiefly to our ports; and in a word, whilſt common care is obſerved on our part, they can have neither number, nor concert, nor means, nor, above all, any *growing principle of ſtrength*, that can become formidable to us.

VIII. The trade of foreigners to our Indian poſſeſſions is a topic naturally connected with that which has juſt been diſcuſſed. Some late writings, in inſiſting ſtrongly on the dangerous growth and tendency of that trade, (a point which will be examined hereafter,) ſeem to imply, that it ſhould be the policy of this country, as much as poſſible, to draw the whole commerce of India to its own ports. A propoſition of this import, looſely taken up, may lead to very erroneous concluſions. Certainly we ought to obſerve the nature and progreſs of the intercourſe of foreigners with our poſſeſſions with vigilant attention; but we cannot, without ſome adequate provocation on their part, in juſtice, ſeek to deprive them of the rights they have acquired to a ſhare in the

Indian

Indian trade: and if we had the power of accomplishing such an object, it would not be our true interest to use that power; for, were we to exclude them from the shores of India, it is obvious that, in return, they would prohibit the entrance of the productions of that country into their ports; and thus the trade which we had sought to engross, would, in fact, be lost, both to Britain, and to the British possessions. The true and fair line of policy, with respect to foreigners, seems to be, to allow them to supply their own wants of Indian commodities, purchasing them with their own funds; but to prevent them, as much as possible, from trading upon British capital; and always to exact from them due order and submission, in the countries belonging to us, where they come to traffic.

With respect to an idea lately advanced, that the Company might and ought to have attracted the productions of the Indian possessions, still in the hands of our enemies, into the channel of our own trade to this country; it is so unsupported by fact, probability, or policy, that your committee deem it unnecessary to go into any serious discussion of it. There appears no reason for believing the assertion on which this idea proceeds, that the trade carried on with Europe, from the Indian settlements in the hands of the French, Dutch, and Spaniards, has increased during the war, and has been nourished by the impolicy of the Company. That trade, as every one knows, flourished long before the present times: it flourished in a greater degree than it does now, as it naturally would, when the mother countries were far more commercial than they are at present, and when our fleets did not render the navigation of the world nearly impracticable to our enemies. No conceivable measures of commercial policy within the power of the Company could have farther depressed that trade, and to bring that trade to our ports, had the thing been practicable, would indeed have been to nourish it most unwisely.

Your committee will next proceed to state what they find respecting the nature and amount of the trade of foreigners with British India, concerning which such alarming representations have been made. And as, in order to judge more intelligently of this article, the extent of the private trade carried on directly between our own country and our Indian possessions should also be known, this, which is separately a necessary head of inquiry, will be introduced at the same time. These together will furnish, as far as informations go, a view of the whole trade carried on, both by foreigners and British individuals, (that is, excluding the Company's commerce,) between British India on one side, and Europe and America on the other; and the view to be thus given will, in the opinion of your committee, form a very material part of this report.

The view will not, indeed, be complete, because no authenticated accounts are obtainable of the private and foreign trade which has been carried on from the presidencies of Madras and Bombay; but in Bengal, on the contrary, a luminous and correct register has of late years been kept, by order of government, of all the exports and imports of Calcutta, the great emporium of that country, and indeed (excepting the Danish settlement of Serampore, where some business is still done, of which there are also particulars from equal authority,) the sole port: and as Bengal, with the adjacent allied provinces, far

far transcends the other presidencies in population and wealth, in rich productions for commerce, and is the attractive centre of our power in the East, it may be concluded, that an accurate account of its foreign trade will go far to furnish us with all the grounds of reasoning necessary for political purposes in the present case. In this opinion, your committee, without resorting to any informations of inferior authority, submit to the court the following collective views, formed from the public register above-mentioned.

Abstract Accounts of the Imports and Exports, *in Foreign and Private Trade, (that is, exclusive of the Trade of the English East India Company,) to and from all Parts of Europe and America, from the Years* 1795-6 *to* 1798-9, *both inclusive, being the latest Accounts received.*

	Imports—Calcutta.						Exports—Calcutta.		
	Total in Four Years.			Annual Average.					
	Goods.	Bullion.	Total.	Goods.	Bullion.	Total.	Total in 4 Years.	Medium per Annum.	Bal. of each, deducting Imports.
London - - Rupees.	5,542,677	1,791,019	7,333,696	1,385,669	447,755	1,833,424	24,567,473	6,141,868	4,308,444
Copenhagen - - - -	940,550	118,036	1,058,586	235,137	29,509	264,646	3,164,456	791,114	526,468
Hamburgh - - - - -	1,659,735	325,692	1,985,427	414,933	81,423	496,356	3,055,002	763,750	267,394
Lisbon - - - - - -	333,084	2,108,386	2,441,470	83,271	527,096	610,367	4,618,77[illegible]	1,154,693	544,326
Leghorn - - - - -	74,190	—	74,190	18,547	—	18,547	97,781	24,445	5,898
America - - - - - -	1,396,368	3,377,203	4,773,571	349,092	844,301	1,193,393	7,724,730	1,931,182	737,789
Rs.	9,946,604	7,720,336	17,666,940	2,486,659	1,930,084	4,416,735	43,228,214	10,807,052	6,390,319
Deduct London	5,542,677	1,791,019	7,333,696	1,385,669	447,755	1,833,424	24,567,473	6,141,868	4,308,444
Rs.	4,403,927	5,929,317	10,333,244	1,100,980	1,483,229	2,583,311	18,660,741	4,665,184	2,081,875
Add Serampore*, from the authority of the Reporter of External Commerce	[illegible]03,720	1,215,480	2,119,200	225,930	303,870	629,800	3,828,000	957,000	427,200
Rs.	5,307,647	7,144,797	12,452,444	1,326,910	1,786,199	3,213,111	22,488,741	5,622,184	2,509,075

* Which may be supposed to have been consigned chiefly to Copenhagen.

	Imports into Calcutta, In Private and Foreign Trade.			Exports from Calcutta, In Private and Foreign Trade.			Balance of Exports above Imports.	
	From London.	From Foreign Europe and America.	Total Imports.	To London.	To Foreign Europe and America.	Total Exports.	London.	Foreign Parts.
1795-6 - - - Rs.	2,273,161	3,295,623	5,568,789	8,408,800	6,681,864	15,090,664	6,135,639	3,386,236
1796-7 - - - -	1,783,002	2,672,725	4,455,727	5,079,310	5,762,458	10,841,768	3,296,308	3,089,733
1797-8 - - - -	1,534,219	1,986,142	3,520,361	6,971,529	3,883,737	10,855,266	5,437,310	1,897,595
1798-9 - - -	1,743,314	2,378,749	4,122,063	4,107,834	2,332,682	6,440,516	2,364,520	over imported, 46,067

Abstract Account *to shew the Amount of the Private and Foreign Trade in each of the above Years.*

	Imports.			Exports.		
	London.	Europe and America.	Total.	London.	Europe and America.	Total.
1795-6	Lacks 22	33	55	Lacks 84	66	150
1796-7	18	26	44	50	57	107
1797-8	15	20	35	69	38	107
1798-9	17	24	41	41	23	64

These

These accounts will be found, on attentive inſpection, to afford detailed information of the private and foreign exports and imports in the whole and in reſpect to each of the heads, namely, the ports of London, Foreign Europe, and America, diſtinguiſhing their ſeveral proportions; alſo ſhewing the proportion of imports brought in bullion by each, the exceſs of the exports to each place above its imports, and the total exceſs of the exports above the imports; likewiſe the variations in exports and imports in *each* of the *four* years, which ſhew their annual *increaſe* or *decreaſe*.

From all theſe particulars the following facts are derived:

The total medium of foreign and private exports of Bengal, *per annum*, to London direct, is - - - -	6,100,000
To Foreign Europe and America, whether on neutral or clandeſtine account, - -	5,600,000
	11,700,000
If to this ſum of private and foreign exports be added the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company's, which is about, *per annum*, - - - -	10,000,000
The total exports of Bengal, public and private, will be - - - - Rupees	21,700,000

And it will hence reſult,

I. That the Company's export trade to Europe is *nearly one-half* of all the foreign exports of Bengal to Britain, Foreign Europe, and America.

II. That the direct *legal trade* of individuals to London exceeds all the *neutral and clandeſtine trade* taken together.

III. That Foreign Europeans and Americans, whether trading on their own account, or covering the clandeſtine trade of Britiſh ſubjects to their ports, have very little more than *one-fourth* of the foreign export trade of Bengal, the *other three-fourths* centering, as juſt ſtated, on public or private account in London.

IV. The exports from Bengal, on private and foreign account, to Europe and America, exceed the imports on the ſame accounts, from thoſe places, in the ſum of 6,817,519 rupees.

Of this exceſs, London receives, on private account, -	4,308,444
Foreign Europe and America, - - - - - - - -	2,509,075
Rupees	6,817,519

Theſe ſums, which Bengal pays on the balance to individuals and foreigners, muſt be preſumed to be the acquiſitions of Britiſh reſidents; becauſe the natives neither adventure themſelves in foreign trade, nor lend to others for this purpoſe to any extent, and reſident foreigners have little property to remit. According to this fair concluſion, therefore, the fortunes remitted by Britiſh reſidents, in goods, directly to London, on an average of theſe four years, amount in round numbers to 4,300,000 rupees; and the fortunes they have either remitted through foreigners, or lent to them, appear to be, *per annum*, 2,500,000 rupees.

V. London does not pay a *third* of the amount it receives from Bengal on private account, by the amount it carries thither, the bullion included in which does not exceed a tenth of what it receives. Foreigners pay to Bengal *above half* of the amount they carry away, and of this half the *greater part* is bullion; that is, *more than a fourth of their exports* is paid in bullion. London, however, carries *more goods* to Bengal than all Foreign Europe and America; and it carries more *goods* than *ſpecie*: Foreigners carry more ſpecie than goods.

VI.

VI. The ancient practice of exporting silver from the West to India, appears of late years to have considerably revived. The imports into Bengal in the last four years, appear to have been about eighty-nine lacks of rupees, of which seventy-one lacks were from Foreign Europe and America.

VII. That in the course of the four years of which the accounts are here exhibited, there has been a *progressive decrease* in the exports from Bengal to Foreign Europe and America. This may be more concisely represented in the following view:

	Imports.			Exports.			
	London.	Eur. & Amer.	Total.	London.	Eur. & Amer.	Total.	
1795-6	22	33	55	84	66	150	*Lacks.*
1796-7	18	26	44	50	57	108	
1797-8	15	20	35	69	38	108	
1798-9	17	24	41	41	23	64	

VIII. It will also be seen, from the larger accounts above abstracted, that America, and the foreign ports of Europe, have not maintained the same relative proportion of this trade in each year; but that the proportions of their exports have varied in the following manner:

	1795-6	1796-7	1797-8	1798-9
The American exports were - *Lacks*	19	25	20	11
Which leaves for Foreign Europe -	47	32	18	12
	66	57	38	23

These well authenticated facts disprove and discredit all the assertions which have been so long and confidently advanced, of the great extent of the *foreign and clandestine trade of India*, and of the *progressive increase* of that trade. Both positions appear to be alike groundless, since of the total exports of Bengal to Europe and America, amounting to Rs. 21,700,000, only [illegible],600,000 go to foreign parts. Of that sum, the really neutral trade appears to be 3,100,000, and the clandestine trade carried on under foreign colours, 2,500,000. This is upon an average of four years, of which the latter years are in amount of exports the least.

That the exports of Bengal to foreign Europe and America, taken together, have not, on the whole, increased in the last thirty years, there is also reason to believe, from a comparison of its former trade at the present and at former periods: and that the clandestine trade has greatly decreased, there is positive evidence, both from the vast increase of remittances in bills and goods directly to this country, whilst the standard of British acquisitions in India has had no increase, but rather the contrary; and from the present little amount of that trade.

Thus the main argument, on which extensive enlargements of the privileges of British individuals have been pressed, namely, the alarming increase of foreign and clandestine trade, completely fails.

IX. Another argument urged to the same end remains now to be considered; the improvement of the productive powers, and the export commerce of our Indian possessions. These objects, the free merchants believe, will be promoted by the measures they propose. More than one opinion which has come before your committee, represents the capabilities of those territories as prodigiously great, and nothing to be wanting for turning them to the happiest purposes, but the

the removal of restraints. This is a subject that particularly merits attention; for to the interests of our Indian dominions, with which the interests of the sovereign state are now so much united, hardly any thing can be more important than a proper system of political economy. It may, however, be observed, in proceeding to this head, that the merchants, in resorting to it, lost sight of the ground upon which the privilege of sending goods to this country was conceded to them by the act of 1793, namely, the remittance of British fortunes, and thereby the annihilation of the clandestine trade. They propose, now, objects of much greater magnitude. In the reasonings used by some of the free merchants, it has been said, *that the surplus produce of British India, which the Company's commerce cannot take off, should be left to the industry of other traders.* Such a position may be understood to imply, that the Company wish to prevent the exportation of what they do not themselves require, or that the produce of that country remains on hand for want of sale; and when applied more particularly to infer that the surplus produce should be brought immediately to Britain, it does not discriminate the *bona fide* foreign trade with India, which ought to be permitted. But as the produce of every country must, in the course of things, bear a certain proportion or relation to the demand made for it, so there appears no reason to doubt, that the productions of British India, fit for the European market, whether raised by its own native stock of capital, or occasionally quickened by importations of bullion from Foreign Europe and America, (which is a precarious thing, and quite distinct, in its nature and consequences, from the transfer of private capitals from the sovereign British state to the dependent Asiatic state,) have usually had a current vent into one or other of the channels of trade now open with that country; that hence the alleged difficulties of conveying goods by the Company's ships, have not prevented the disposal of all the produce which the capital of the country raised.

But if this position were to convey any such idea as that the Company desired to limit the productions and exports of their possessions to what they themselves can invest, it would be most unjust. The admission of ships of all friendly nations to their ports, the indulgences given to British subjects before the act of 1793, the privileges of that act, and the large importations these subjects have made here since, all serve to confute such a notion. It is the principle of the Company to give free scope to the internal powers of their territories, in agriculture and manufactures, and a free vent, by exportation, to the commodities thus raised. They, therefore, long before the act of 1793, encouraged the culture of indigo, which, from being no article of export, is now produced in such quantity, and of such excellence, as to supply nearly the demands of all Europe. They also gave various encouragements to the culture of sugar, and other articles, new as imports from India into this country. Indigo is become one of the grand staples of the Indian trade, and, with sugar, has been the chief cause of the increase in the sale amount of privileged goods for some late years. But the indefinite terms in which the improvement of British India is now urged in some writings, will comprehend principles of a very different kind from that which has just been noted: and

and a clear underſtanding on this head, as well as reſpecting the means which Britiſh India poſſeſſes for foreign commerce, is become neceſſary: for the whole of the ſyſtem by which the commerce and the government of India ſhould be regulated, is involved in this inquiry.

It is ſufficiently known, that India, under Aſiatic ſovereigns, never had any capital of its own applied to the European commerce. The great body of the people of that country have always been, and ſtill continue, averſe to diſtant and hazardous enterpriſes, eſpecially by ſea. Their genius and their means have ever mainly turned into the channels of domeſtic induſtry, little adventuring even upon coaſting voyages. From the remoteſt times of which we have account, down to our own days, the manufactures of India, fit for the European market, were ſet on foot by money imported into that country. Since the period of Britiſh acquiſitions there, this order has been reverſed. The tribute of India, and the gains of Britiſh individuals, have furniſhed the capital of the exports to Europe, from at leaſt all the territories poſſeſſed by this country; but beſides that tribute and thoſe gains, there is, at this day, no capital in thoſe territories applicable to an extenſion of their exports to Europe: and the vent of European manufactures there, is limited by phyſical and moral cauſes. If it were practicable for us to take off, and India to ſupply, ten times the quantity of produce we now receive from it, that country would not increaſe its conſumption of our manufactures in any proportion. After, then, India has paid by her commodities for her limited purchaſes of European manufactures, there remains with her no other means of an export trade to Europe, but the public and private Britiſh funds above-mentioned; for thoſe which reſident foreigners may acquire by trade hardly merit any attention. The public funds, or the tribute by which chiefly the Company's commerce is carried on, need not be further noticed, ſince the inquiry is about enlarging the trading privileges of private merchants. It is evident, that there are no means of doing this upon any great ſcale, conſonant to the ideas held out of improving our poſſeſſions, but by capital transferred thither in bullion from this country. The firſt queſtion, then, to be determined, is, whether it would be good policy thus to employ any large portion of the commercial capital of Great Britain, either in addition to all that it has already laid out in its plantations and colonies in the American ſtates and in Europe, or by withdrawing ſuch portion from ſome other branch of trade nearer home, in which it muſt be now engaged? for it cannot be ſuppoſed that any conſiderable part of the national ſtock lies dormant and uſeleſs.

It is to be obſerved, that with regard to old ſtaple articles of import from India, ſuch as piece goods and raw-ſilk, which are of great value in proportion to their bulk, the preſent ſcale of importation into Europe ſeems nearly equal to the vent for them; and as, from the largeneſs of that importation, and other cauſes, the profit on theſe articles is very moderate, there could be no encouragement, on that ſcore, to increaſe the importation; nor, as the law has left it optional with the Company to permit individuals to trade in piece goods to this country, could the court be expected to extend the participation they now give

give to private merchants in that article, becaufe a great increafe in the importation would only make it a lofing one to both parties. And indeed the merchants themfelves, in their plans of enlargement, profefs to look chiefly to articles new or lately introduced in the imports from India, moft of which are generally bulky in proportion to their value. Thefe articles are *Indigo*, *Cotton*, *Sugar*, and *Coffee*.

Upon the probability of advantage from largely fpeculating in any of thofe articles, your committee will beg leave to make fome remarks.

Indigo, as has been obferved above, is already carried to an extent, that nearly fuffices for the confumption of all Europe. The Company, after advancing the funds to give a folid eftablifhment to this manufacture, left the whole trade in it to individuals, for whom it is brought home in the Company's fhips, ufually at a war freight of only 22l. 10s. per ton, which is lefs than they pay the fhip owners; and being comparatively of fmall bulk for its value, can no great way enhance the occafion for private tonnage. The undertakers in it have actually fuffered feverely from too rapid an increafe in the manufacture, and too eager a competition: to pufh this article, therefore, further at prefent, by encouraging new adventurers in it, would be unjuft to thofe who are yet hardly emerging from their difficulties; and on the general principles of trade, it would be evidently impolitic: but if, on fair inveftigation, any further reafonable encouragement fhall be found neceffary for the culture of this article, or for bringing it to Europe, there can be no difficulty in according to it.

The article of *Cotton* is liable to fuch fudden and great variations in the price, that it is natural the home manufacturers fhould turn their thoughts occafionally towards India for a fupply. At one time, thefe manufacturers were clamorous with the Company to import the raw material for their ufe: but the court of directors very wifely declined their requeft; at the fame time they manifefted the defire, which has always diftinguifhed the liberal principles of the Company, to contribute towards the profperity of every part of the kingdom, by offering thofe manufacturers free permiffion to fend fhips to India, to import cotton from thence for their account; but this they declined. The truth is, that, in confequence of the aftonifhingly rapid increafe of the demand for cotton goods, there muft, at intervals, be a want of the raw material, arifing from particular circumftances chiefly occafioned by the war; but as the produce of the raw material has increafed, and is ftill increafing, in the fouthern parts of the American States, in the Weft-Indies, in Brafil, and, above all, in Dutch Guyana, now fettled by Britifh planters, the cotton of India cannot fucceed, the rate of freight being always too high, except on fome very extraordinary occafions. Further, the cotton which has been imported here from the Eaft is not the produce of Britifh India. A confiderable quantity of that cotton is required to give employment to the manufacturers in the Company's provinces, where enough is not raifed for the demand; and a large quantity of it, alfo, is every year fent to China, as a means of providing the Company's inveftment of teas. In former times the cotton was imported from Bombay, where it was collected from

the various diſtricts in that quarter, to Bengal, to the coaſt of Coromandel, and ſome part to China. At preſent, and for ſome years, none has been imported into Bengal from the Bombay ſide of India by ſea; but on a reference to the Bengal regiſter of exports, before quoted, your committee find very large imports into the Company's poſſeſſions in Bengal from the upper provinces; which imports, they have reaſon to believe, may have been produced in thoſe diſtricts that furniſh part of the large export of cotton from Bombay: and your committee are more confirmed in this opinion, from the very advanced price to which they find this article has riſen in Bengal. On the other hand, if, from the vaſt importation of cotton from ſo many quarters, part of it is again exported, it may deſerve conſideration, whether we ought thus to miniſter to the ſupport of foreign manufactures which affect our own. On the whole, therefore, your committee muſt ſubmit, whether it would be proper, on the part of the Company, eſpecially with the chance of aiding a foreign rivalſhip, to encourage the importation here, of an article not the produce of Britiſh India, eſpecially when attended with injury to the ſubjects of the Company, depending upon them for ſupport; and materially interfering with their China trade, which, whether conſidered as profitable to the Company, or yielding a large revenue to the State, muſt be regarded as of the firſt conſequence.

Sugar is an article which the Company have been at pains to encourage; but the prices here are known to have been variable and precarious; and from the experience hitherto acquired, in a time of war, indeed when high freights have prevailed, it does not appear to be a commodity which, unleſs changes are ſuppoſed in other parts of the world, and in the duties on home conſumption here, promiſes to produce, on any large ſcale of importation, a ſure or adequate profit. On the finer ſorts which the Company have imported they have gained a little, on the coarſer there has been a loſs; and from the preſent ſtate of the trade in this article, in the great European market and in India, your committee do not ſee the inducements which the Indian merchants can have to embark largely in it, unleſs the procuring of freight for their ſhips be a leading conſideration, which is a very diſtinct object, that has yet no title to the attention of the court, as will be ſhewn hereafter.

Coffee. The trade in this commodity has been very great, and not much underſtood. The coffee imported here from the Eaſt is almoſt wholly the produce of Java; little, if any, from the Britiſh dominions. In conſequence of the war, the produce of ſeveral years had accumulated. The Dutch India Company, therefore, ſent ſhips under the Daniſh flag for a conſiderable part; but the larger proportion was brought to Europe, circuitouſly, by Americans, and of courſe ſold at the Company's ſale. In the appendix will be found a liſt of the ſhips, with their cargoes, which were ſold by the Company in the preceding ſeaſon, whereby it will appear, that a very ſmall part, if any, is the produce of Britiſh India.

Your committee have obſerved, among the articles imported by individuals, that of ſalt-petre, as forming one of the commodities, without which there cannot well be

be an aſſorted cargo. This being both of high political importance, and eſſentially neceſſary in various manufactures in this country, the ſupply ſhould, in no degree, be permitted to individuals. The Company have always taken care to provide for every demand; but if the private traders are allowed to deal in it, as an article which is bulky, and of little value; and they, from the fall of price in Europe, or other cauſes, ſhould ceaſe to provide the requiſite quantity for properly loading their ſhips, the Company might not only ſuffer loſs in the firſt inſtance, but the public be materially diſappointed.

X. Your committee having made theſe ſpecific remarks on the principal articles, which, it is underſtood, would ſupply the new enlargements propoſed in the Indian trade, will beg leave to proceed to ſome further obſervations, which have relation to the influence thoſe enlargements, though they ſhould be far ſhort of what ſanguine ſpeculation has conceived, may have on the inveſtment of the Company. And firſt, with reſpect to the ſupply of funds. From the heavy expences incurred by the Company in the courſe of the preſent war, there remains, in effect, at preſent, little or no ſurplus revenue to aid the proviſion of inveſtment; therefore the requiſite funds muſt be furniſhed by the proceeds of the exports from this country, and by money received for bills on the court of directors. Thoſe exports, it is ſufficiently known, ſupply but a ſmall proportion of the advance which the inveſtment demands; eſpecially at the preſent juncture, when bullion is not procurable at any price, and a bar is put to the exportation of copper beyond a ſmall limited quantity. On the money, therefore, of individuals abroad, in exchange for bills on the court, the Company muſt depend for the proviſion of the greateſt part of the inveſtment; and when it is conſidered, that the fortunes of moſt of thoſe individuals have been accumulated from the very ample allowances granted by the Company, and that every fortune has been acquired under their protection, it cannot be deemed an unreaſonable hope, that they ſhould have a preference over other perſons, who now come forward as rivals to that very body, whoſe protection and foſtering care has enabled them to become what they are. It is from their competition for money that the Company's difficulties to borrow in the time of war, and the rate of intereſt on their loans, have been aggravated. The higher terms, on the other hand, which the Company have thus been obliged to give, have raiſed the price of money to individuals, who complain hereof in their turn; but ſurely, if the preference commercially due to the Company were out of queſtion, the ſafety of the whole, which is intimately connected with the Company's ability to raiſe ſupplies for the exigencies of neceſſary war, has a better right to be conſidered than the conveniency of a part.

Secondly, with reſpect to the freedom and extent of the Company's purchaſes. It ſeems to be an idea entertained by ſome, that the exceſſive freight and charges of the Company's commerce, incapacitate them from attempting any profitable ſpeculations on mercantile principles, eſpecially where competition is to be encountered; that they loſe on various articles of the Indian trade, and that their main uſe, in a commercial view, is to ſerve as the

channel

channel of the Eaftern tribute; and therefore, that all new attempts will be beft conducted by the enterprife and economy of individuals. Thefe ideas go to deprive the Company of all commercial freedom, and may even be extended to a formal partition of the Indian trade; the old ftaples to be left to the Company, and the new articles to private merchants: but your committee feel themfelves warranted to maintain, that the Company fhip their goods in India at a lefs aggregate of coft and charges than individuals do, and realize the proceeds here at a lefs expence, faving only in the article of freight on the regular fhips, which may be reduced, with refpect to coarfe articles, by hiring fhips of inferior equipment; and though, amidft the fluctuations of war, the Company may occafionally lofe by fome articles, there are various reafons why they fhould not immediately ftrike fuch articles out of their inveftment: and it will ftill be true, that by their refources and numerous eftablifhments, they have great advantages over private perfons, in all attempts, either to introduce new articles, or extend the provifion of them; for they have only to avail themfelves of inftitutions already exifting; whereas private merchants muft, for thefe ends, in many cafes, form new eftablifhments. It is without fufficient foundation, therefore, that the fuperior capabilities of individuals for ftriking out new branches of trade have been infifted on; and whilft fo many arguments have been induftrioufly ufed to obtain new privileges for private traders, that there has been fuch a tendency fhewn to reduce the Company to a mere routine of bringing home the tribute in a few old ftaples. It is fit they fhould poffefs full as much freedom as private merchants have, in managing and ordering their commercial affairs, to the extent of the funds and the credit which they may fairly apply to commercial purpofes, without increafing the prefent high fcale of Indian debt. And if it fhould be occafionally found expedient for them, either with a view of profit, which in particular junctures may accrue, or to furnifh a faving tonnage for their fhips, to make an extraordinary provifion of new articles, it will not only be their duty to do fo, but they may do it with greater advantage than individuals can; for, if there be any new methods by which they can increafe their commercial gains, the vaft expences incurred in warlike operations require they fhould be adopted; and at a time when the Company have ftraitened themfelves in achieving conquefts highly beneficial to the nation, they have leaft reafon to conclude, that they fhall be expected to make any undue facrifices of their privileges.

Thirdly, with regard to the competition which a great enlargement of private trade may occafion in the Indian commerce. That the law of every market fhould be a free permiffion for thofe who enter into it to buy and fell, need not be difputed; but it is a queftion not of commercial principle, but of the policy of ftates, whether their fubjects fhall be encouraged to enter into competition with each other at any particular foreign market. There can be no doubt, that a great increafe of demand and of purchafes in India, would enhance the coft of commodities there; and that a like increafe in the quantities fold here, though this mart fhould be the largeft, would, on the whole, lower the proceeds. The confequence from

from both branches of competition would, therefore, be evident and direct diſadvantage to this country, and diſadvantage not to be compenſated, in this caſe, by the extent of the trade.

Upon the whole, then, of this part of the ſubject, there is not, in the opinion of your committee, ſuch a rational certainty of mercantile profit to individuals, from largely increaſing the importation of theſe new articles, (for the hope of profit by freight is not an admitted plea,) as ought to induce them to embark in ſuch ſpeculations, in the face of a ſtrong rivalſhip to moſt of the articles from the produce of other countries: and where there is little appearance of benefit, the inconveniences of diſturbing the eſtabliſhed order of things ſhould not be encountered.

XI. But the grand objection, of a commercial nature, to this new trade is, that a conſiderable capital muſt be transferred from Great-Britain to carry it on. In one of the papers from Bengal it is hypothetically ſtated, that in a few years the export of ſugar from that country might be raiſed to 100,000 tons. Doubtleſs, in a vaſt extent of fertile ſoil, ſtretching from the ſea almoſt to Delhi, it may be poſſible to carry the culture of ſugar, and various other articles, to very great length; and perſons unacquainted with the circumſtances of that country, might imagine, from reading ſuch a ſtatement, that the main thing to be done was only to open the doors wide enough for exportation. The fact, however, is, that four or five millions ſterling from this country muſt be furniſhed, to pay for the firſt coſt, and the tranſportation of that quantity of ſugar, for Bengal has no ſuch fund of its own applicable to any purpoſe of that kind; and the ſame obſervation muſt be applied to any large extenſion of other new articles.

The firſt point to be decided here, therefore, is, whether the nation ought to embark its capital in ſuch a trade? This is a queſtion of commercial policy, intereſting to the public, who ought to know the concern they have in it; and a queſtion on which it belongs to the legiſlature to determine. If there are reaſons for withdrawing part of the capital employed in raiſing produce in ſome other dependences of the empire, and for encouraging preferably the productions of India, theſe reaſons, doubtleſs, ought to be heard; but this new buſineſs ſhould not be plunged into without examining and underſtanding its nature and conſequences; and, in the opinion of your committee, unleſs there are ſome ſpecial motives for the preference juſt mentioned, or unleſs where ſome imperious exigency ariſes, it would be utterly impolitic to tranſplant much of the capital of Great Britain to carry on the agriculture and manufactures of that remote region.

XII. But your committee muſt believe, that the propoſed enlargements would involve a conſequence ſtill more ſerious, on which they have already touched, in conſidering the claim of Britiſh ſubjects to a like freedom with foreigners in the Indian trade. This claim is, in other words, the preſent queſtion. If, inſtead of carrying on the intercourſe, commercial and political, of this country and its Indian dependences through one great channel, the Eaſt-India Company, which has ſo much contributed to preſerve a vaſt people in their original habits of ſubmiſſion, the ſhips of Britiſh

individuals were permitted to go and come at pleafure, a great change in the political circumftances of Britifh India muft, from the nature of things, be expected. Hitherto the want of an expenfive legal channel to India, and the difficulties of getting into employment in our dominions, (for native governments invite only defperate military adventurers,) have prevented a great influx of Britifh fubjects into them, though foreign fhips have been open to thofe who could afford to pay them, and our governments have chofen rather to licenfe perfons who had found means to fettle themfelves there, than to force them from all their concerns. But the propofed fyftem would, at once, confer both right and employment on multitudes; and it is from an inftitution communicating thefe encouragements, that, in the opinion of your committee, danger is to be apprehended. The refidence of a limited number of Europeans in our provinces, as things at prefent are, is not a ground of any alarm, provided that number can be kept from increafing; but in the propofed fyftem there would be a principle of progreffive increafe, and this, your committee fear, might juftly be confidered as the firft principle of a colonial fyftem.

A continual courfe of detached commercial adventurers would entail the refidence of greater numbers of Europeans abroad; many others would be tempted to refort thither, in the hope of eftablifhing themfelves; gradually, in confequence of thefe changes, they would be enabled to ftrike out new modes of employment, and fpread themfelves in the country. Even now, the fociety of merchants in India difcover a wifh to be emancipated from every material reftraint: that fpirit would live, and be more powerful in the larger fociety. Governments, then, would find it a new and arduous tafk to maintain order and fubordination. Every port in India would be accuftomed to the vifits of adventuring Europeans; connections between them and the country powers could hardly be prevented; part might go into the fervice of thofe powers; all could not expect fortunes to return; and thofe who faw no profpect of this kind would naturally commence colonization. That the rights and ufages of our native fubjects might not be encroached upon in this progrefs, that thefe people, though paffive, might not be at length exafperated, and that they might not, from example, gradually lofe their habits of fubmiffion to government, no man can be warranted to deny: nor is it lefs probable, that a vaft mafs of native fubjects, thus put into a new ftate of agitation, a numerous European community progreffively enlarging its views with its importance, and the combinations of Indian politics influenced by, and influencing thefe circumftances, might render it extremely difficult for this country to maintain, in that remote quarter, a government fufficiently ftrong and energetic to contain all thefe interefts within their due bounds.

XIII. For thefe reafôns, the inquiry concerning the principle by which our Indian poffeffions may be beft preferved, though it appertain to the prefent fubject, need not be a long one. That fyftem cannot be beft which, by the adoption of colonial principles of free ingrefs and refidence, would expofe us to all the hazards juft defcribed, and, through them, to the lofs of the Indian empire. The legiflature has already determined to maintain the dependency of that empire, not on colonial

lonial principles, but through the medium of that body by which it was acquired, the East-India Company, who are therefore constituted the sole national organ for its local government, and its communication with this country. The rights of that Company, who, through a long succession of years, sustained alone the expences and perils which ended in the acquisition of territorial dominion, have not been sacrificed to the unfounded claims set up for every British subject as such, to enter into the free enjoyment of what had cost them so much. The advantages of a sure and great commerce, of a large tribute, of a dominion maintained by its own resources, have not been staked, in following uncertain theories, which could only be tried at the risk of losing what was possessed: and experience, as well as sound reason, demonstrates the wisdom of this system.

XIV. If then, in respect of facts, it be true that the foreign trade of India, either carried on by our enemies or by neutral nations, or clandestinely under their colours by our own subjects, is not progressively increasing; that nations in amity with us, and already trading to India, ought to be allowed to continue to trade on their own account for the supply of their own wants; and that India has no capital within itself, for effecting the great enlargements of its exports now proposed: if it be also true, in respect of *principles*, that it would be impolitic in this country to transplant any considerable portion of its capital to India, for extending the agriculture and manufactures of that distant dependency, and yet more impolitic to open the way for British colonization there; the conclusion resulting from the whole is, that the only object for which the Company, or the Nation, can now justly be called on to make new provisions in favour of individuals, is that of bringing directly into this country the remainder of the trade yet carried on clandestinely by British subjects, with the removal of any inconveniences which now obstruct the ready and easy transportation of the whole trade, which can be carried on by the fortunes of British residents in India, directly to the port of London.

Those individuals, who, thriving under the protection of the Company, still abet that clandestine trade, certainly act neither worthily nor gratefully, nor do they entitle themselves to new privileges. The Company, however, desirous to secure to the nation all the trade carried on from India by the capital of British residents, are willing to adopt such measures as depend on them for bringing directly to the Thames the merchandize which that capital yet conveys, in any form, to foreign ports; but as the comparative rates of duties payable at their ports and in our own, will always be regarded by the proprietors of Indian goods in the direction of their consignments, it seems requisite, in order to secure the object in question, that the duties on the exports of goods from India, or the duties on Indian goods imported into this country, undergo still further modification.

XV. Your committee reflecting on the various positions which have of late years been advanced, to impugn either the conduct of the Company, or the established system of Indian policy, were induced to take the present occasion to point out the errors by which those positions, had they still remained uncontradicted, might have misled the public mind.

Of this labour, which they hope will not be unacceptable to the court, a great

a great part would have been needless, if they had confined themselves to the letter of the 2d April last, from the right honourable the president of the board of control, which chiefly fixed the attention of the court in relation to the present subject, as it has been all along first in the consideration of the committee: for between the opinions which are therein delivered and those they entertained, as well respecting the leading principles of Indian government and commerce, as the conclusions to be formed from them, they found, on the whole, so much agreement, as greatly limited the necessity of particular discussion.

On those leading principles your committee have reasoned; and the same general views which are presented by the longer investigation into which the motive just assigned has led them, are with brevity and force exhibited in that letter. It infers from the whole two practical propositions; one concerning the object and measure of the privilege to be given to individuals in the trade from India, the other concerning the mode in which that trade should be brought to this country.

The first is substantially the same which your committee have had in view through the whole of this discussion, and have, they trust, here established, that to bring the fortunes of British residents, not invested in the bills of the Company, directly through the medium of merchandize into the Thames, should be the main object of the privilege to be conceded to individuals; and that this privilege ought not, in reason, to extend beyond the total amount of those fortunes, allowance being always made for returns of British manufactures sent from hence, according to the act of 1793.

The second proposition recommends, that the trade thus constituted shall be permitted to be carried on by Indian ships.

Your committee are aware of the public motives which dispose Mr. Dundas to make the resources of India serviceable to the naval interests of this country; and are, at the same time, persuaded, that the measure which those motives may have more easily inclined him to favour, he means to be perfectly compatible with his own principle of continuing the Company as the one great national organ for the government and commerce of India.

Your committee regard those motives with respect; and in as far as the court can, consistently with the great interest entrusted to them, safely afford the aid of the Company to well-digested views of that kind, the disposition they have ever manifested to benefit the nation may, in such a case, be expected to appear.

Your committee are further ready to grant, that if the occasional admission of Indian ships into this country, or an admission continuing solely in the discretion, and changeable at the option of the Company, were the thing here in question, it would be a matter of comparatively small import, in respect to which the indulgences allowed at different times by the Company, in the course of the last seven years, shew, that they can, at fit seasons, exercise with liberality, privileges which still remain entire to them; but after a very mature and anxious consideration of the present subject, your committee are constrained to state, that they regard the admission of Indian ships, or any class of ships, British or foreign, into a formal systematic participation in the commerce and navigation between Britain and India, with most serious apprehension. They consider it as in-

involving a latent principle, that may eventually supersede that very system of regulated intercourse with India, which both Mr. Dundas and the court are solicitous to preserve. They are of opinion, moreover, that for the ends proposed, the measure is unnecessary, and that the Company can themselves provide, as your committee will hereafter shew, all the shipping which that end requires, free of every fair objection hitherto made to the occupancy of tonnage provided by them. Impressed with these sentiments, the duty imposed on your committee requires they should declare them; but in doing this, and in proceeding to explain farther the grounds on which they entertain those sentiments, they desire to act in the spirit of men looking only to a public object, and canvassing a measure proposed in a like spirit.

XVI. A systematic admission of any class of ships into the trade between this country and India, would, in the opinion of your committee, virtually form a new society, which having one interest, would, in effect, act with much of the spirit and unity of a joint Company, and a Company whose interest would not perfectly coalesce with those of the present one: standing upon a legal foundation, and possessing a privilege enjoyed by none but the East-India Company, it must at once be invested with a certain degree of importance. The principles common to individuals and societies, self-preservation and advancement, would naturally lead the members of this body into those views and measures, which would be most likely to give it permanence and power. The continuance of its exertions would not depend, altogether, nor perhaps chiefly, on the gain of the commodities carried to and from India. If commodities brought only prime cost and charges, and yet the ship-owners could make out a profitable employment for their ships, which is avowed to be a leading motive for the present requisitions of the merchants, it might still be their interest to carry on the trade; and the private commerce, now supported by a remittance capital, would thus owe its enlargement to a shipping interest, though a trade which maintained only the ships engaged in it would be one of the least beneficial; and if those ships were Indian, the benefit of it to this country would be indeed small. In bringing to Europe Indian commodities, in which the trade mainly consists, Indian ships would have a clear advantage over others, because the equipment of them could be adjusted with certainty to the number and times of the cargoes procurable, and therefore the comparative probability of the permanence of such a set of ships is the greater.

It would be easy to employ capital belonging to the mother country in building and repairing those ships: thus English merchants might become parties in the concern, and this would, in a certain degree, be the same as if British ships were licensed directly from this country. The necessity of employing ships once built is obvious. The channels of trade in Europe, in a time of peace especially, would not be likely to afford space for this new class; the owners must therefore continue, as long as possible, in a line into which they have once entered, even if difficulties should occur in it; and difficulties would be likely to put the adventurers on seeking whatever further indulgences remained to be granted them. To further indulgences the recognized enjoyment of the first privilege

would

would more eafily lead; and in this and other views, the probable effects of ufage deferve to be confidered. What is once eftablifhed obtains authority in the public mind; and new claims may, with lefs danger of fhocking opinions, be raifed upon it. From thefe caufes, the exercife of this new privilege would be likely to be durable, and its operation progreffive. One certain effect hereof would be to force a trade from India with a capital not its own. As the numbers concerned in this complex trade of fhips and goods increafed, fo would their power, influence, and connections, in both countries. If inconveniences fhould be found to refult from this inftitution, great interefts formed under the fanction of it would plead againft a fuppreffion of it; and it feems entirely probable, that as foon as the privilege to Indian fhips was thought to have acquired fufficient folidity, if not before, the merchants of this country would become clamorous for admiffion into it: nor is it eafy to conceive how, after prefcription had fmoothed the way, and Englifh merchants were known to have become, though unallowedly, partners in the Indian fhips, their claim could be long refifted; for it could never be maintained, that one Britifh fubject refiding in London might carry on a trade with India becaufe his fhip was built there, whilft another Britifh fubject in the fame place fhould be interdicted becaufe his fhip was built in the Thames. And, indeed, whenever the trade from India came to be any other than a trade of remittance for the fortunes of Britifh refidents, the reafon on which Indian merchants only were permitted to carry it on would ceafe. In a commercial view, the fyftematic introduction of any clafs of private fhips appears, from what has been already faid, to be unneceffary. As the true intereft of the country does not require that it fhould transfer capital to India to raife a trade there, fo it is fufficiently obvious, that there is in India no great capital which wants to exert itfelf in the European trade; no fuch general fwell in the tide of Indian commerce as feeks a new channel. Far the greater part of the Europeans there have nothing to do with the export trade, which refts chiefly with the houfes of agency, in whofe hands much of the remittable property of Europeans centers, by which means they are enabled to enter into great fpeculations; neither is there any furplus of Britifh property there, which the Company cannot convey in fhips furnifhed by themfelves, as cheaply and expeditioufly as it could be conveyed by private fhips: therefore, to privilege a clafs of fhips for the trade of individuals, when the fcale of that trade does not require it, would be to introduce an innovation which your committee cannot but regard as a hazardous one, without any adequate caufe. Confidering, then, that there is no neceffity for the propofed meafure; that it would be the genius of the new trade, as of all others, to feek its own enlargement; that fo many caufes would, probably, concur to render it permanent and progreffive; that, above all, a conftant intercourfe by private detached fhips, with every part of India, familiarizing European adventurers with that country, Indian failors with this, would gradually and indefinitely widen the channel of that intercourfe, extremely multiply the relations between the two countries, and tend to difturb and fhake our government there, to which danger is more likely to arife from our domeftic com-

commerce than from the foreign one; confidering all thefe circumftances, your committee cannot but deprecate the fyftematic eftablifhment of any clafs of fhips in the trade between India and Britain, as what, in their moft ferious judgment, would, in its nature and confequences, tend, however the contrary might be meant, to fuperfede the Company's privileges, and open the way to what all agree ought to be prevented, the colonization of Europeans in our Indian territories, and the dangers connected with that fyftem.

XVII. Befides thefe objections, which apply to the meafure generally, there is one that lies peculiarly againft fhips whofe voyages commence from India, that they will ufually be manned, in great part, with lafcars or Indian failors. Men of that race are not, by their phyfical frame and conftitution, fitted for the navigation of cold and boifterous latitudes; their nature and habits are formed to a warm climate, and fhort and eafy voyages performed within the fphere of the periodical winds; they have not ftrength enough of mind or body to encounter the hardfhips and perils to which fhips are liable in the long and various navigation between India and Europe, efpecially in the winter ftorms of our northern feas; nor have they the courage which can be relied on for fteady defence againft an enemy. To have any confiderable portion of the property and trade of this country, therefore, dependent on the energy of men of this ftamp, unlefs on the coafts of India, where they are lefs expofed to dangers, cannot be advifeable: yet on the employment of Indian failors the chief freight of Indian fhips feems materially to turn; for if thefe fhips, rigged and fitted out as they are with ftores chiefly brought from Europe, were manned with Europeans, receiving wages far higher, and provifioned at much greater coft than lafcars, it does not appear how they could be afforded at a lower rate of freight than Britifh bottoms. But this is not all. The native failors of India, who are chiefly Mahomedans, are, to the difgrace of our national morals, on their arrival here, led into fcenes which foon diveft them of the refpect and awe they had entertained in India for the European character: they are robbed of their little property, and left to wander, ragged and deftitute, in the ftreets; a fight that, whilft it wounds peculiarly the feelings of men connected with India and the Company, raifes both the compaffion and indignation of the public; the one in favour of thofe miferable objects, the other againft the Company, as if they had drawn the poor creatures into fuch a ftate of fuffering, or neglected them in it; when in fact, though individuals bring them home, the Company are at great pains and expence to collect, maintain, and return them; but fuch are the bad habits they acquire, that they often efcape from the houfes where the Company have them lodged and provided for, and take to a mendicant ftate, for the chance of obtaining from the pity of paffengers new means of vicious indulgence. From caufes of this nature, and from expofure to the feverity of our winters, not a few have loft their lives, or become incapable of further fervice. On the continent of Europe, and even in America, where fome of thefe lafcars are alfo now carried, they have no protector as here, and their cafe muft be ftill more deplorable; fo that, inftead of a larger introduction into the weftern world of this feeble race, it

it is very ſeriouſly to be wiſhed, that before their numbers are thinned by fatigue, climate, and diſeaſe, ſome means were deviſed for preventing them from leaving their own ſeas.

The contemptuous reports which they diſſeminate on their return, cannot fail to have a very unfavourable influence upon the minds of our Aſiatic ſubjects, whoſe reverence for our character, which has hitherto contributed to maintain our aſcendancy in the Eaſt, (a reverence, in part, inſpired by what they have at a diſtance ſeen among a comparatively ſmall ſociety, moſtly of the better ranks in India,) will be gradually exchanged for the moſt degrading conceptions; and if an indignant apprehenſion of having hitherto rated us too highly, or reſpected us too much, ſhould once poſſeſs them, the effects of it may prove extremely detrimental.

From the waſte of life, and other loſſes attending the employing of this claſs of ſailors, perhaps it may appear at length neceſſary to reſort to European mariners: theſe, in ſuch caſe, will flock in greater numbers to India; and hence it may be expected, that colonization will be accelerated there. Indeed, the return of peace might call for this ſubſtitution of Britiſh ſeamen, many of whom muſt then have to ſeek employment in the merchants' ſervice; and no Britiſh heart would wiſh, that any of the brave men, who had merited ſo much of their country, ſhould be without bread, whilſt the natives of the Eaſt brought ſhips belonging to our own ſubjects into our ports. Conſidered, therefore, in a commercial, phyſical, moral, and political view, the apparent conſequences of admitting theſe Indian ſailors largely into our navigation, form a ſtrong additional objection to the conceſſion of the propoſed privilege to any ſhips manned by them.

XVIII. It will be proper, in this place, to advert to the reaſons which induced the Company's governments and ſervants abroad to countenance, and, in ſome inſtances, to recommend the applications of the free merchants in India for leave to ſend goods here in their own ſhips. They were chiefly theſe: to direct to this country, in preference to foreign ports, all the merchandiſe which could be ſuppoſed to be in the diſpoſal of Britiſh individuals, and ſo to prevent the growth of foreign trade; to aſſiſt in reducing the freights paid by the Company, immediately before and after the commencement of the preſent war, for their regular ſhips, which reduction, it was hoped, would be forwarded by the introduction of a claſs of cheap ſhips between India and Europe; to promote the induſtry and export trade of India, and thereby to augment the ſources of its revenue, and to increaſe the commerce and government cuſtoms of this country.

With regard to theſe objects, all, doubtleſs, laudable in themſelves, and ſought from public motives, it may be obſerved, that the reduction of the Company's freights has been ſome time accompliſhed: that the court have been, on their part, alſo deſirous to bring all the property of Britiſh reſidents, inveſted in goods, directly to our ports: and that the meaſures now to be propoſed will, in the opinion of your committee, amply ſuffice for this end. The other objects, of preventing the growth of foreign trade, and promoting the produce of our Indian poſſeſſions, have been diſcuſſed in this report, and your committee have endeavoured to diſcriminate the true

principles on which they ſhould be followed, and the extent to which they ſhould be ſought. Into theſe enquiries the ſervants abroad do not ſeem to have felt themſelves called to enter deeply and ſyſtematically; nor do they appear to have looked forward to all the probable remote effects, commercial and political, of a progreſſive increaſe in the trade and intercourſe of individuals between India and Britain. They rather ſeem to have acted on the view of exiſting circumſtances, and to have recommended the meaſures which, under thoſe circumſtances, they deemed to be, both for public and for individual intereſts, beneficial and convenient. But as they did not profeſs to inveſtigate remote conſequences, ſo they certainly do not appear to have propoſed or expected, that the diſcretion of the Company ſhould be taken away in the admiſſion of Indian ſhips, or that any claſs of ſhips ſhould be inveſted with a permanent ſyſtematic participation in the commerce and navigation between India and Britain: and this, in the opinion of your committee, is the great point of importance in the whole of the preſent ſubject.

If, therefore, the reaſons which they have thought themſelves obliged to advance againſt this new principle ſhould prove ſatisfactory to the Court, your committee take the liberty to ſuggeſt, that they may be ſubmitted to the judgment and candour of Mr. Dundas, who, your committee are perſuaded, will not, when he ſees no imperious neceſſity, wiſh for the adoption of any meaſure which, immediately, or in its conſequences, ſhall be found materially to trench on the privileges of the Company.

XIX. Your committee will now proceed, in the laſt place, to propoſe the means by which, in their opinion, all the property of Britiſh reſidents in India, at any time inveſted in goods, together with the returns of manufactures ſent from hence, may, with every requiſite convenience, be brought directly to this country, without any change in the principles of the preſent ſyſtem. It may be difficult to aſcertain exactly the annual remittable amount of that property; but in the nature of things it muſt have a moderate limit, and a conſiderable part of it is ſent home in bills upon the Company. From a general retroſpective view, carried back for ſeveral of the laſt years, of the goods conſigned from India directly to London, whether on account of Britiſh reſidents, or in return for Britiſh manufactures, and of thoſe conſignments to foreign ports which may be ſuppoſed to have belonged to Britiſh ſubjects, together with the bills drawn on the Company in the ſame period, the total aggregate of theſe different branches will probably be rated fully, if eſtimated about, or ſomewhat beyond, a million and a half ſterling. Of this amount 650,000*l.* may have come in bills; and the whole, therefore, of what has of late been ſent from India in goods, either to our own or foreign ports, on account of Britiſh reſidents or Britiſh manufactures, on an average of ſeveral paſt years, ending with April 1799, may be taken at a little more than 850,000*l.* per annum; and of this ſum about 600,000*l.* comes already into the Thames; the reſt, as ſhewn in a former part of this report, has gone to foreign Europe and America. To encourage the conſignment of this remainder, alſo, to our own ports, and to provide for the more convenient tranſportation of what already comes here, is, in reality, as your committee

committee apprehend, all that is now to be performed: but to remove every ground for complaint in future, your committee are of opinion, that the Company may at once undertake for the conveyance directly to our ports, in goods, of the whole remittable property of Britiſh reſidents in India, and the whole returns of Britiſh manufactures, ſuppoſing that no part of either ſhould be ſent home in bills on the Company, which, however, is at preſent, and likely to be at all times hereafter, utterly improbable.

For this end, your committee propoſe, that the Company ſhall themſelves furniſh whatever amount of tonnage ſhall be wanted for bringing home the private trade, as here deſcribed; that they ſhall ſupply this tonnage, in ſhips either wholly deſtined to bring home that private trade, or whether ſo deſtined or not, in ſhips which ſhall not be applied to political or warlike purpoſes, but ſail from India directly for the port of London, at fixed periods, and thoſe periods moſt convenient for the ſhippers of goods within the fair weather ſeaſon.

That the rate of freight on thoſe ſhips ſhall, during war, be as low as that at which the Indian ſhips arrived here in the preſent ſeaſon are chartered to the Company; and that, in time of peace, the rate ſhall be proportionably reduced.

That the commodities to be permitted in the private trade, the manner of warehouſing and ſhipping them in India, and receiving and bringing them to the Company's ſales here, ſhall be ſettled in the ſpirit of the exiſting regulations, and with every fair attention to the intereſt of the private trader.

That a particular claſs of ſhips ſuitable for this ſervice ſhall be built by the Company, to be manned with Europeans, and armed ſo as to make them equal, in point of defence, to the beſt of the Indian ſhips which have come to this country; and until thoſe are built, other proper ſhips to be ſupplied.

That if at any time the tonnage provided by the Company for private exports ſhall not be ſufficient, it ſhall be allowable for the governments abroad, on the part of the Company, to freight Indian ſhips, for the conveyance of ſuch goods as cannot be otherwiſe accommodated; care being taken that this conceſſion be not ſtrained into an indirect ſanction to the ordinary ſtated employment of thoſe ſhips, nor as holding forth any expectation of connivance at fictitious pleas for the introduction of them; the ſole object of the Company being the ready tranſportation of private goods, furniſhed by the capital of Britiſh reſidents, as before mentioned, and the removal of every pretence for complaint on this ſcore.

That no perſon ſhall be permitted to embark in this trade, in any form, who has not the licenſe of the Company to reſide in India.

Your committee truſt, that theſe propoſitions make full proviſion for the removal of all the defects and inconveniences hitherto complained of, in reſpect to the conveyance of private goods; they provide for the certainty of a ſufficient quantity of proper tonnage, for a reaſonable rate of freight, for the ſailing of the ſhips at the ſeaſons moſt convenient for the merchants, and for the direct performance of the voyages, without detention or deviation on account of political or military objects.

If theſe outlines ſhall be adopted as the baſis of the arrangement to be now made, it will then remain to fill them up with ſuch regulations of detail as ſhall be found requiſite,

 in

in order properly to act upon them, of which a few particulars will be found under the head to be presently mentioned.'

XX. Your committee having now, in performance of the duty with which they were charged, brought the task they proposed to themselves to a close, will beg leave to wind up the whole with a set of resolutions, comprehending the principal matters of this report. These resolutions have been agreed upon and passed by your committee; and it will afford them great satisfaction, if, by the means here proposed, or any means proceeding on the same general principles, the momentous question which, from its intricacy and extent, has engaged their attention and that of the court so long, shall be settled once for all.

(Signed) HUGH INGLIS,
DAVID SCOTT,
FRANCIS BARING,
STEPHEN LUSHINGTON,
ABRAHAM ROBARTS,
JACOB BOSANQUET,
JOHN ROBERTS,
CHARLES GRANT,
EDWARD PARRY.

East-India House,
27th January 1801.

No. 8.

MINUTES *of the* COURT *of* DIRECTORS, *of the 4th February* 1801, *containing the Resolutions of the Special Committee, adopted by the Court.*

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 4th February 1801;

The court proceeding to consider further the report from the special committee appointed to take into consideration the letters from the right hon. Henry Dundas, of the 2d of April and 28th of June 1800, and the resolutions founded thereon, which were submitted to the court on the 27th ultimo;

The report was read, and, on the question, unanimously approved.

The said resolutions were then read; and the court approving thereof,

It was on the question,

I. Resolved unanimously, that in the opinion of this court, the system by which the British possessions in the East are now held and governed, is the system best adapted to secure to the nation the benefits, political and commercial, which are derivable from those possessions; and that the establishment of an open trade between them and Great Britain would not only be subversive of the rights and privileges of the East India Company, but, without ensuring to this country commercial advantages equal to those it now enjoys from them, pave the way for European colonization, and ultimately hazard the loss of those invaluable acquisitions.

II. That it is therefore equally the interest of the Nation, and the duty of the Company, to guard against all principles and measures which, by an indefinite enlargement of the present channel of communication, in their nature tend to the introduction, immediate or gradual, of such an open intercourse, and its probable consequent colonization.

III. That the East-India Company, far from entertaining the erroneous policy of limiting the industry and trade of their provinces to the demands of their own commerce, have given such encouragement to both, as they never received under the native government; so that the ships of all nations in amity with this country

country have free admiſſion there, and the maritime exports from India, excluſive of thoſe for the Company, are now greater than they were at any former period.

IV. That if it were practicable, it would not be expedient to prevent the other European nations, who, by privilege or conceſſion, now trade with Britiſh India, from enjoying ſuch a ſhare of that commerce as may ſerve to ſupply their own conſumption of Indian commodities, and at the ſame time to bring bullion into our Eaſtern territories.

V. That the regulations eſtabliſhed by the legiſlature in 1793, with the profeſſed view of extending the exports of this country to India, and bringing directly to it the trade clandeſtinely carried on by Britiſh capital from India to foreign ports in Europe and America, have not been miſapplied or evaded by the Company; but that the Company have, as far as conſiſted with the neceſſary courſe of their own affairs, political and commercial, given effect to thoſe regulations, though at a conſiderable expence to themſelves; and that all allegations of the growth of the trade of foreigners with India, and the extenſion of the clandeſtine trade from India, by means of any ſuch miſapplication on the part of the Company, are unfounded.

VI. That, according to the moſt authentic information which has appeared on the ſubject of clandeſtine trade, particularly the public regiſter of exports and imports kept in Bengal, that trade has not, of late years, increaſed, but rather diminiſhed; and that the amount of the clandeſtine trade of Bengal, the centre of our eaſtern power and commerce, whether the ſaid trade has been fed by that part of the capital of Britiſh reſidents which was not ſent directly to this country, or by any other ſource, cannot, on an average of four years ending with 1798-9, reaſonably be eſtimated to have exceeded twenty-five lacks of rupees per annum.

VII. That from this important fact, as well as from a variety of other evidence, exiſting in the recent proceedings of the Company's governments abroad, it may ſafely be concluded, that any increaſe which has taken place in the courſe of the war, in the trade of foreigners with our ſettlements, is the increaſe of a trade carried on, *bona fide*, for their own account, and, in a great degree, with ſpecie which they import into India, and pay for the goods they export; and that this is a trade which, in ſound policy, ought to be permitted.

VIII. That the trade carried on with Europe from the Indian ſettlements of our enemies, the French, Dutch, and Spaniards, which is ſaid to have greatly increaſed through the late miſmanagement of the Company, flouriſhed, long before the preſent times, in a greater degree than it does now, and could not have been depreſſed by any meaſures within the Company's power; nor would it be a wiſe policy, under the notion of bringing that trade to our ports, to nouriſh, as in fact we thus ſhould, the ſource whence it proceeds.

IX. That as it is the wiſh of the Company to give free ſcope to the native powers of their Indian ſubjects in agriculture and manufactures, ſo it is alſo their wiſh to exerciſe the rights and privileges they poſſeſs in the government and commerce of India, not in the narrow ſpirit of rigid monopoly, but liberally to the benefit of the nation at large,

large. They thus, before the laſt renewal of their charter, occaſionally permitted the importation of private goods on their ſhips, and encouraged the culture and importation of ſeveral valuable articles on private account, particularly ſugar and indigo, the latter of which has become one of the grand ſtaples of the Indian trade, as both together conſtitute the chief cauſes of the increaſe in the ſale amount of privileged goods for ſome late years: and the Company are ſtill deſirous to ſecure to the nation all the trade which the capital of Britiſh reſidents in India yet carries on from that country to foreign Europe and America.

X. That the only certain conſiderable capital, which at preſent exiſts in Britiſh India, for an export trade from that country to Europe, is formed by ſuch part of the ſavings of Britiſh reſidents in India as is not remitted to England by bills of exchange, of one deſcription or another, on the Company, who now provide ſo amply in this way for the purpoſe of tranſferring the fortunes of individuals; and that the amount of ſuch portion of the ſavings of Britiſh reſidents as is not ſent home by bills on the Company, can never, in the nature of things, exceed a certain moderate limit, which will probably be eſtimated largely if taken at half a million ſterling per annum. Should, indeed, the natives of Britiſh India deſire to inveſt any money, *bona fide*, on their own account, in exports from India to Britain, (to which it does not appear that they ſhow much diſpoſition at preſent,) this may be admitted, under proper regulations, as an addition to the capital of Indian export to Europe; and theſe two ſources, with any circulating property poſſeſſed by Britiſh traders and manufacturers in India, not in the ſervice of the Company, which circulating property, in the whole, after allowing for the part of it that ought to be employed in the coaſting trade of India, can hardly be imagined to amount to any conſiderable ſum, ſupply the whole aggregate of the capital of Britiſh India applicable to an export trade in articles, either new or old, from that country to Europe.

XI. That if to this aggregate capital, which may be termed the preſent maximum of the native ſtock of Britiſh India for a trade to Europe, it became a practice to add capital belonging to private reſidents in Great Britain, and tranſplanted to India for the purpoſe of forcing the productions of that country beyond the ability of its own means, this would be the introduction of one of the firſt principles of the Colonial or Weſt-Indian ſyſtem; and if it were ſanctioned, directly or impliedly, by any public regulation, it would tend greatly to extend the relations and intercourſes between thoſe countries and this, as well as to ſuperſede, covertly, if not openly, the prohibition to Europeans not to occupy lands there, which prohibition is already, in a variety of inſtances, diſpenſed with; and thus, without any certainty of ultimate commercial benefit to the Britiſh empire at large, a change would be commenced in the preſent ſyſtem of Indian policy, which is allowed to be the beſt for the maintenance of thoſe diſtant poſſeſſions.

XII. That as the produce of every country muſt, in the courſe of things, bear a certain proportion or relation to the demand made for it, ſo there appears no reaſon to doubt, that the productions of Britiſh

tiſh India, fit for the European market, whether raiſed by its own native ſtock of capital, as above deſcribed, or occaſionally quickened by importations of bullion from foreign Europe and America, have uſually had a current vent into one or other of the channels of trade now open with that country; that hence the alleged difficulties of conveying goods by the Company's ſhips have not prevented the diſpoſal of all the produce which the capital of the country raiſed; and therefore the plea ſo often urged by perſons intereſted in the private trade, that the Company ſhould permit the ſurplus produce of the country to be exported, proceeds upon looſe erroneous implications; becauſe when uſed in theſe general terms, it ſeems to convey what is not the fact, either that the Company wiſh to prevent the exportation of what they do not themſelves require, or that the produce of the country remains on hand for want of ſale; and when applied, more particularly, to infer that the ſurplus produce ſhould be brought immediately to Britain, it does not diſcriminate the *bona fide* foreign trade to India which ought to be permitted.

XIII. That as from an early period of the Company's territorial adminiſtration, the acquiſitions of Britiſh ſubjects in India have, in a greater or leſs degree, unhappily ſupported the trade of foreign Europe from the Eaſt, and notwithſtanding the means which the Company have uſed, by opening channels for the remittance of private fortunes, both in bills and in goods, directly to this country, that medium of conveyance through foreigners appears to be, in ſome meaſure, ſtill employed; this court, following the principles before laid down, agree in opinion with the right hon. Henry Dundas, as to the expediency of affording to Britiſh reſidents, who may chooſe to convey their property to Europe in goods, whatever means, in addition to thoſe already ſubſiſting, may be fairly ſufficient to induce them to conſign thoſe goods immediately to the mother country. And though the court conſider the fortunes of Britiſh individuals not remitted by bills on the Company, (in which a very large ſum is ſent home annually,) together with ſuch conſignments as European manufacturers and the natives of India may furniſh from their own ſtock, to conſtitute the total capital of Britiſh India, at preſent applicable to a trade with Europe, (that is, of capital originating in India, contradiſtinguiſhed from capital tranſferred thither from Europe,) yet being of opinion, that to remove all colour for complaint on this ſcore, the Company may afford ample means for conveying in goods even the total remittable property* of Britiſh reſidents, they offer the following propoſitions for bringing accordingly the whole trade formed by that aggregate capital, as well as the conſignments of European manufactures, directly to the port of London.

1. That, in addition to the quantity of three thouſand tons of ſhipping, now annually allotted to the exports of individuals from India, three, four, or five thouſand tons more, or as much as may be wanting, ſhall be aſſigned.

2. That the ſhipping to be thus annually employed ſhall be wholly applied to the uſe of private traders, and ſhall neither be deſtined nor detained, for political or warlike ſervices, in India, but ſail from thence

thence directly for the port of London, at fixed periods, within the fair weather season.

3. That the rate of freight from India on those ships shall, during war, be as low as that at which the Indian ships, arrived here in the present season, are chartered to the Company; and in time of peace, the rate of freight shall be proportionably reduced.

4. That all commodities of the produce of the continent, or of the British territories in India, shall be permitted to be laden on those ships, excepting only piece goods, raw-silk, and salt-petre, which shall not be laden unless by special license from the Company, or their governments abroad.

5. That the goods to be exported on private account, be, as now, received into the Company's warehouses in India; and that the same care be taken in assorting them into cargoes, in due proportions of light and heavy goods, according to the deliveries into the warehouses, as is observed in forming the Company's own cargoes.

6. That these goods shall be brought to the Company's warehouses in London, and thence to their sales, in the regular order, subject to the charge of three per cent. now allowed to the Company for landing, warehousing, and selling private goods.

7. That the ships to be employed in this service shall be built for the purpose by the Company, and shall be of the description best calculated for the proposed trade. In the opinion of this court, they may be of the burthen of five hundred tons builder's measurement, or thereabout, and equipped on what is called the dismantled plan; but be manned with Europeans, and armed so as to make them equal, in point of safety and defence, to the best of the Indian ships which have come to this country. The size and equipment, however, of these ships, may be more minutely considered hereafter; and until they are built, other stout and proper ships, or the regular ships of the Company, as far as they shall be wanted, shall be employed in this service, on the terms before mentioned.

8. That when the private goods provided for exportation from India shall not serve to fill all the ships sent out for them, the Company shall put gruff goods into those ships on their own account.

9. That if, at any time, the tonnage provided by the Company for private exports should not be sufficient for all the goods prepared for exportation, it shall be allowable for the governments abroad, on the part of the Company, to freight Indian ships, for the conveyance of such goods as cannot be otherwise accommodated; care being taken that this concession be not strained beyond its just object, the ready and convenient transportation of private goods furnished by the capitals of British residents, or sent as the returns of British manufactures.

10. That no person shall be admitted to embark in this trade, as principal or agent, who is not licensed by the Company to reside in India.

XIV. That although this court is well convinced of the public views with which the right hon. Henry Dundas has countenanced the idea of bringing the produce of India, exported thence on account of British residents, to this country, on private Indian ships, yet the proposals which have been brought

brought forward by certain descriptions of men, both in India and in England, for the admission of their ships into the trade and navigation between India and Europe, proposals which extend to the establishment of a regular systematic privilege in favour of such ships, appear to this court, when maturely weighed, and followed into all their operations, to involve principles and effects dangerous to the interests both of the Company and of the Nation. In the opinion of this court, the adoption of those proposals would immediately and essentially affect both the system of policy which the legislature has established, for maintaining the connection and communication between this country and British India, and the chartered privileges of the East India Company; and the introduction of any practice of this nature would tend to widen, gradually and indefinitely, the channel of intercourse between India and Britain; to multiply the relations between individuals in the two countries; to pour Europeans of the lower sort into India, and Indian sailors into this country; to lessen, by both these means, the respect for the European character, which has hitherto contributed to maintain our ascendancy in the East; to disturb and shake our government there; and, in a word, to lead progressively, but surely, to colonization.

With respect to the East India Company, the introduction of this practice would set up a certain class of persons, with peculiar privileges, who would, in effect, constitute another Company, having a common interest, and that interest very likely to be understood as opposed to the interest of the old Company, and hence to generate disputes and hostilities.

With respect to British subjects in general, new rights would thus be established in favour of a few, to which all might think themselves entitled, which many would endeavour openly or clandestinely to share, (invited by the expected profits of freight as well as of trade,) and in the end would unavoidably succeed in sharing; all which, this court fear, would tend, more and more, to throw the communication between the two countries quite open, and to remove that great and effectual medium, the East-India Company, by whom the connection has hitherto been preserved, so much to the benefit of both. And in a commercial view, the introduction of a privilege of this kind is unnecessary, since the true interest of this country does not require that it should transfer capital to India to raise a trade there, since it is sufficiently evident that there is in India itself no great capital which wants to exert itself in the European trade; and since, for the conveyance to this country of the property of British residents invested in merchandize, the Company are willing to make, and this court now propose ample provision. The object of acquiring profit by the freight of ships proposed to be thus introduced, instead of being an argument for their admission, is a strong argument against it; because that object would excite the employment of private ships to and from India, independent of any previous occasion for them, for the transportation of goods, and thus force a trade, in which, sooner or later, merchants in Europe would become parties, and such various competition be intro-

introduced, as would neceſſarily tend to antiquate the preſent ſyſtem of regulated monopoly, without any aſſurance of equal advantage and ſafety to the political, financial, and commercial intereſts of this country. And for all theſe reaſons this court cannot but earneſtly deprecate the ſyſtematic admiſſion of any ſuch privilege as is now required by the above deſcription of perſons.

XV. That this court, perſuaded the view given in theſe reſolutions of the important ſubject referred to their conſideration, will be juſtified by the documents that have been before them, ſome of which, material in themſelves, and others only lately arrived from India, they ſuppoſe have not yet been peruſed by the right hon. Mr. Dundas; and perſuaded, alſo, that it is the principle of that right hon. gentleman, fairly to maintain the rights and privileges of the Eaſt India Company, as therein conſulting the true intereſt of the Nation, beg to propoſe a full diſcuſſion of this important ſubject with Mr. Dundas, in the deliberate manner obſerved at the late renewal of the charter, and do accordingly lay before him the judgment of this court, with all the reaſons and authorities on which it is founded.

No. 4.

Letter from the Right Honourable HENRY DUNDAS *to the* CHAIRMAN, *dated 21ſt March* 1801.

Wimbledon, 21ſt March 1801.

SIR,

I have attentively peruſed and conſidered the reſolutions which the court of directors unanimouſly came to on the 4th of February laſt, reſpecting the correſpondence I have had with them on the ſubject of the private trade between India and Europe; and it will not be neceſſary to trouble you with many additional obſervations on that ſubject. The reſolutions are diſtinctly and clearly ſtated, and the propoſition in the laſt of them, expreſſing a deſire for a free and full diſcuſſion of this important ſubject, is perfectly fair and candid; and the court of directors may reſt aſſured, that upon this, and every other ſubject connected with their intereſts, I ſhall be ready and happy, in every ſituation, public or private, to give every aid to their deliberations which they may deſire to obtain from me.

Upon the firſt, ſecond, third, fourth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth reſolutions, I have only to obſerve, that my opinions entirely accord with the general principles detailed therein.

With regard to the fifth, ſixth, ſeventh and eighth, I only pauſe in giving any opinion, from not having before me the particular documents and materials, eſtabliſhing the facts upon which thoſe reſolutions are founded.

The thirteenth reſolution contains the principles and details of the meaſure, upon which the court of directors are diſpoſed to act; and if the baſis upon which the reſolution proceeds is admitted to be the beſt which is applicable to the ſubject, the details ſeem aptly deviſed for the due execution of thoſe principles. But it is upon the principle and baſis of the meaſure which I ſtill have the mortification to find myſelf in a difference of opinion from thoſe whoſe integrity and talents I am equally bound to acknowledge; and this radical difference is the more to be regretted, becauſe the great object of ſolicitude which both parties entertain is preciſely the ſame. We

are

are both ftrenuoufly maintaining, that the prefervation of the monopoly of the Eaft-India Company is effentially requifite for the fecurity of every important intereft connected with our Indian empire; and fo deeply am I impreffed with the truth of that propofition, I am prepared explicitly to declare, that although the firft formation of an Eaft-India Company proceeded upon purely commercial confiderations, the magnitude and importance to which the Eaft-India Company has progreffively advanced, is now fo interwoven with the political interefts of the empire, as to create upon my mind a firm conviction, that the maintenance of the monopoly of the Eaft-India Company is even more important to the political interefts of the State, than it is to the commercial interefts of the Company.

With this conviction fo ftrongly impreffed upon my mind, you will give me credit, when I affure you, that I have reviewed my own opinions with the moft jealous attention, and that I have weighed, with the moft anxious care, the arguments of thofe who fuppofe that the fyftem which I have recommended is likely to produce any inconvenience or danger to the rights, privileges, and exclufive interefts of the Eaft-India Company; but it is my misfortune to view the fubject in an oppofite light. If any thing can endanger that monopoly, it is an unneceffary adherence to points not effential for its exiftence; and, on the other hand, if it is feen and felt by fober, thinking, and wife men, that every facility is given fpontaneoufly by the Company, which can be given confiftently with their commercial interefts, and the political welfare of the State, that confideration will prefent an impregnable rampart againft any attack, which at any time either the fecret or the avowed enemies of the Company may be difpofed to make, againft the fyftem of Indian government now eftablifhed, in connection with the exclufive charter of the Eaft-India Company.

It was my intention to have entered more at large into a detailed confideration of this view of the fubject; but fince I began to write, I have received, and carefully perufed, the letter of the 30th September laft, recently tranfmitted from the government-general of India; and as that letter has, with clearnefs and perfpicuity, ably detailed, and in my opinion demonftrated the grounds of thofe opinions which I have from time to time taken the liberty of laying before the court of directors upon the fubject of Indian trade, I fhould confider it as an unneceffary wafte of time, if I was to trouble you with a repetition of the topics therein ftated.

It is fcarcely neceffary for me to obferve, that in all the difcuffions I have had on the fubject with the court of directors, I have not been entitled to exercife any authority in the determination of the fubject. It is a fubject over which the commiffioners for the affairs of India have no controul; and whatever I have ftated, or now ftate, or may hereafter ftate, muft be received from me in my individual capacity; and therefore, if either my reafoning and judgment, or the reafoning of your government abroad, has not the effect of varying the opinion of the court of directors, I truft you will not delay acting upon the principles detailed in the refolutions you have done me the honour to communicate to me; for the worft refult that can arife from the difcuffion is, any further

ther delay in coming to a decifion upon it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moft obedient,
humble fervant,
HENRY DUNDAS.

The Chairman of the Eaft-India Company.

No. 5.

Letter from the Governor-General to the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, the 30th September 1800, *and received over-land the 2d March* 1801.

Fort William, 30th Sept. 1800.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

1. Having deemed it to be my duty to revert, during the prefent feafon, to my plan of the 5th of October 1798, for the encouragement of the private-trade between India and the port of London, I now have the honour to fubmit to your honourable court, a view of the urgent confiderations which have determined me to adopt this temporary arrangement for the current year; and to add the reafons which induce me to hope, that your honourable court will fpeedily confirm my proceedings, by a permanent fyftem of regulation founded on fimilar principles.

2. Your orders of the 25th of May 1798 were not received by the governor-general in council until the 29th of October in that year, when the arrangement for the private tonnage of the feafon of 1798-9 had already been publifhed, and feveral fhips and cargoes had been already provided, according to the terms of the advertifement of the 5th of October 1798. Under fuch circumftances, it would neither have been juft nor expedient to have difturbed that arrangement; but my difpatches in council of the 1ft of March, and my feparate letter of the 9th of March 1800, will have apprized your honourable court, that I had confidered it to be my duty to adhere ftrictly, in the year 1799-1800, to your orders of the 25th of May 1798; and that, in deference to your authority, I had fufpended for the feafon 1799-1800, the operation of the plan contained in the advertifement of the 5th of October 1798, although my conviction remained unaltered with regard to the expediency and juftice of that plan.

3. I entertained a confident expectation, that I fhould have received, at an early period of the feafon, the fanction of your honourable court, for reverting to the plan of October 1798, or for adopting fome arrangement equally calculated to facilitate and encourage the private trade between India and England; and my letter in council of the 1ft of March, as well as my feparate letter to your honourable court, of the 9th of March 1800, will have fatisfied you of my difpofition to await your final determination on this important fubject, and to avoid even a temporary departure, without your direct authority, from your orders of the 25th of May 1798.

4. But I have been difappointed in my expectation of receiving an early and feafonable notification of your final commands; and the ufual feafon for exportation from this port to Europe is already opening, under fuch circumftances as abfolutely compel me to adopt a refolution, which my duty and inclination would have induced me to delay.

5. In the difpatch * from the governor-general in council to your honourable court, dated the 13th inftant,

* Not received.

instant, I had the honour to submit to you a statement of the intended distribution in India of the tonnage provided by you, for conveying the Company's investments of Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, and those of Ceylon and Fort Marlborough, to England, in the season of 1800-1.

6. From that statement, your honourable court will observe, that the expected amount of the tonnage of 1800-1 is inadequate to the demand in India, and that a large proportion of the gruff goods belonging to the Company at this presidency, and nearly * the whole of the private goods, for which the Company is bound by law to furnish tonnage, cannot be shipped during the season 1800-1 for England, unless ships built in India shall be employed between this port and that of London.

7. The employment of ships built in India between this port and that of London, is therefore no longer merely a question of expediency, or of liberal commercial policy. The deficiency of the tonnage expected from Europe reduces me to the absolute necessity of providing a large proportion of Indian tonnage for the service of the present season, in order to secure the conveyance of the heavy articles of your investment, and to fulfil your legal obligations. The only question on which I retain the power of exercising a free judgment with relation to this subject, is confined to the mode of obtaining the necessary tonnage for these indispensable purposes.

8. In forming my decision on this question, it was also necessary to consider what provision should be made for the conveyance to the port of London of such goods as might be provided during the current season, by private British merchants resident in India, beyond the amount of the statutable tonnage of 3000 tons, and by what regulation the exportation of such goods should be governed. The importance and urgency of both these considerations were greatly enhanced by the actual state of the foreign trade of this port.

9. The nature of the case appeared to me to limit my decision to an option between the regulation observed in the season 1799-1800 (conformably to the orders of your honourable court of the 25th May 1798), and the plan contained in the advertisement published by the board of trade, under my orders, on the 5th of October 1798.

10. I have carefully compared the principles, objects, policy, and practical operation of both systems; and I have now the honour to lay before your honourable court the result of that comparison.

11. The orders of your honourable court of the 25th of May 1798, were framed with a view of facilitating and encouraging the private trade between India and England. The primary objects of those orders were, to protect the merchants, not being proprietors of ships, against any undue enhancement of the price of freight by the proprietors of ships, and to prevent persons, being proprietors of ships, and also merchants, from trading to greater advantage than such merchants as might not unite both capacities.

12. From the dispatches of the governor-general in council, dated the

* The whole of the private goods of this season must be shipped in Indian shipping, with the exception of a small proportion of light goods, which may be employed to assort the cargoes of the extra ships.

N. B. This and the following notes to this letter (except the first note in page 51) are inserted by the governor-general himself in the original.

the 1ſt March 1800, and from the correſpondence to which thoſe diſpatches refer, your honourable court will have obſerved, that your order of the 25th May 1798, was conſidered by the merchants, for whoſe benefit it was intended, (particularly by the proprietors of heavy goods) to be extremely prejudicial to their intereſt.

13. Thoſe orders were received with equal diſſatisfaction by the proprietors of ſhips, who manifeſted the greateſt reluctance to let their ſhips unconditionally to the Company, although the rate of freight allowed for the ſhips was comparatively high.

14. The ſame correſpondence affords abundant evidence that the proprietors of ſhips, and the freighters (poſſeſſing no property in ſhips) conſidered it to be for their mutual advantage, that they ſhould be left to make their arrangements with each other; both parties appearing equally adverſe to the intervention of the Company's agency.

15. Under the plan contained in the advertiſement of the 5th October 1798, the proprietors of ſhips were enabled to make a more perfect aſſortment of the cargoes, to load their ſhips in the moſt advantageous and expeditious manner, to diſpatch them at the moſt favourable periods of the ſeaſon, and to prevent the loſs which (under the plan adopted in conformity to your orders of the 25th of May 1798,) the proprietors of ſhips ſuſtain, by unavoidable delays in the adjuſtment of accounts, and in the payment of the freight by the Company in England.

16. The proprietors of ſhips were enabled, under the plan of October 1798, to afford the freight at a reduced rate, at the ſame time that they derived a greater profit on that rate, than on the higher rates of freight fixed by the governor-general in council in 1799-1800, in conformity to your orders of the 25th May 1798.

17. To the merchant who is not proprietor of a ſhip, the plan contained in the advertiſement of the 5th of October 1798, affords the moſt important advantages: he obtains a conſiderable reduction in the rate of freight; he is enabled to ſettle his engagements with the proprietor of the ſhip, previouſly to the purchaſe of goods; to purchaſe ſuch goods as may be advantageouſly inveſted under the exiſting rates of freight; and to regulate every conſignment and draft according to the quantity of the tonnage engaged, to the period of diſpatching the goods from India, and to that of their expected arrival in England.

18. The merchant is embarraſſed, if compelled, under any modification, to depend on the Company for tonnage, for the arrangement of the rates of freight, or for the diſtribution of the cargo: he can neither be ſecure of the requiſite quantity of tonnage, nor of the time of diſpatching his goods from India, nor of the ſhip on which they may be laden, nor of the mode in which they may be diſtributed; and his trade is burthened with an expenſive rate of freight, which deprives him of all reaſonable expectation of profit.

19. The quantity of tonnage (excluſive of the goods ſent in the privileges of the commanders and officers of ſhips) annually occupied by private goods ſhipped from this preſidency alone, in the ſeveral years elapſed ſubſequent to the act of parliament in 1793, is ſtated in the following account:

	Tons.
1794-5 - - -	2,473
1795-6 - - -	5,346
1796-7 - - -	4,659

1797:

	Tons.
1797-8 - - - -	3,787
1798-9 - - -	6,223
1799-1800 - -	7,748

20. The correfpondence * of the board of trade with the governor-general in council, on the fubject of the provifion of tonnage, has been fubmitted to the confideration of your honourable court. The reports of that board, with the documents annexed to them, afford abundant proof, that a much larger quantity of private goods would have been fhipped for England during the feafons enumerated in the preceding account, (particularly during the year 1799-1800,) if adequate encouragement had been extended to the navigation and commerce of your dominions, in fhips built in the ports of India; and if the Britifh merchants refident in India had been affured of permanent indulgence to their trade with the port of London.

21. Upon an average of the fix years fpecified in the preceding account, about 5000 tons of private goods from Bengal alone were annually exported to England; the amount, therefore, of the private goods exported from Bengal alone, during that period of time, has exceeded, by 2000 tons annually, the amount of the tonnage allotted by law for all India. It is to be obferved, that a confiderable portion of the total amount of thefe 5000 tons was annually furnifhed by fhips built in India.

22. Exclufively of two fhips recently engaged and provided with cargoes, to the amount of 1500 tons, the port of Calcutta now contains above 10,000 tons of fhipping, built in India, of a defcription calculated for the conveyance of cargoes to England. This tonnage has already been tendered, and is actually at command for that purpofe.

23. From the preceding ftatement, and from the correfpondence of the governor-general in council with the board of trade, it is evident, that the wife policy which dictated the claufes of the act of parliament paffed in 1793, with refpect to the trade of private merchants between India and England, has been to a great degree fruftrated by the infufficiency of the tonnage furnifhed from England, and by the unavoidable expence* and inconvenience attending the terms and manner of its provifion.

24. From the quantity of private tonnage now at command in the port of Calcutta, from the ftate of perfection which the act of fhip-building has already attained in Bengal (promifing a ftill more rapid progrefs, and fupported by abundant and increafing fupplies of timber†), it is certain, that this port will always be able to furnifh tonnage, to whatever extent may be required, for conveying to the port of London the trade of the private Britifh merchants of Bengal.

25. The confiderable amount of tonnage occupied by private goods from Bengal in the years 1795-6, 1798-9, and 1799-1800, compared with the amount occupied by goods of a fimilar defcription in the years 1794-5, 1796-7, and 1797-8, affords a fatisfactory proof, that the permiffion granted to individuals of providing their own tonnage, was equally favourable to the intereft of the proprietors, and to that of the freighters of the fhips.

26. This conclufion is not affected by the large quantity of goods

‡ D 2 fhipped

* Not received.

† Large and thriving plantations of teek have been made in Bengal, and the cultivation of that timber is fpreading over the whole province.

ſhipped in 1799-1800, under the arrangement made in conformity to your orders of the 25th of May 1798; for it is well known, that under a confident expectation of enjoying the continued advantages of the plan of 1798, the merchants had conſiderably extended their proviſion of goods for the European markets. Many from neceſſity, others from motives of reſpect to the laws, ſhipped their goods on the tonnage provided by the government, while others diſpoſed of their goods to the numerous foreign agents then employed in the port of Calcutta.

27. The quantity of private goods ſhipped for England in 1799-1800, affords, therefore, an incontrovertible proof of the eagerneſs and alacrity with which the Britiſh merchants, reſident in Bengal, provided goods, with a view to embrace the expected opportunity of conveying their trade to London on terms of advantage; but no argument can juſtly be drawn from the ſame circumſtance, to prove that the continuance of the regulations adopted in 1799-1800, would afford adequate encouragement to the private trade between India and England.

28. The preceding conſiderations ſatisfied me, that the plan of hiring ſhips on the part of the Company, and of re-letting them to the proprietors of ſhips, leaving the proprietors of ſhips and the merchants at liberty to ſettle the terms of freight, is more advantageous both to the proprietors and freighters of ſhips, than the arrangement adopted under your orders of the 25th of May 1798.

29. In your letter of the 25th May 1798, your honourable court appears to have intimated an opinion, that perſons uniting the capacities of proprietors and freighters of ſhips, may trade from Bengal to the port of London, to greater advantage than merchants poſſeſſing no property in ſhips. It appears to me, that the difference between the actual charge incurred by merchants, being proprietors of ſhips, on account of the freight of their goods ſent to England in their own ſhips, and the rate of freight paid by merchants not being proprietors of ſhips, cannot be deemed a profit derived by the proprietor of a ſhip on his goods. No perſon will employ any part of his capital in the purchaſe of property in ſhips, without the proſpect of deriving an adequate profit on the capital ſo inveſted. I am ſatisfied, that it would not be practicable for the proprietors of ſhips in this port to maintain an effectual combination for the eſtabliſhment of enhanced rates of freight. Unleſs ſuch a combination ſhould be maintained, it is to be preſumed, that the profits of the proprietors of ſhips on their capitals inveſted in ſhips, will never exceed, on an average, a reaſonable advantage on the amount of thoſe capitals, after defraying all the expences of their ſhips. This profit muſt, therefore, be deemed entirely diſtinct from the profit which the proprietors of ſhips may derive on their goods conveyed to England in their own ſhips, and conſequently, the proprietors of ſhips cannot be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs, in the general courſe and conduct of their trade, in the purchaſe, tranſportation, or ſale of their goods, any material advantage over merchants who are not proprietors of ſhips.

30. Various additional arguments, involving conſequences of a more complicated and comprehenſive deſcription, appeared to me to demand, not only that I ſhould recur, without delay, to the plan of the 5th of October 1798, but that

that I ſhould reſpectfully repreſent to your honourable court, in the moſt diſtinct terms, my decided and conſcientious conviction, that the permanent eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtematic intercourſe between the ports of India and that of London, regulated by principles ſimilar to thoſe adopted by this government in October 1798, is become indiſpenſible to the united and inſeparable interests of the Company and of the Nation in India.

31. Under the beneficial influence of the Britiſh government in India, combined with the increaſed demand, both in Europe and in America, for Indian commodities, the produce and manufactures of the Britiſh territories in India have increaſed to an extent far exceeding the amount which the capital applicable to the purchaſe of the Company's inveſtment can embrace.

32. The wiſe policy, the juſt pretenſions, and the increaſing commercial reſources and political power of Great Britain in India, claim for her ſubjects the largeſt attainable ſhare in the valuable and extenſive commerce of ſuch articles of Indian produce and manufacture, as are neceſſarily excluded from the Company's inveſtment.

33. A large proportion of this valuable trade is already in the poſſeſſion of foreign nations; and unleſs means be immediately adopted for depriving thoſe nations of the undue ſhare which they have obtained in that trade, the moſt ſerious conſequences are to be apprehended to the combined intereſts of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, and of the Britiſh Nation.

34. In the letter of the governor-general in council of the 1ſt March 1800, I ſtated to your honourable court, that the Britiſh merchants at this preſidency, not having obtained the expected permiſſion to freight their ſhips to the port of London in the laſt year, agreeably to the plan adopted in October 1798, goods to a large amount, originally intended for the port of London, had been ſold to foreigners in the port of Calcutta, and thus diverted to the channel of the foreign trade. At the ſame time I tranſmitted a liſt of the foreign ſhips, which either had failed, or were preparing to ſail from the port of Calcutta to Europe and America, in the ſeaſon 1799-1800.

35. The nature and extent of that trade have ſince undergone a particular inveſtigation. From the accompanying ſtatements, your honourable court will obſerve, that the trade of America and Portugal with the port of Calcutta alone, in 1799-1800, amounted,

In imports - Sicca Rupees 8,181,005
In exports - - - - - 7,130,372

being an increaſe in 1799-1800, of the trade carried on in ſhips bearing American and Portugueſe colours, compared with the average of that trade in the three preceding years,

In imports - Sicca Rupees 6,398,678
In exports - - - - 4,392,768

36. On the other hand, the imports of the Britiſh ſubjects in the year 1799-1800, amounted only to 4,787,101 Sicca rupees, and the exports to 6,766,649.

37. Of the trade carried on in foreign bottoms with the other ports in India from Europe and America, I poſſeſs no ſufficiently accurate information. It is, however, known to be conducted on a very extenſive ſcale.

38. In the preſent ſeaſon, the trade conveyed in foreign bottoms, if left unreſtrained, promiſes to increaſe beyond even the rapid progreſs of laſt year. From the accompanying ſtatement, your honourable

nourable court will obſerve, that the port of Calcutta, at this early period of the ſeaſon, contains about 8,500 tons of ſhipping, under American, Portugueſe, and Daniſh colours.

39. I poſſeſs no means of forming an accurate eſtimate of that proportion of the foreign trade from India to Europe and to America, which is ſupported by capital actually belonging to the nations under whoſe flags the ſhips are navigated.

40. It appears, however, from the ſtatements prepared by the reporter of external commerce, that leſs than one-fourth of the funds imported by the Americans in 1799-1800, for the purchaſe of their inveſtments, was brought from America. Of the bullion, 200,000l. was imported from London, and the remainder from other parts of Europe, and from the iſland of Madeira. I have not been able to aſcertain the proportion of Britiſh capital employed in the trade between India and Portugal. Admitting the whole capital employed in the foreign trade with India to belong to the nations under whoſe flags the ſhips are navigated, the undue proportion which they have obtained of that trade, to the injury of the Britiſh merchants, demands the moſt ſerious attention.

41. The trade conveyed in the foreign ſhips is conducted with all the advantages of a comparatively low rate of freight, of ſtrict economy in the management of the concern, and of voyages and returns of extraordinary expedition and celerity. The voyage from America to Calcutta is frequently performed in leſs than four months. In the laſt ſeaſon ſeveral American ſhips diſpoſed of their imports, purchaſed their cargo for exportation, and left the port within twenty-five, and ſome within twenty days from the date of their arrival.

42. Under all the exiſting impediments, and under the uncertainty which has hitherto embarraſſed the trade of the Britiſh merchants in India, it is impoſſible that his goods can reach the markets of the continent of Europe, through the channel of the public ſales in England, at ſo low a price as the goods conveyed directly from India to the ſame markets in foreign bottoms. The Company's ſales in England muſt neceſſarily be affected by the quantity of Indian goods paſſing into the markets of the continent of Europe, through the channel of the foreign trade; and the profits of the private Britiſh merchant, whoſe goods are diſpoſed of at the Company's ſales, muſt be proportionably diminiſhed.

43. Although the voyage by which the produce of India is conveyed in foreign ſhips to Europe may occaſionally be circuitous, the ſuperior advantages enumerated in the preceding paragraphs, enable the proprietors of the goods to diſpoſe of them at a lower price than that for which the ſame deſcriptions of goods can be brought to the continental markets of Europe, if exported from India by Britiſh merchants under the heavy freight, and * other incumbrances to which their trade is at preſent ſubject.

44. It

* The Portugueſe Americans pay only one per cent. on Indian produce imported and re-exported, by the ware-houſeing act lately paſſed in Great Britain. Callicoes pay 2½, muſlin 7½ per cent. on the ſales, if sold for exportation; all other goods (excepting cotton, ſpices, bullion, &c. diamonds, precious-ſtones, which pay no duties) pay two per cent. excluſive of the convoy duty, payable by the importers. A reduction of thoſe duties in England is abſolutely neceſſary to complete the ſyſtem of drawing the private trade of India to the port of London.

44. It muſt ever be impracticable, if it were juſtifiable or politic, by any reſtrictions or penalties on the trade of the Britiſh ſubjects, to prevent the increaſing produce and manufactures of India from being conveyed to the markets in Europe, where a demand for ſuch articles ſhall exiſt. Such reſtrictions tend to throw the trade into the hands of foreign nations, and to enable them to ſupply the markets of Europe, on terms which muſt equally affect the Company's ſales in England. If the ſame goods which now paſs to the continent of Europe through foreign hands were brought to the Company's ſales in England, the effect on the general price of articles expoſed to ſale at the Company's warehouſes would be leſs prejudicial than that now experienced from the ſale of thoſe goods in the markets on the continent of Europe. The Company and the private Britiſh merchants would equally feel the advantage in the improvement of the general ſales in England, and the private trade of India would become a fertile ſource of wealth and ſtrength to the Britiſh nation, inſtead of contributing to the opulence and aggrandiſement of foreign powers.

45. The intereſts of the Company and of the Britiſh Nation are undivided and inſeparable with relation to this important queſtion. Every principle of juſtice and policy demands the extenſion of the utmoſt practicable facility to the Britiſh merchants in India, for the export from India to the port of London of the largeſt poſſible proportion of the manufactures and produce of India, not required for the Company's inveſtment. Such advantageous terms of freight, and ſuch other benefits ſhould be opened to the Britiſh merchants in India, as ſhould not only remove every inducement to conduct the trade through foreign channels, but ſhould enable the Britiſh merchants in India to enter into a competition in the markets of Europe with merchants trading in goods of ſimilar produce or manufacture, provided by foreign capital.

46. To foreigners the indulgence may ſafely be extended, of purchaſing with their own capital ſuch part of the manufactures or produce of India, calculated for the European or American markets, as may not be embraced by the capital employed in the purchaſe of the Company's inveſtment, and of the cargoes of the Britiſh merchants reſident in India.

47. It is, however, doubtful, whether * foreign nations would be able to retain any conſiderable proportion of the trade from India to Europe, were the Britiſh merchants in India permitted to avail themſelves of their ſuperior means of drawing the whole of the trade to England. Their local knowledge, added to all the advantages neceſſarily derived from a conſtant reſidence on the ſpot, muſt always enable them to command a ſupply of goods, of a better quality, and at a cheaper rate than foreign merchants can obtain. In the convey-

 ance

* The Americans obtain Indian goods ſo much cheaper, by a direct intercourſe with India, than they could through the circuitous route of Europe, that they will probably continue to deal largely, even on their own capital, with India. It is now the ordinary practice of the Americans, under the laſt treaty of commerce, to ſhip cargoes in India for America, to touch at ſome port in America, and without trans ſhipping or unloading the goods in America, to proceed directly to Europe, and to diſpoſe of their Indian cargoes in an European port. This practice is, unqueſtionably, contrary to the treaty of commerce with America,

ance of Indian goods to Europe refts the foreign merchants fole advantage over the Britifh. The fuperior facility which the foreign merchant enjoys, in this refpect, gives him fo decided a command over the trade, that he is enabled not only to outbid the Britifh merchant in India, but alfo to underfell him in the markets of Europe.

48. Were the Britifh merchants in India permitted to provide their own tonnage, as occafion might require, every reafon exifts to juftify a belief, that they would foon poffefs themfelves of nearly the whole of the private export trade from India to Europe, and would render London the univerfal mart for the manufactures and produce of Afia.

49. If the capital of the merchants in India, and the remittance of the fortunes of individuals, fhould not fupply funds fufficient for the conduct of the whole private export trade from India to Europe, no dangerous confequences could refult from applying to this branch of commerce, capital drawn directly from the Britifh empire in Europe.

50. Beneficial confequences of the utmoft importance would certainly refult to the Britifh empire in India, from any confiderable increafe of its active capital, which is known not to bear a juft proportion to the productive powers of the country.

51. The neceffary effect of fuch an increafe of active capital in India, would be to augment the produce and manufactures of your dominions, to the full extent of any poffible demand. The high rate of intereft on money applied to mercantile purpofes, and the charge of the public debt, would confequently be diminifhed in India; while every fource, both of public and private credit, would be proportionably improved. No poffibility appears of any injurious confequences refulting to the Britifh empire in Europe, from an event fo advantageous to India. It cannot be fuppofed that the private trade of India will ever abforb any portion of Britifh capital, which can find more advantageous employment at home. If any portion of Britifh capital be now employed in the American, or Portuguefe, or Danifh trade with India, the general interefts of Great Britain will unqueftionably be promoted, by inviting, under increafed advantages, the application of the fame funds to the trade of the private Britifh merchants, refident within the Company's dominions.

52. From whatever fource the capital of the private Britifh trade in India might be derived, the goods would be obtained in India under the fame wife, humane, and falutary regulations, now enforced, with refpect to the provifion of every article of produce or manufacture in this country, either by the Company or by private merchants: Great Britain would enjoy all the advantages of that trade, which is now a fource of increafing wealth and ftrength to foreign nations, and which tends ultimately to introduce foreign intrigue, to eftablifh foreign influence, and to aggrandize foreign power in India.

53. It would be equally unjuft and impolitic, to extend any facility to the trade of the Britifh merchants in India, by facrificing or hazarding the Company's rights and privileges, by injuring its commercial interefts, by admitting an indifcriminate and unreftrained commercial intercourfe between England and India, or by departing from any of the fundamental principles of policy, which now govern the Britifh eftablifhments in India.

54. It

54. It may be urged, that if a considerable proportion of the goods now exported from India to the continent of Europe by foreigners, were to be imported into England by the British merchants in India, under rates of freight more advantageous than those now paid by the Company, the demand for the Company's goods would be reduced, and the value of the Company's goods would be impaired.

55. It has already been observed, that the public sales of East-Indian goods in England must necessarily be affected by the aggregate quantity of those goods sold in the continental markets of Europe; and that the effect on the sales in England would probably be less prejudicial, and could not be more so, if a larger proportion of the goods provided in India for the European markets, should be imported into England, and sold, in the first instance, at the Company's sales.

56. The long establishment of the Company's factories in India, the skill of its servants, regularly educated for the conduct of those factories, the habitual confidence of the manufacturers in the good faith and integrity of the Company, have secured to the Company so decided a superiority in the provision of the most valuable articles of piece goods and raw silk, that no private merchant, by any practicable reduction of freight, can be enabled to rival the Company in those important articles of its investment.

57. In the first purchase of sugar and other gruff goods, the trade of the private British merchant has more nearly reached that of the Company; nor will the Company ever be able to trade advantageously in these articles, unless the government in India shall resort to ships built in India, for the conveyance of such goods. The valuable branches of your investment will, it is supposed, be always conveyed with more advantage in your regular ships.

58. If the British merchants should be permitted to employ ships built in India under the plan of October 1798, the Company's gruff goods may also be conveyed to England in ships of a similar description, at rates of freight equally advantageous with those paid by the private merchants.* The Company will therefore derive a considerable benefit in this branch of trade, from encouraging the trade of the private British merchants in India. At present, neither the Company nor the private British merchant can rival foreigners in the markets of Europe, in the less valuable articles of Indian produce and manufactures.

59. It is now evident that the extra tonnage engaged in England by the Company for the service of India, can never be rendered a practicable channel, through which the British private trade of India can contend with foreign adventure. This observation necessarily applies with more force to the regular ships of the Company; although experience has proved those ships to be admirably calculated for the conveyance of the Company's valuable investment.

60. The plan contained in the advertisement of the 5th of October 1798, affords to the British merchants every necessary facility for the conduct of the private trade from India to England, while the important principles of the trade and government of India are preserved from hazard, and sufficient precautions are provided against all the dangers

* The probable saving to the Company in the present season, by the conveyance of their gruff goods in ships built in India, may amount to £.20,000.

dangers justly apprehended from an unrestricted commercial intercourse between England and India.

61. The essential object of preventing the resort to India of persons unlicensed by the Company is not affected; the powers of the government in India over unlicensed persons remain in full vigour and efficiency; no goods or passengers can be received in the private ships, either in India or England, without the sanction of the Company, or of its government; the voyage to England, and the return to India, are required to be performed under the instructions and control of the same authority; and as the proprietors of ships, the commanders and officers, the seamen (mostly natives of India), and all the persons concerned in the immediate conduct of the trade, are subject to the authority of the British government in India, it is always in the power of the Company and of its government to prevent the perversion of an intercourse thus regulated between India and England, to any sinister purposes endangering the rights and privileges of the Company, or the interests of the British Empire.

62. Omitting the difference in the rate of freight, these considerations alone are sufficient to recommend the employment of ships built in India, in the private trade between India and Great Britain: over private ships furnished from England, the Company and their government in India could not exercise an equally efficient control.

63. It is remarkable, that the principle which has hitherto regulated the commercial intercourse between India and England, has actually occasioned the very evils which it was intended to avert.

64. The operation of this erroneous principle has forced the trade between India and Europe from a channel in which it could have been controlled and regulated without difficulty, into the hands of foreign nations, where it cannot, without considerable difficulty, be subjected to any degree of control, regulation, or restraint. The same mistaken policy has filled the ports of India with the ships of foreign nations; has enabled those nations to rival the Company, both in Europe and in India, in many articles of its export and import trade; has invited from Europe and America, adventurers of every description; and, by the number and activity of these foreign agents, has menaced the foundations of your commercial and political interests throughout every part of Asia, and even within your own dominions.

65. If the extension of additional indulgences to the British merchants necessarily involved the admission of numerous British adventurers into India, the wisdom of your honourable court could not fail to remark, that your government can always with less difficulty control the operations of British than those of foreign agents; while the danger to be apprehended from the views and designs of foreigners of every description, must ever be greater than any which can probably arise from an increased resort of British subjects, under such limitations and restraints as your wisdom may frame, and the vigilance of your governments in India may be enabled to enforce.

66. But it does not appear probable that any increase of the private British trade of India would necessarily produce a proportional augmentation in the number of British agents resorting to your dominions, the British merchants now resident in India being equal to the conduct of much more extensive concerns.

cerns, and likely to be employed by persons engaged in commercial concerns at home, who might easily conduct their operations with India through those British subjects actually established within your dominions.

67. On the other hand, foreigners generally deal directly with the natives, or with foreign houses of agency. The number of these houses (in consequence of the war,) is now inconsiderable; the increase of foreign adventurers will, therefore, be a necessary consequence of any considerable increase of the trade in foreign hands. Foreign ships also, being necessarily exempt from the control of the British government in Europe, offer to every emissary of the enemy, and to every dangerous political adventurer, an easy entrance into India. In proportion to the increased resort of foreign ships to our ports in India, foreign intrigue will find a more ready channel of admission. It is a well known fact, that those to whom your permission and license to visit India have been refused, usually resort to foreign ships, and thus evade your authority. The same channel is also always open to afford refuge, and the means of escape, to every public defaulter and delinquent, from the authority of your government in India.

68. It is impossible to check the resort of the ships of foreign nations to India by any other regulation, than by rendering the trade unprofitable to foreign adventure: this effect cannot be accomplished, otherwise than by enabling the British merchants in India to undersell foreigners in the markets of Europe. A system which, under due regulation, shall afford to the British merchants in India the greatest practicable facility of conveying their trade to England, instead of endangering the stability of the trade, and power of the Company and of the Nation in India, will therefore constitute the most solid basis of security for the preservation of both.

69. The preceding observations, may, I trust, satisfy your honourable court, that the principles of the plan of the 5th of October 1798, combine the requisite indulgence to the private trade, with the indispensible precautions necessary for securing your interests in India.

70. It is not my duty to enter into any detailed discussion of the objections urged by the ship-builders in England, against the admission of ships built in India, to a participation in the trade from India to the port of London. It may not, however, be useless to add some remarks on this part of the subject.

71. Experience having proved that tonnage cannot be furnished from England on terms which would enable the British merchants in India to rival foreigners in the trade between India and Europe, the exclusion of ships built in India from the port of London would not increase the number of British ships hitherto engaged in the Indian trade, in any proportion which could materially benefit the ship-builders in England. This measure, therefore, without any proportional benefit to the ship-builders in England, would perpetuate and aggravate the evils now experienced, from the restraints imposed on the private trade between India and England: on the other hand, by admitting ships built in India to partake of the trade to England, the ship-builders, and other artists, manufacturers, and traders in England, will reap all the benefits arising from the large sums expended in the repair of the numerous ships, annually resorting to England from the

the ports of India. Other interefts, connected with the building of fhips in England, will alfo derive the profit refulting from the great demand for the articles neceffary in the conftruction and outfit of the fhips built in the ports of India; the fact being eftablifhed, that many of thofe articles muft neceffarily be brought from England.

72. On their return to India, thefe fhips, from the moderation of their rates of freight, will afford a moft advantageous mode of conveyance, for fuch of the manufactures of the Britifh empire in Europe as may be demanded in India; confequently the facilities granted to the private trade, and to the fhips built in India, will ferve to encourage the exportation of Britifh manufactures to Afia, to whatever extent the demand may be enlarged.

73. I have thus carefully revifed the plan contained in the advertifement of October 1798, for the encouragement of the trade of the Britifh merchants refident in India with England: I have compared that plan with the arrangement adopted under the orders of your honourable court, of the 25th of May 1798: I have confidered the probable effects of any future attempt to provide for the conveyance of the private trade of India to the port of London, either in the Company's regular fhips, or in extra fhips hired in England; and I have adverted to the comparative practical operation of the fyftems adopted by this government, in the years 1798-9 and 1799-1800, as it appears on the accounts of the exports and imports of the port of Calcutta in each of thofe years. I have alfo fubmitted to your examination, a combined view of the motives which induce me to revert to the plan of October 1798, for the prefent feafon; and to form an anxious expectation, that my conduct in this proceeding may meet with your approbation and countenance, and may become the foundation of an improved and durable fyftem of intercourfe between India and England, under the fanction of your authority.

74. The rapid growth of the foreign trade, during the laft feafon, urgently demanded the immediate interference of your government on the fpot: The number of foreign fhips actually in the port of Calcutta; the alacrity, enterprife, and fkill of the foreign agents, now affiduoufly employed in providing cargoes, and the neceffary inaction and languor of the Britifh private trade, embarraffed by the reftraints of the exifting law, created a ferious apprehenfion in my mind, that any further delay in the decifion of this momentous queftion might occafion evils, of which the remedy might hereafter become confiderably difficult, if not abfolutely impracticable. The unreftrained progrefs of the foreign trade in the prefent feafon, added to its great increafe during the laft, might have eftablifhed its predominance over the private trade of Britifh fubjects, to an extent which no future regulation might have proved fufficient to limit or reftrain. The difficulty of diverting this lucrative commerce from the channel into which it had been forced, would naturally be aggravated, in proportion to the length of time during which the trade fhould continue to flow in that courfe.

75. Under thefe ferious impreffions, and convinced that a prompt decifion was demanded, with a degree of exigency equal to the importance of the queftion at iffue, I directed the accompanying notice to be publifhed at Fort William, on the 19th inftant; and I ordered the govern-

governments of Fort St. George and Bombay to publiſh correſpondent advertiſements at thoſe preſidencies, with ſuch modifications as local circumſtances may render indiſpenſibly neceſſary.

76. It will reſt with your honourable court to determine whether this plan ſhall be rendered permanent. A temporary reſtraint is now applied to the progreſs of the foreign trade in India during the preſent ſeaſon; and a temporary encouragement is granted, for the ſame period of time, to that of Britiſh ſubjects reſident within your dominions. Ample time is thus afforded for the deliberate formation of your final judgment; the reſult of which I ſhall await with a reſpectful, but confident hope, that your wiſdom may approve and perpetuate the policy which dictated my orders of the 5th of October 1798, and of the 19th of September 1800; and that your liberality may confirm to all the intereſts affected by this important meaſure, the laſting enjoyment of thoſe commercial and political advantages, which it has been my conſtant endeavour, under your countenance and favour, to cultivate, to improve, and to extend.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Your moſt obedient,
And faithful ſervant,
WELLESLEY.

The Hon. Court of Directors.

SECOND REPORT *of the* SPECIAL COMMITTEE *appointed to take into conſideration the Letters from the Right Hon.* HENRY DUNDAS.

Your committee have conſidered, with due attention, the two letters, on which the court were pleaſed, by their reference of the 24th inſtant, to require the opinion of your committee, namely;

One from the Right Honourable Henry Dundas to the chairman, dated the 21ſt March 1801; and

Another from Marquis Welleſley, governor-general of Bengal, to the court of directors, dated the 30th September 1800;

Both on the important queſtion of enlarging the trade of Britiſh ſubjects between India and this country.

The firſt of theſe letters is an anſwer to the report of your committee, dated the 27th of January laſt, which the court ſubmitted to the conſideration of Mr. Dundas.

In that report, your committee endeavoured to take a comprehenſive view of the nature, the grounds, the conſequences of the enlargement which has been contended for, of the extent to which it might be ſafe and expedient to carry it, and of the limits which, not merely the rights of the Company, but with more commanding energy, the intereſts of the empire, required to be preſcribed to it.

Upon a ſubject ſo momentous, your committee could not but attend, with ſolicitude, to the opinion of ſo high an authority as Mr. Dundas; and it is, in the firſt place, with ſincere ſatisfaction that they ſee from him, a declaration ſo well becoming his candour, that the diſcuſſion which has been maintained between him and the court of directors, on the ſubject in queſtion, has not been a controverſy about the reſpective powers of the department of control and of the Company, but rather an argumentative enquiry into the meaſures which the preſent ſituation and claims of the private trade between India and Europe rendered proper for the court to adopt. As he intended to argue, not

not lefs for the intereft of the Company than of the Nation, in which your committee truft the court have imitated him, by viewing the public good equally with that of their conftituents, fo he explicitly affirms, that this is a fubject over which the commiffioners for the affairs of India have no control; and it is therefore his conclufion, that if the court of directors are not convinced, by the reafonings oppofed by him and others to the opinion they have formed, it remains only that they immediately act upon that opinion. This inftance of correct regard to the rights of the Company, your committee hope may hereafter be inftructive to thofe who, diffatisfied with the exercife of the Company's commercial powers, might naturally be difpofed to prefume upon their uncertainty or inefficiency.

Your committee alfo cannot but teftify the pleafure they receive, from finding all the great principles afferted in their refolutions of the 27th of January laft, as the fitteft for the government and prefervation of Britifh India, ftrenuoufly profeffed by Mr. Dundas; particularly that the adminiftration of our Indian empire, and the intercourfe between it and this country, fhould be maintained by the great national organ, the Eaft-India Company; that the colonization of Europeans in Britifh India, and all meafures leading to it, fhould be prevented; that the transfer of capital from Great Britain to the Eaft, in the manner capital has been fent to our American colonies, in order to raife produce there, would be the introduction of one of the firft principles of the colonial fyftem; and that the *bonâ fide* trade of foreigners with our Indian fettlements, fhould, under due regulations, be permitted.

On the views exhibited in the fame report, of the actual ftate of the trade of foreigners and Britifh refidents in India, and of the conduct of the Company in refpect to the latter, Mr. Dundas only paufes in giving any opinion, becaufe he has not before him the documents and materials on which thofe views were founded.

In a word, none of the principles or facts, advanced in the report of your committee of the 27th January, are controverted by Mr. Dundas. He differs from your committee only in a fingle point, refpecting the application of thofe principles, in a point of practice; but that, to be fure, a point of very great moment; Whether the fyftematic eftablifhment of any clafs of private fhips, in the commerce and navigation between Great Britain and India would trench upon thofe principles, would tend to introduce European colonization in India, and finally endanger the fyftem by which that country is now held to this? Being ftill an advocate for the ftated admiffion of Indian fhips into that commerce and navigation, he is of courfe perfuaded that none of the confequences now mentioned, and before more fully ftated, would follow from it.

Your committee have given, in their former report, their reafons at large for very ftrongly apprehending that fuch confequences would enfue. Thofe reafons have not been particularly examined, and they remain unrefuted; nor has any other matter come under the notice of your committee, which at all affects the conclufion they, after mature deliberation, deduced from them.

Hence your committee are unable to alter the opinion they have already delivered to the court. In this momentous cafe, they conceive that the probability only of great danger is a fufficient objection to the

the propofed innovations; and that, in order to render thofe innovations admiffible, it ought to be fatisfactorily fhewn, that no fuch danger is at all probable.

Mr. Dundas has referred to the letter of the governor-general of the 30th of September laft, as ably detailing and demonftrating the grounds of thofe opinions which he has ftated to the court on the fubject of the Indian trade. Your committee have thus had an additional motive for perufing with care a document which the order of court, as well as the authority from which it comes, pointed out to their particular attention; and this attention they have beftowed upon it. Its profeffed defign is, firft, to give a view of the urgent confiderations which have determined the governor-general to revert, in the way of temporary arrangement, to his plan of October 1798, "for the encouragement of the private trade between India and London," rather than to follow the court's orders on that fubject of May 1798; and fecondly, to ftate the reafons which induce him to hope that the court will fpeedily confirm his proceedings, by a "*permanent fyftem of regulation*, founded on fimilar principles."

The court's order of the 5th May 1798, which the governor-general treats as a fyftem, and under that notion of it, confiders "its principles, objects, policy, and practical operation," was merely incidental and occafional, arifing from a particular fact which came before the court.

The Bengal government had, in the year 1797, allowed two country fhips to come to London, laden *on account of the owners*. The court were of opinion, that if the privilege of fending home private fhips with cargoes were at all conceded, it ought to have a general operation; that thofe who poffefs fhips fhould not be entitled to load them entirely with their own goods, to the exclufion of other exporters, who had merchandize but not fhips: they therefore directed, that when the Bengal government fhould grant permiffion to export goods on country veffels, thofe veffels fhould be hired by the Company, and freight on them given to all qualified perfons applying for it.

This was merely a temporary provifo, looking to one object—the equal participation among all the merchants, in oppofition to a monopoly by a few of greater capitals, who were fhip-owners, of whatever privilege of private exportation, beyond the ftatute tonnage, might, at any time, be conceded. It muft be well underftood, that the court, in giving that temporary order upon a fingle point, did not mean it as any decifion on the whole of this great fubject of enlarging the private-trade, but looked forward to a general difcuffion and adjuftment of that fubject, which the agitations of it, then commenced, were rendering unavoidable.

Before this order of the court reached Bengal, the governor-general, on the 5th of October 1798, complying with the requeft of the merchants, permitted them generally to fend home private fhips and cargoes, as had been done in 1797; the fhips being hired to the Company, and relet to the owners. In the following year, having received the court's order, he, in obedience to it, obferved the mode of freighting therein prefcribed; but againft this mode reprefentations were made by the merchants there; and the reafons urged by them, which the governor-general fully adopts, with other confiderations, which, he ftates,

ſtates, appeared to him to enforce a recurrence to his plan of 1798.

Into this firſt part of the ſubject, however, either as it may reſpect the merchants, or as it relates to the temporary meaſure of the governor-general, your committee do not think themſelves, at this time, particularly called to enter. Their immediate concern is with the other and more important part of his letter, which is ſtrenuouſly to recommend and to urge "the permanent eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtematic intercourſe between the ports of India and that of London, regulated by principles ſimilar to thoſe adopted by the Bengal government in October 1798;" that is, not only that the mode of hiring and reletting to the owners, private ſhips for private cargoes, ſhall be eſtabliſhed, inſtead of the one enjoined by the Company; but that the permiſſion to ſend home ſuch ſhips and cargoes, which had been formerly given occaſionally, at the diſcretion of the Company or their governments, and was always ſubject to any limitation they might preſcribe, ſhall no longer reſt on this footing, but be rendered permanent, or, in other words, become a right, and this without any propoſed limitation whatever, as to the extent of the trade.

The court will ſee at once, that this is the main queſtion diſcuſſed through the whole of your committee's report of the 27th January laſt; a queſtion upon which your committee and the court have come to a reſolution, conſiderably differing from the concluſion which the governor-general deduces from his reaſoning, and differing, alſo, though far leſs, from the opinion of Mr. Dundas, between whoſe views and thoſe of the governor-general, there appear to be ſome very material diſcordancies.

The governor-general argues, in ſupport of his propoſal, from the inconveniences of the reſtraints, limitations, and uncertainties, under which the private merchants have hitherto been placed; from the increaſe of the trade of Calcutta; from the great advantages which would reſult to Britiſh India and the ſovereign ſtate, by encouraging the produce, ſhipping, and exportation of the former, and making the latter the grand mart for all the exports of our Eaſtern territories. He next repreſents the trade of foreign nations with our Eaſtern poſſeſſions, as alarmingly increaſing; thoſe nations as becoming very formidable commercial rivals to us; the peace and ſecurity of our Indian empire as likely to be affected by the intrigues of numerous foreigners reſorting thither; and the practicability of reducing foreigners to an inability of doing much in the trade of India, by giving the utmoſt facility and encouragement to our own merchants.

All theſe topics have been repeatedly brought before the court, either through the medium of the proceedings of the governments abroad, or of the advocates at home for the free merchants; and they are conſidered at large in the former report of your committee, who, after a deliberate review of the letter from the governor-general, are unable to diſcover in it any branch of the ſubject to which they have not already adverted. Some of the governor-general's arguments are accompanied by new circumſtances which demand attention, and all of them are ſtrongly ſtated; but the objections to the propoſed enlargements which he has alſo noticed, are not, in the opinion of your committee,

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mittee, sufficiently weighed, nor duly followed into their consequences. Such being the general matter and scope of the governor-general's letter, and your committee having, in their former report, already mentioned, likewise entered fully into the consideration of those objections to which they have now alluded, it cannot be necessary, did the limited time of the committee permit, to go into a minute discussion of the various reasonings which the governor-general has employed, since that would unavoidably lead your committee over the same ground they have already trodden; and therefore, without intending the smallest failure of respect towards the noble writer of the letter, or any elusion of his arguments, they will confine themselves to a few of those points brought forward by him, which either mark the more material differences between his opinions and those entertained by your committee, or contain such new circumstances as require observation.

I. The opinion of the governor-general appears to differ from the opinion of your committee, in respect to the nature of that trade from British India, which it is now in question to encourage; and also concerning its proper extent.

Your committee have held, that besides allowing for the returns of exported British manufactures, according to the act of 1793, a privilege now hardly claimed, the legitimate and the only considerable object, in enlarging the private trade, ought to be the remittance of the fortunes of British residents. Mr. Dundas has gone upon the same principle in his letter of April 1800. This was the main object of the act of 1793; and in the eleventh resolution, submitted by your committee on the 27th of January last, which has been approved by the court, it is formally stated, that, "if it became a practice to add to "the native stock of India, capital belonging to residents in "Great Britain, and transplanted "for the purpose of forcing the "productions of that country beyond the ability of its own means, "this would be the introduction "of one of the first principles of "the Colonial or West Indian "system, which it is said, in "the first resolution, would ultimately hazard the loss of our "possessions."

Mr. Dundas, in his letter of the 21st ultimo, fully accedes to this doctrine. The eleventh resolution, and also the first, are among those, of which he says, "that his opinions entirely accord with the "general principles contained in "them." The governor-general, on the other hand, in the forty-ninth paragraph of the letter now under consideration, distinctly asserts, "that if the capital of the "merchants in India, and the remittance of the fortunes of individuals, should not supply funds "sufficient for the conduct of the "whole private export trade from "India to Europe, no dangerous "consequence could result from "applying to this branch of commerce, capital drawn directly "from the British empire in "Europe."

His Lordship goes on, in the following paragraphs, to state what beneficial consequences would result to British India from such an increase of its active capital, as would augment its produce and manufactures; and certainly where it is argued that there could be no dangerous consequence on the one side, and that

that there would be great benefits on the other, the admiffion of this fpecies of trade muft be underftood to be clear; nor can it be denied that it feems naturally to flow from the doctrines frequently held from the advocates for enlargement. In another part, alfo, of the letter, the governor-general argues, "for the "extenfion of the utmoft practica-"ble facility to the Britifh mer-"chants in India for export to "London;" and to fhew that it is not probable any increafe of private Britifh trade in India would neceffarily produce a proportionate augmentation in the number of Britifh agents reforting thither, he obferves, that Britifh merchants there would be "*likely to be em-" ployed by perfons engaged in com-" mercial concerns at home, who " might eafily conduct their ope-" rations with India,* through "the Britifh fubjects eftablifhed "there:" which expreffion, if it has not reference to the provifion of 1793, in favour of Britifh exporting manufacturers, who have hardly ever ufed their privilege, will imply, that other refidents in Britain might become parties in the Indian trade.

Now here is a grand, and even an effential difference in judgment and principle, between the governor-general on the one fide, and the court and Mr. Dundas on the other. It muft be ufelefs to debate about fubordinate details, if this great point be not fettled.

This, therefore, is the firft queftion: Whether we may authorife the transfer of Britifh capital, for the purpofe of raifing produce in our Eaftern poffeffions? This is, in the apprehenfion of the court and of Mr. Dundas, it is ftill in the apprehenfion of your committee alfo, one of the ufual leading principles of our colonial fyftem. It would, in the opinion of your committee, tend to introduce a colonial fyftem into India: the confequences of it cannot fail to be important: it ought not, therefore, to be precipitately acquiefced in; but before it is acted upon or admitted, both the Company and the Nation ought folemnly to try and determine it, with a deliberate view of all the bearings and probable effects of it. What the effects of it, combined with the other meafures of the fame fyftem, would be, your committee have in their former report endeavoured to inveftigate at large.

II. The fyftematic eftablifhment of any clafs of private fhips in the trade and navigation between India and Britain, which, in refpect to Indian fhips, the plan of the governor-general involves, is another great principle, in which his opinion is at variance with that of the court. Upon a lefs extenfive fcale of enlargement than that for which the governor-general pleads, the court have feen infuperable obftacles to the admiffion of this article, as has been at length explained by your committee in their former report.

Of the reafons therein ftated againft it, your committee will, at prefent, refer to one only,—the high improbability of excluding, for any length of time, Britifh fhips and owners, and merchants refident in Britain, from the privilege at firft conceded only to Indian fhips and refidents in India. If this exclufion would be difficult, as your committee have maintained, on the more limited plan of enlargement, which they conceived to be in queftion, they muft be of opinion, that if fo great an innovation as is now propofed in our fyftem of Indian policy (a change certainly not with-

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in the scope of the act of 1793), were admitted, that exclusion would be impossible; and indeed it would be useless to contend for it; because, if merchants resident in Britain might embark, according to their discretion, in Indian adventures, thro' Indian ships, to the indefinite multiplication of such ships (whether ultimately the nation might, on the whole, be benefited or not by such a new state of things, and all its concomitants,) they might then as well be permitted to employ English ships at once; for it is not the country of the ships, but the enlargement of the channels of communication, with the other considerations, which would follow a systematic establishment of any class of ships that constitutes the essence of the objection to such an establishment.

III. On the subject of the trade and intercourse of foreigners with our Indian possessions, your committee are concerned to find, that the sentiments they entertain do not in all things correspond with those of the governor-general. It is to this head, that the circumstances new to them in his letter, chiefly belong; for he has shewn a very large increase to have taken place, in the year 1799-1800, in the imports of foreigners, especially the Americans and Portuguese, into Bengal, and in their exports from thence. This is, undoubtedly, a matter which well merits attention; but your committee are by no means convinced, that it affords any certain conclusion in favour of the argument which it is brought to support, namely, that the transfer of British capital to India, and the employment of private Indian ships from thence to England, should be systematically permitted. It will be proper to enter a little into this matter. The merchants in India, and their advocates here, have, for several past years, insisted, in terms very alarming, on the increase of the trade of foreigners. They represented it as vast and as progressive. Your committee have, in their former report, from the most recent authentic statements of the external commerce of Bengal, shewn, that from the year 1795-6 to the year 1798-9 inclusive, the exports of foreigners from Bengal uniformly decreased, and that their imports there almost uniformly decreased also. From the same accounts it likewise appeared, that the amount of the trade of America, which was regarded as the most formidable rival, varied from less to more, and again from more to less: and your committee were warranted in observing further, that the foreign export trade of Bengal did not, in the year 1798, exceed in value what it had been thirty years before. The natural inferences from these facts were, that the amount of the foreign trade was not such as to occasion any alarm, that it was not increasing, and that it fluctuated from year to year; whence, also, it was fair to suppose, that it was still, in some measure, a trade of contingencies, arising in part, no doubt, from the belligerent state of Europe. So far, therefore, the argument from the increase of foreign trade was invalid. But in the year 1799-1800, there appears to have been a real and considerable increase in the trade of America and Portugal. According to the governor-general's statement, their trade, in that year, and the average of it for three preceding years, will stand thus:

 Average

		Imports.	Exports.
Average of the Years 1796-7, 1797-8, and 1798-9,	-	1,782,327	2,737,604
1799-1800,	-	8,181,005	7,130,372
Excess in 1799-1800,	-	6,398,678	4,392,768

As, however, there was a progressive decline in the foreign trade in the years 1796-7, 1797-8, and 1798-9, it may be proper also to compare the state of that trade in the years 1795-6 and 1799-1800. In the reports of external commerce it appears thus:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1795-6.	1799-1800.	1795-6.	1799-1800.
Hamburgh -	657,431	72,333	1,737,342	61,582
Copenhagen -	770,136	1,016,474	813,832	956,145
Lisbon -	1,024,943	4,656,391	2,181,371	3,344,435
America -	843,118	3,524,644	1,949,319	3,785,937
	R' 3,295,628	9,269,812	6,681,864	8,148,029

This view, with some lights thrown on the subject by the reports of external commerce, affords several useful observations.

First. The foreign exports of 1799-1800 exceed those of 1795-6 in nearly fifteen lacks of rupees. This is the total increase of the trade, compared with its state five years preceding.

Second. The foreign exports of 1795-6 nearly doubled the foreign imports, consequently Bengal paid so much more than it received, and the greater part of the difference was probably British property, sent out of that country by clandestine channels. In 1799-1800, the imports exceeded the exports in about eleven lacks, and this was perhaps the first year in which the balance of foreign trade was thus really in favour of Bengal, or the imports even equal to the exports, since our acquisition of the country.

Third. The excess of imports in 1799-1800, compared with 1795-6, is about sixty lacks of rupees; and it appears, that a very large proportion of this sum, probably about three-fourths, was brought into the country in specie, the most advantageous kind of import.

Fourth. It is to be collected from the reports of external commerce, that the increased trade of the Portuguese in 1799-1800, arises from the increased demand for India goods in the Brazils, Spain, and Spanish America; and the subjects of the United States appear to augment their trade, partly from the increasing consumption of Indian commodities by the large population of that portion of the American continent, and partly from their supplying some of the West-India islands, and the Spanish settlements in South America, with those commodities. This, therefore, may be presumed to be a *bona fide* trade; and in our present circumstances, or whilst war continues, it is not likely that, if we immediately checked this trade, our importations to London would reach those distant places of consumption. The conveyance from India direct would have so many advantages, as probably to incite a new activity in the clandestine trade from our settlements.

Fifth. It has appeared, from what your committee has stated in their preceding and present reports, that the trade of foreigners with India has been liable to great fluctuations

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in the courſe of this war; and on the whole, therefore, of the view and expoſition here given, your committee ſubmit, whether the increaſe in the foreign trade in one year be of ſuch a nature and amount as to urge to any inſtant meaſure of extraordinary magnitude.

But your committee ſee great reaſon to doubt, whether, if even the meaſure now propoſed were adopted, the *bona fide* commerce of foreigners with India would thereby be greatly diminiſhed. The advantages with which neutral nations at preſent carry on that commerce, clearly ariſe in part from their neutral character. In the expence of ſhipping, navigating, and inſurance, they ſail cheaper; and needing no convoys, they perform their voyages more expeditiouſly. To this is to be added, that the import duties on Indian goods in Portugal, Denmark, and Hamburgh, and, as your committee apprehend, in America alſo, are more favourable than they are in London. Whilſt theſe circumſtances continue, it ſeems in vain to expect that the home conſumption of thoſe countries can be ſupplied through the medium of London. For what if, by new enlargements, an amount as great as foreigners now carry from India to their own ports were added to the private exports from India to London? It is continually ſaid, that the exportable produce of India may be indefinitely increaſed; is it not reaſonable to ſuppoſe, therefore, that the bullion of the Americans and Portugueſe would ſtill find the returns they needed of the commodities of that quarter? But this juncture, when, from the extraordinary turn of the war, it has been even feared that all the ports of the continent might be ſhut againſt the ſhips of this country, ſeems particularly unpropitious to attempts to attract hither any large portion of the Indian trade carried on by neutral nations. As it is the war which has given the chief advantage to foreigners in that trade, ſo the return of peace will afford the beſt opportunity for rectifying whatever may ſtill require regulation.

Although your committee cannot allow the preſent ſtate of the foreign trade to be of preponderating importance in the vaſt queſtion now under conſideration, yet they are forward to obſerve, that beſides requiring general attention to its progreſs and variations, ſeveral things in it call for the interpoſition, at a ſeaſonable moment, both of the Government and of the Company. The circuitous trade of the Americans with foreign Europe is a violation of the treaty of commerce, little merited by the great privileges given them in that quarter; the Indian duties alſo on exports and imports, ſeem to require new modifications in favour of the London trade; and if theſe things were duly regulated, and the London import duties on Indian goods brought nearly to the level of the moderate impoſts at foreign ports, it appears probable that, with the advantages of peace, the trade of foreigners would be limited to what could be carried on with their own capital; and this, it has been agreed, they ſhould be permitted to enjoy.

But your committee have before obſerved, and cannot avoid repeating, that if all practical meliorations were effected in favour of Britiſh traders in India, and even permiſſion given them to ſend their own ſhips to England, it does not appear that, after all, theſe conceſſions would infallibly ſecure to this country the trade of thoſe Britiſh reſidents. The principle relied on for

obtaining that ſecurity, is to make it the intereſt of the merchants to conſign their goods hither; but ſuppoſe that after every thing practicable is done by the Company and the Government for this end, it ſhould ſtill prove, at times, their intereſt to addreſs their goods to foreign ports? Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid of the ſuperior advantage of ſending commodities to the largeſt market, and to one's native country, conjunctures may ariſe, eſpecially in the deranged ſtate into which Europe is now brought, when this may not be the moſt profitable courſe. What, then, would preſerve to the Company and the State the expected benefit of all the ſacrifices they ſhould have made? Your committee are at a loſs to give a ſatisfactory ſolution to this intereſting enquiry. They believe the commercial hiſtory of the American colonies, now independent, will ſhew, that no privileges conceded by the mother country to the trade of thoſe colonies, were ſufficient to prevent them from often following their own intereſt, when it led them to forbidden ports. The governor-general has ſtated in the letter now before your committee, that "it never can be practicable, if it were "juſtifiable or politic, by any reſtrictions or penalties on the trade "of the Britiſh ſubjects, to prevent "the increaſing produce and manufactures of India from being conveyed to the markets in Europe, "where a demand for ſuch articles "ſhall exiſt." The object of any reſtrictions that now exiſt, is not to prevent the exportation of Indian produce to foreign Europe, but to prevent Britiſh reſidents from carrying on that trade for their own account. From the laſt report, however, for the year 1799-1800, of the external commerce of Bengal, (in which are ſeveral paſſages that call for obſervation,) it would appear, that ſuch reſtrictions are little regarded; for repeated mention is made of the trade of *Anglo-Danes*, or *Britiſh ſubjects*, from Bengal to Copenhagen and Hamburgh. The ſubject is mentioned openly and familiarly, it would almoſt ſeem induſtriouſly, in order to bear upon the queſtion of the required enlargements in the trade to London; for, it is ſaid in one place, "that in "1798-9, when Britiſh merchants "in Calcutta were permitted to load "their own ſhips, or to make their "own arrangements for the freight "to London, there was not a ſingle "bag of ſugar or bale of cloth "ſhipped by them to any foreign "port; whereas, if ſuch permiſſion "had not been granted, the ſhipments in *Anglo-Daniſh* veſſels "would have continued; as merchants in every part of the world "will run many riſks, ſooner than "allow their ſhips to rot in harbour, if employment can be obtained for them." Though it belonged to the office of the reporter to bring the foreign trade, of whatever deſcription, into notice, yet, as in the paſſage now quoted, (whence by the way, it would ſeem that to become poſſeſſed of ſhips, may be uſed as an apology for carrying on the clandeſtine trade,) and in other ſimilar paſſages, breaches of the law are brought under the eye of government and of the court, in a manner that ſeems to imply no expectation of exciting ſurprize or animadverſion; and as a paſſive acquieſcence under publicities of this kind may yet further encourage diſregard of the exiſting laws, which cannot but be inexpedient in any government, your committee ſubmit, whether this matter, and indeed the whole ſtate of the clandeſtine trade, does not require ſome attention on the part of the court.

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In the former report of your committee, the amount of the clandestine trade of Bengal is stated to have been, on an average of some preceding years, about twenty-five lacs of rupees per annum. This, as the statements exhibited in that report may shew, is to be understood as the annual amount of British fortunes sent home from Bengal by foreign channels, or, in other words, the supply which the remittance of those fortunes gave to the clandestine trade.

But from the last report of external commerce, and from other circumstances, it now appears probable that, of the remaining thirty-one lacs per annum, which your committee stated as the really neutral trade of Bengal, a part may have been carried on with capital furnished by British residents there, or by merchants in London. In as far as this adds to the argument drawn from the amount of the clandestine trade, it subtracts from that which has been urged from the increase of the real trade of foreigners.

In one other point which belongs to this head, your committee feel themselves unable to adopt the sentiments of the governor-general; it is the apprehension he seems to entertain of foreign intrigue and foreign influence, in consequence of the present resort of the ships and adventurers of foreign nations to India. That this is a matter which, in all times, and under all circumstances, should engage the vigilant attention of the Company's governments, is a very clear proposition. To remit watchfulness would be to invite danger, and to maintain it is the only way to keep danger at a distance. But your committee are at a loss to conceive how, in the present state and circumstances of the British Nation, and of foreign nations in India, there can be so much room for the intrigues of their agents, or so much to be apprehended from them, as in former periods, when they possessed respectable national settlements and governments in India, when they had national representatives, who were owned by the princes of the country, and maintained a political intercourse with them. Now, excepting the spots still occupied by the small states of Portugal and Denmark, the foreign nations of Europe do not possess a foot of land on the continent of Hindostan. Our dominion, on the other hand, is consolidated and extended; and foreigners, in general, are obliged to resort for their commodities to our settlements, and to have their wants supplied through the medium of our subjects. Without national settlements or representation, your committee cannot apprehend that, if due circumspection be observed on our part, political danger is to be feared from them; especially from such nations as the Americans, Danes, and Portuguese, whose domestic circumstances do not favour schemes of obtaining political power in the east. The French alone seem, at present, to be, in this respect, formidable to us; and if they again obtain footing in that country, it will remain for us to employ those precautions which the case shall require.

The resort of foreign military adventurers to India is, unquestionably, a matter of very serious consideration; and the Company and the Nation are highly obliged to Marquis Wellesley for the energy with which he has applied himself to the correction of that evil: but as foreign flags always have had, and must have, access to India, so it does not appear that it can be more easy now for adventurers of that

that description to introduce themselves into Hindostan, than it was when the French and Dutch possessed there large establishments, forts, and military of their own.

IV. In the last place, your committee must believe, that there is a very material difference between the views of the governor-general and those of your committee, respecting the consequences which would follow from the proposed system of enlargements.

This is an essential part of the subject, on which your committee have already given their sentiments at large. Unquestionably, the governor-general does not feel those apprehensions they entertain; if he did, his principles, yet more than the stake he has in the welfare of the empire, would with-hold him from supporting the projected innovations.

He desires to promote the prosperity of the provinces over which he presides, and is impressed by what appears to be immediately suited to to this end; but, from the various important events which have occurred in the short period of his government, and the application of his mind to other studies, he, though acquainted with the general principles of commercial policy, for which the court also maintain a liberal regard, has not perhaps been able to contemplate the effects of the proposed changes in a commercial country like this, with the lights which the position, mercantile experience, and habits of the members of the court of directors, reflect upon it.

Your committee have not a doubt, that the effects of the privileges which are required, would be very great upon the existing system of Indian intercourse and connection, and gradually change the character of that intercourse. If the required privileges are given to one class of ships, and one class of British subjects, it will be, in the opinion of your committee, even impossible to with-hold them long from other classes: or, if these are denied a formal participation, they will soon infuse themselves into the first mass; the keen spirit of commercial enterprize will every way seek to enlarge its liberty, and become impatient under remaining restraints; in which view it is not unimportant to remark, that "to avoid the forms of office at the India House," (the business of which it is impossible to transact without forms,) is already assigned publicly by the reporter of Bengal commerce, as one cause of some late illicit practices. Many things would conspire to antiquate the present establishment; and the genius, in a word, of the commerce thus carried on, must progressively tend, more and more, towards an unrestrained and a colonial system. If it were now proposed to erect another commercial company, the proposal would probably startle every body: but in fact the privilege which is in question would establish an interest of a more formidable nature, and containing a stronger principle of growth than could be involved in the strict constitution of an incorporated society. The gradual increase in numbers, influence, and connections of those who should embark in the trade of India, under the new privileges, has been adverted to in the former report of your committee. Moderate as is, in truth, the whole capital yet engaged in the private trade of British India, we see that those concerned in it, who, a few years ago, had hardly any ostensibility, are now able to make considerable movements,

movements, both in India and in England. It is obvious that the ftock of the Eaft India Company, being open to all purchafers, may in time be largely poffeffed by perfons of this defcription; and that the very complexion and character of the Company, from whom commercial laws for India emanate, may at length be changed. It is not enough, therefore, in treating of this fubject, to make a due refervation for the principles of the prefent India fyftem, and for the rights of the Company; the great point of all is, fedulouſly to examine how the meafures profeffed to be adopted, with proper regard to thofe principles and rights, will operate: nor is it enough to fay, that the Company may prevent the perverfion of the propofed privileges, or reftrain them if they are found inconvenient. It is not, after arming the prefent fpirit of innovation with new powers, that we could expect to be fuccefsful againft its progrefs. After men had embarked largely in the new fyftem, and fet capitals, fhips, and adventures in motion, then would not be the beft time to tell them to ftop. They would plead the interefts they had engaged, and engaged under the fanction of authority. It would be difputed by one part of the Company, whether thofe things which another part might call inconveniences, were fo or not; and, in fhort, this kind of reafoning puts all to hazard in making the experiment.

In concluding this momentous fubject, your committee are induced to offer a few words on the fituation in which they find themfelves placed, with refpect to it, as directors of the Company: and, in expreffing their own fentiments, they may venture to affume, that they defcribe thofe of the court at large.

No part of the duty of a director is more trying than that which calls him to refift private and perfonal interefts. Thefe are always active and urgent, and apt to combine cenfure with difappointment. In fupport of fuch interefts, thofe to whom they appertain, perhaps many in number, and united together, act immediately in their own perfons; whilft the public intereft is managed by reprefentation; and the eager affaults of numerous individuals muft be chiefly oppofed by an internal principle. Prejudices have always exifted againft the Company, partly from its power or management, and partly, of late years efpecially, from doctrines of commercial policy, imperfectly underftood, or unfuitably applied. The directors have been held to maintain a narrow jealoufy of the Company's monopoly, and in that fpirit to have oppofed the liberal extenfions which the public interefts required; but they are not confcious of deferving this imputation. They feel, indeed, that it is incumbent on them not to furrender the rights of their conftituents, without being convinced that the furrender ought to be made; but they have examined the prefent queftion, and have been very much guided, in the determination of it, by confiderations of national policy. Such confiderations muft evidently enter now into all great meafures refpecting the export commerce of Britifh India. It is painful to the directors to paufe upon any fchemes that feem to have the profperity of that country for their object; they fincerely wifh it to be flourifhing and happy, but alfo to be fafe. The Britifh refidents in it, not only thofe who are actually concerned in its manufactures and commerce, but the fervants of the Company, employed as public

public functionaries, all desire to see its industry promoted. It is natural they should become interested in the scene immediately before them; it is also laudable: and as the conduct of the court of directors, in the present case, greatly results from considerations less within the sphere of the observation of their servants, it is not impossible that, charged as it will be by others with narrow, timid views, it may appear to them to wear too much of that complexion.

Conscious as those servants are of loyal and affectionate attachment to the mother country, an attachment which the directors are assured is warmly felt, they may think the fears of distant evils visionary, and partake of that sentiment which persons out of the service manifest, for what they may conceive to be a more expanded and magnanimous policy. If this way of thinking should so far infuse itself as to lessen the regard due to the present system of Indian government, of which the court of directors is the supreme executive head, it would be every way unhappy. No material change in that system, if speculation could be carried forward to one, would place the European inhabitants of British India on so desirable a footing, as they live at present under a government of various parts, which operate as checks upon each other. All, indeed, who argue upon public principles, are for the continuance of the present Indian system; the court of directors, however, forms an integral and even essential part of that system. If their administration is discredited, the system itself is affected: and though they must be far, either personally or collectively, from pretending to be exempt from errors; yet the consideration just mentioned may entitle them to be solicitous that their conduct should not be subjected to unnecessary censure, and thence the authority of the court exposed to derogation; and therefore, although all just freedom of communication is to be encouraged in their servants and governments abroad, it must be extremely inexpedient to have differences of opinion between them and the court, made unnecessarily ostensible, either in India or in England. Opposition to the court, in both countries, must thus be strengthened: In public discussions, which arise at home, perhaps the great weight of the Indian administration may be forced into the scale of those with whom the court has to contend; and the delegated and superior authorities, which ought to appear, as much as possible, one power, be placed in opposition to each other; which will manifestly tend to weaken the credit of the latter, and thence the system of which it is a constituent part. Your committee hope to be forgiven if these observations shall appear to be any digression from the question under consideration: they seemed to be connected with that question, of which your committee will only further say, that, in their opinion, it involves in it ultimately the permanence or the gradual supercession of the present system of Indian policy.

Hugh Inglis,
D. Scott,
Stephen Lushington,
John Roberts,
Jacob Bosanquet,
Abram Robarts,
Edward Parry,
Charles Grant,
Francis Baring.

East India House,
2d *April* 1801.

MR.

MR. DUNDAS'S PLAN FOR THE LIQUIDATION OF THE DEBT OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Letter from the Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS, *to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors, of the Eaſt India Company, on the Indian Debt.*

Clarges-ſtreet, 30th June 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

In the explanation of the affairs of the Eaſt India Company, which I lately ſtated to the Houſe of Commons, I gave it as my opinion, that within a very few years after the return of peace, the Indian debt might be reduced within proper limits, by a due combination of the revenues and commerce of the Eaſt India Company; that before the expiration of their charter, the ſum neceſſary for the guaranty of their capital will be accumulated; that the additional dividend may be allowed to the proprietors, as provided for by the act renewing their charter; and that a due attention will, at the ſame time, be paid to the claims of the public for participation, according to the terms of the agreement at the time the charter of the Company was renewed; and the more clearly to elucidate my ideas, I exhibited them in the form of an account, founded on the data pointed out, and ſtating the concluſions reſulting from thoſe data.

Although it was my intention, as uſual, to publiſh the detailed explanations I have been accuſtomed to ſtate in the committee of the Houſe of Commons, on the day generally appropriated for what is called the *India Budget*, I have been induced to give this ſeparate ſtatement, becauſe it has been ſuggeſted to me, that a publication of this nature, not complicated with minute details, but embracing a general view of the proſpect of your affairs, during the continuance of the preſent charter, may lead to a more ſpeedy and accurate conſideration of this important ſubject.

It is ſcarcely neceſſary for me to explain why there is a peculiar propriety in my addreſſing the following ſheets to you. Independent of the reſpect and attention I owe to the directors and proprietors of the Eaſt India Company, and of the deep intereſt I muſt at all times take in their concerns, it is obvious, that if my plans are fit to be adopted, or are likely to be attended with the wiſhed-for ſucceſs, the exertions for that purpoſe muſt originate with the Eaſt India Company, and thoſe exertions muſt be continued with a ſteady and unremitting attention.

The account to which I have juſt referred is No. I. in the Appendix. The reſult of the account depends only on its arithmetical accuracy, if the data on which it proceeds are not liable to ſome fundamental error; it is therefore my firſt wiſh to direct your attention to an examination of the leading features of the plan.

They are, 1ſt. An arrangement abroad, ſo that a full million from the ſurplus of the revenues ſhall, at the commencement, be applicable to the purchaſe of inveſtments.

2d. That the inveſtments from India and China ſhall amount, at prime-coſt, to four millions annually, in equal proportions.

3d. That during the firſt four years from this time, the Company ſhall avail themſelves of the power they already have, under the act, for augmenting their capital ſtock to the extent of two millions, at the rate of half a million annually, which it is ſuppoſed will realize one million ſterling.

4th.

4th. That the additional money so raised shall be applied, exclusively, to the liquidation of the present Indian debt at interest, either by increasing remittances in bullion or export to India to that amount, or by defraying additional bills drawn from India for the same purpose.

5th. That the extinction of this debt, now calculated to amount to fourteen millions sterling, shall be carried on at the rate of one million annually, till the part of it called the decennial loan shall become payable, which is expected to take place on or about the 1807-8; and that the sum then payable on account of Indian debt, which is stated at 35,000*l.* shall be discharged in that year: on which suppositions the debts at interest abroad will then be reduced to 4,500,000*l.*

I shall be under the necessity of troubling you with some explanation on each of these points.

The first requisite is, "an arrangement abroad, so that a full million from the surplus of the revenues shall, at the commencement, be applicable to the purchase of investments."

The necessity of this requisite being accomplished, will appear from the account I have already referred to, in which, in the second year, credit is taken for the supplying 4,000,000*l.* prime-cost of investment, with a charge on that account on the treasury at home of only 3,000,000*l.* This, of course, proceeds on the supposition of the remaining 1,000,000*l.* being, in that year, supplied from the revenues in India. In the subsequent years, the charge at home for investment is supposed gradually to be decreased below 3,000,000*l.* in proportion as the applicable surplus of revenue in India is increased by savings of the interest of debt discharged; and the progress of this latter operation is pointed out in the two accounts, No. II. and III. in the Appendix.—I am well aware of the difficulty which occurs in the outset of this whole operation, from the present burthened state of your finances in India, and the very large amount of the revenues which are absorbed in the discharge of interest at so high a rate; but this very circumstance is so decisive as to the success of the measure, when once set in motion, that no difficulty is so great that it ought not to be surmounted.

The estimates of the revenues and charges, which I stated to the House of Commons, were drawn up from those transmitted by your governments in India; but in order that I might proceed with as much certainty as possible on this important article of the plan, in addition to the exertions of the accountant of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, I requested the assistance of your very accurate and able officer, Mr. Wright, in order that they might jointly examine and correct the estimates transmitted from abroad, so as to enable me to form the best opinion possible, to what amount you might rely on a surplus in India, as available to the purposes of investment.

The estimate, No. IV. in the Appendix, will exhibit the result of the investigation. It is prepared with great care, and certainly abundant caution; but it is the safest side on which to err: and it would be imprudent, in a matter of so much importance, to build on any surplus that does not appear to be clearly warranted.

The amount is taken at 800,000*l.* which is deficient for the object in view to the amount of 200,000*l.*: but, in truth, this deficiency ought not to be stated at so small a sum as 200,000*l.*; for when you connect that

that part of the commercial charges defrayed in India, amounting to about 180,000*l.* have not been uſually included in the eſtimates, and likewiſe conſider, that other unforeſeen circumſtances may occur, I do not think that, if you mean to enſure the actual receipt of the ſum required, you can ſafely deſiſt from your exertions, till you have ſecured in India, for commercial purpoſes, a ſum of not leſs than 1,200,000*l.*

There are ſeveral circumſtances which lead me to be confident in my hopes that a ſum to that amount will, without any real difficulty, be obtained in India, for the purpoſe of realizing the proſpects which are detailed in the account before you.

In the firſt place, I can have no doubt, that if you ſend out poſitive inſtructions to your governments abroad, ſtating the importance of the object in view, conſiderable additions will be made to the ſavings pointed out in the corrected eſtimate of Mr. Wright. This can only be effectually done on the ſpot: but it will be done, if your ſervants abroad are impreſſed with a full conviction that the object you have in view is ſo far paramount to every other, in the preſent moment, as to claim their firſt attention. In this obſervation I point chiefly at the army extraordinaries, which, from the preſſure of the war, and the expenſive conteſts in which you have been engaged, have neceſſarily amounted to a very large ſum, and cannot fail to admit of great reductions, of the details of which at home we cannot be competent judges, but which a vigilant, economical, and firm government on the ſpot cannot fail to diſcover and to enforce.

In the ſecond place, it is not impoſſible that ſome of thoſe expences, which are, with great propriety, intended to be of a permanent nature, may, without riſk, be poſtponed, till it is finally aſcertained that they can be defrayed, without interfering with the ſum requiſite for inveſtment, according to the plan detailed in the ſubjoined accounts, No. I, II, and III. In this obſervation I particularly allude to your military eſtabliſhments, as laſt reviſed. In the orders you ſent out ſome months ago, conſiderable reductions were made in your military expenditure; and I obſerve, in the corrected eſtimate, No. IV. that the ſaving in conſequence is computed at 270,000*l.* Theſe reductions were ordered upon a very accurate examination, and, to the beſt of my judgment, it would not be proper, in a future permanent arrangement, to make them to a greater extent: but when ſo great an object is at ſtake, I ſhould be clearly of opinion, for conſidering how far any parts of the propoſed eſtabliſhment might be poſtponed. In the notandum ſubjoined to the corrected eſtimate, No. IV. Mr. Wright obſerves, that if the addition to the artillery could be poſtponed, it would ſave 54,000*l.*; but I conſider the addition ordered to your artillery eſtabliſhment to be of ſuch deep importance to the ſecurity of your extended Indian empire, that I do not think the ſaving ſuggeſted ought to be adopted. But I think differently with regard to the other notandum; and when ſo great a ſaving can be made as 153,000*l.* by keeping the native regiments at 1400 privates, in place of 1600 or 1800, I cannot doubt in adviſing you to make that reduction. In truth, there is no riſk; for, in the caſe of emergency, the native troops could be recruited with the utmoſt expedition, to the ultimate propoſed eſtabliſhment, or indeed to any amount.

In theſe obſervations you will obſerve,

obferve, that I have confined myfelf folely to the confideration of military retrenchments. I have done fo, becaufe I am convinced that any attempt to make any confiderable reduction in your civil eftablifhments would be productive of all the inconveniences attending inadequate allowances to your civil fervants. Such a fyftem would lead to all the fatal confequences refulting from the exaction of private unwarranted allowances, which it has been the great object of the prefent fyftem of Indian adminiftration to annihilate. At the fame time, this is no reafon why even your civil expences may not merit your attention, to the effect of inftructing your governments to refrain from any expenditure of a contingent nature, which would lead to any confiderable expence, and refpecting which there is no immediate urgency, why it fhould be executed at the prefent rather than any future moment. Although, at this diftance, I cannot take it upon me to fpecify all the particular items of expenditure, on which retrenchments may be made, I cannot permit myfelf to entertain any unreafonable diffidence on the fubject, when I look to the ftate of your expences in India at a former period. I do not carry that reference to an early period, becaufe I am aware that, within thefe very few years, a large permanent expence was moft properly incurred, by the arrangement which took place for rendering the condition of your military fervants more comfortable, in a variety of refpects. I refer, however, to the charges of all kinds, as they ftood in the year 1797-8, and the amount of them was 7,650,654*l.* a fum far inferior to that contained in the eftimate now exhibited by your auditor, amounting to 8,851,260*l.* It is true, that fince that period great additions have been made to your territorial poffeffions, and very confiderable additions to your military expenditure are created, in confequence of the very beneficial alliances you have formed with the native powers in India. Thefe confiderations, however, do not operate againft the probability of what I am endeavouring to eftablifh; for as to addition of territories, it cannot efcape obfervation, that the events which produced thofe additions have at the fame time tended to increafe the fecurity of your own poffeffions, by narrowing their frontier, and annihilating your moft powerful and inveterate enemy; and wherever you are obliged to increafe your military eftablifhments in confequence of alliances, you have received a fubfidy fully adequate to the expence of thofe fubfidiary engagements.

It is proper here to remind you, that, in the obfervations I have made, to eftablifh the probability of the requifite aid to be derived from a furplus revenue in India, I have taken no credit for the expectations I am entitled to entertain from the increafing profperity, cultivation, and confequent population, of our Indian territories. Our revenues, for fome years, have been in a ftate of progreffive increafe, and the fame caufe muft continue to operate in producing the fame effects. I fhall not indulge myfelf, at prefent, in difquifitions of that nature, as it would lead me far beyond the bounds I have prefcribed to myfelf in this addrefs. I ftate the circumftance, without meaning to draw any other conclufion than what muft occur to every body, viz. that the happy change which recent events have produced on our affairs in India, muft ftrengthen and invigorate every hope

hope and expectation founded on their present ftate. Every fyftem of beneficial finance, commerce, and economical adminiftration, can now be adopted and purfued, with more fteadinefs and certainty of fuccefs, than it could be under circumftances of precarious fecurity and unremitting anxiety.

Having now ftated to you a faving upon your eftimates to an amount producing near a million furplus in India, and having likewife ftated the profpect of a larger furplus, both from the probability of further retrenchments, and from the almoft certainty of a progreffive increafing revenue, I might fafely leave this part of the propofition, upon what I have already obferved: but, to remove all ambiguity on the fubject, I think it proper to remind you, that in the end of the year 1803, or beginning of the year 1804, the debt due to the confolidated creditors of the late Nabob of Arcot will be liquidated, fo as to fet free a fum of not lefs than 6,21,000 pagodas, amounting, in pounds fterling, to the fum of 248,400*l.* This fum will, of courfe, be applicable to the difcharge of fuch further debts of the late and prefent Nabob as are not included in the former arrangement. The Eaft-India Company itfelf is a creditor to a large amount, and, according to the arrangement fuggefted by Marquis Wellefley, in his letter to the Nabob, of 24th of April 1799, there can be no doubt that at leaft one half of the fum fo fet free will be appropriated to the extinction of the debt due to the Company, and will, of courfe, to that amount, add to the furplus of the revenues applicable to inveftment. But this is not all; for, according to the letter I have wrote to you this day, on the fubject of the private unconfolidated debts of the late and prefent Nabob, there feems no doubt that the whole of the 6,21,000 pagodas, already referred to, will be at your difpofal, for the purpofes of inveftment. My letter, with its enclofures, points out to you the obvious mode in which this is to be accomplifhed; and the effect of the tranfaction, if agreed to by you, will be to give an immediate commercial refource, to the amount of the whole 6,21,000 pagodas, paying to the creditors their debts at home, by fuch diftant inftalments as can never prove any inconvenience to your treafury at home, or tend, in any degree, to difturb the fubftantial benefits to be derived from the meafure which I am now endeavouring, with great earneftnefs, to imprefs upon your attention. It is fcarcely neceffary to obferve, that the effect of the plan will be to put into your pockets the difference between the amount of intereft payable to you by the Nabob, and the four per cent. payable by you at home to the creditors, according to the agreement you may make with them in confequence of their propofals; and the only effect it will have upon the whole refult of the account is, a diminution on the balances at home, from the period when the inftalments agreed upon with the creditors fhall become payable; and the aggregate of thefe payments will, *pro tanto*, create a diminution of the balance ftated to accrue at the expiration of the charter.

As I confider this laft head to be of the utmoft importance to the whole fuccefs of the propofition in queftion, and as fo many mifapprehenfions have appeared, and fo many mifreprefentations have been held out refpecting it, I have thought it my duty to ftate my ideas upon it at greater length than I at firft intended;

tended; and, upon the whole, I truſt I may, with confidence, reſt aſſured in the conviction, that one million ſterling will be attainable from the ſurplus revenues of India, to co-operate with the other commercial reſources of the Company, in producing the beneficial reſults, ſtated to proceed from thoſe reſources of revenue and commerce, judiciouſly combined together; and it only remains to remark, that if, after every exertion, and contrary to every rational probability, there ſhould be any deficiency, the inconvenience ariſing from it to the general object in view, will be obviated by your ordering your government abroad, for the ſhort period that may be neceſſary, to pay as much of the intereſt of the debt in India, by bills on the court of Directors, as may be required to ſecure the object of a million ſurplus in India, applicable to the purpoſes of inveſtment. The only conſequence of doing ſo would be, to a very ſmall amount, to diminiſh the progreſſive accruing balance of your caſh at home; but your proſpect of abundant affluence, in that reſpect, ſeems to be ſo unequivocal, as to admit of no diſcouragement, in the proſecution of every expedient calculated to enſure the ſucceſs of this very ſalutary meaſure.

The ſecond requiſite is, "that "the inveſtments from India and "China ſhall amount, at prime-"coſt, to four millions annually, in "equal proportions."

This does not require any minute explanation, beyond what appears on the face of the accounts in the Appendix. The difficulty of finding a ſufficient ſum for the prime-coſt of ſuch an inveſtment will chiefly occur in the firſt year of the operation, when it is requiſite, by exports, by bills from India, and by bullion, to find an aid to your India concerns, to the amount of five millions ſterling. The difficulty does not conſiſt in any inadequacy of reſources at home to make thoſe exertions, but in the means of ſending ſo large a ſum; and particularly in the means of finding bullion to ſo great an amount as 2,000,000*l.* to which amount it muſt be found, if the full five millions requiſite for the firſt year cannot be got through the medium of the other reſources to which I have referred. The importance of the object is ſo great, no exertions ought to be omitted that can ſurmount the difficulty; and there is ſcarcely any expence that ought not to be incurred, rather than endanger a failure of adminiſtering the requiſite aid to your neceſſities in India. It would be improper in me, for obvious reaſons, to detail what may have occurred to me on the ſubject. It is, indeed, unneceſſary, for I know you will find moſt able advice on the ſubject from ſome of your own number. You will, of courſe, feel it to be your duty to repreſent the importance of it, in the moſt forcible manner, to his Majeſty's miniſters, who, upon an examination of the particulars I have ſtated, and fully weighing the very brilliant effects it will produce on the commerce and revenues of the kingdom, cannot fail to be impreſſed with a full conviction of its being their duty to contribute every aid in their power to ſet this operation in motion on its firſt outſet, which is, in truth, the period when the chief difficulty will occur.

I now proceed to obſerve, on the ſuggeſtion contained in the two next requiſites I have before ſtated, and I truſt I ſhall have little difficulty in obtaining your concurrence in the two propoſitions to which I refer: 1ſt. That it is your duty and

7 your

your intereſt now to make uſe of the power you poſſeſs, under the act of parliament, 37 Geo. III. cap. 31, of augmenting your capital ſtock, by two millions ſterling; and, 2dly, That the money ſo raiſed ſhould be invariably applied to the extinction of your debt in India.

The wiſdom of this policy is indiſputable, both on commercial and political principles. I need not obſerve to you, who have been ſharers with me in the conduct of thoſe tranſactions which have taken place for ſome years paſt, that the principle of our Indian adminiſtration has been, ſo to combine the operations of finance and commerce, as that they may be mutually ſubſervient to each other, by the revenues of India adminiſtering to the wants of Leadenhall-ſtreet, and on the other hand, the treaſury of Leadenhall-ſtreet adminiſtering to the neceſſities of India, when the ſurplus of the revenues of India has become, either partially or totally, inadequate to the demands created by the enormous expences of an extenſive and complicated war, joined to the deſire of remitting a large and valuable inveſtment from India to Europe.

I have had occaſion, more than once, to obſerve, that although I could, without apprehenſion, acquieſce in the extenſion of the Company's credit in India, to an amount unknown before, for the purpoſes of war and inveſtment; ſtill that operation muſt have its bounds, and the debt muſt not be permitted to become ſo unwieldy, as not to be reduceable to its proper ſcale, within a moderate period after the return of peace. It is impoſſible, perhaps, with perfect accuracy, to decide the preciſe point at which the borrowing for the combined purpoſes of war and commerce ought to ceaſe; but I believe I do not take a very unſafe criterion, when I contend, that the uſe of the Company's credit abroad, for the purpoſe of commerce, ought to ceaſe, when individuals find it for their advantage not to lend, at a moderate intereſt, and the public cannot, of courſe, be accommodated, but at a very extravagant rate of intereſt. I conſidered the ſtate of the Company's credit in India to have arrived at that point, when I ſaw the debt growing to a rate of intereſt at ten or twelve per cent. in place of ſix or eight, and in addition to that, the creditor ſtipulating for himſelf a continuance of that loan, for a defined length of time, and at a high rate of intereſt, not leſs than ten per cent.

When, therefore, I ſaw the amount of debt laſt year riſe to above ten millions, bearing intereſt, and likely ſtill further to increaſe, unleſs put a ſtop to, I thought it my duty to ſtate to you the propriety of reſtoring to India, from your treaſury at home, a part of that balance, which had found its way into your treaſury in England, in conſequence of the unprecedented uſe of your credit in India. It could not be done abruptly; and this led me to ſtate, laſt year, to the Houſe of Commons, that I was ready to meet the Indian debt, even at the large amount of fourteen millions.

From what I have above ſtated, it will not be underſtood that I mean to pledge myſelf to an opinion, that in any caſe it is proper for the Eaſt-India Company to burthen their revenues in India by the contraction of debt for the purpoſe of inveſtment. That commerce is the only proper medium by which the excreſcent revenues of India can be

be conveyed to Britain, admits of no doubt; but it is by no means so clear, that creating a commercial capital, by borrowing at high interest in India, is an expedient measure. It is, however, unnecessary to follow that disquisition further at present, because the estimate you have produced this year is a proof of your acquiescence in the plan of providing the prime-cost for your investment, without creating, at present, any further burthen on the revenues of India.

From what I have already stated, there can be no doubt of my hearty approbation to that measure, so far as it goes; but when it is of such infinite importance to all your future commercial prospects, to recover, as speedily as possible, the great commercial resource you have derived from the surplus revenues of India, from the time of the acquisition of the Dewannee, it surely cannot admit of a doubt, that having so obvious and easy a resource in your hands as that in question, you ought, without delay, to use it for that purpose.

I could expatiate much at large on this proposition, with all its bearings on the commercial prosperity of the East-India Company; but when I consider to whom this letter is addressed, it would be unnecessary waste of your time to enlarge farther on this topic.

The advantages of adopting the suggestion I have taken the liberty of submitting to you, are not less conspicuous in a political, than they are in a commercial view. Your debts in England are already reduced below their level, with a great balance of assets in your favour: judge then, to what a pitch of security your territories in India would be raised, if your revenues were disencumbered, within a short period, of the burthens which lay upon them. If, before this is done, you were to be engaged in new struggles for the maintenance of that pre-eminence which you have progressively attained, you would be obliged to engage in them with your whole surplus revenues absorbed in the payment of an extravagant rate of interest, and you could not trust to the measure of a further extension of your credit, already stretched to an unprecedented amount; whereas, by extinguishing your Indian debt, you would, in a few years, have the command of a clear surplus of 2,000,000*l.* applicable to the purposes, either of commerce or defence, as might be expedient at the moment; and you would, at the same time, be in possession of your credit entire, which experience has proved may, without danger of being overstretched, be carried to the amount of fourteen millions sterling. In such circumstances you would be in a situation to bid defiance to the assault of every enemy; for you would be enabled, on the resources of India alone, to maintain a war beyond any term of years that the most gloomy imagination may choose to figure to itself.

With such a statement before you, I am positive, from my long knowledge of you, I would do you much injustice, if I was to entertain any such diffidence, as to think it necessary to dwell longer on the elucidation of the propositions which I have thus briefly endeavoured to enforce.

The last of the data I have stated above, and which follows as a result of the others, is, "That the "extinction of the debt shall be "carried on at the rate of one mil- "lion annually, 'till the part of "it termed the decennial loan "shall

" shall become payable, which is " expected to take place on or " about the 1807-8. The sum then " payable is stated at 3,500,000*l.* " when the debts at interest abroad " will be reduced to 4,500,000*l.*"

Upon examining the progressive operation of the account, No. I. you will perceive that, from the balance accruing at home, there would be the means of extinguishing the debt at an earlier period than that I have alluded to; and, in this respect, the plan is open to such alterations and modifications as circumstances may suggest. I have preferred this mode of stating it, as appearing to me the most likely to suit the means of transferring home the debt, in the manner most convenient for the arrangements of government in India, and for the accommodation of the Company's treasury at home. The only part fixed at present, and which cannot be altered without the consent of the creditors interested, is, that the decennial loan, amounting to about 3,500,000*l.* cannot be paid off sooner than the year 1807-8, consistently with the conditions under which it was borrowed.

In like manner, when I mention the debt in India being reduced to 4,500,000*l.* I do not state that as a circumstance essential to the principle of the plan itself. By the appropriation clauses in the act 1793 (Appendix, No. V.) which I subjoin, to prevent the trouble of reference, you will perceive that, at the renewal of the charter, the idea was to reduce the debt in India to 2,000,000*l.* That idea was suggested and adopted, upon the ground that a certain proportion of the debt might, with utility, be left in India, on transferable government securities, at an interest of about six per cent. resembling India bonds or exchequer bills in this country, and that such a measure would be not only convenient for the circulation of the country, but, in as far as those securities might find their way into the hands of the natives, it would tend to connect their interests more closely with the credit and stability of the British government in India. If those ideas are well founded, it occurred to me that, in the present extended state of your empire, and pecuniary relations at your different settlements, a sum of 4,500,000*l.* was more proportionate to the objects in view, than the sum of 2,000,000*l.* pointed out in the act 1793.

Indeed I may here in general observe, that in the frame of the account I have presented, I have been guided solely by the principle of elucidating what the progressive balance would be upon the data assumed; but I do not mean to anticipate what may be the most eligible mode of its appropriation, if the measure shall be found to produce the results I have stated. Some think that no debt at all should be left in India: others are of opinion, (and in which there is much sound policy,) that when your affairs are brought into a situation to enable you to do so, it would be wise, after the example of other Indian powers, to have always a dépôt of treasure in your coffers in India, to the amount of three or four millions sterling, to meet any sudden emergency, and to save you the necessity of having immediate recourse to large loans, in the event of your being compelled to hostilities, by the restless ambition and jealousy of your enemies, either native or European.

But I desist from pursuing, in detail, these or other speculations of a

 similar

fimilar nature. They are foreign to the object of this addrefs, and muft be referved for the wifdom of others, at a future moment, to decide upon. I am of opinion, that if our Indian concerns proceed fuccefsfully on the principles and to the refults I have detailed, a new arrangement between the Public and the Eaft-India Company will be proper, with a view to the intereft of both parties. It is obvious that fome arrangement muft be neceffary, in confequence of the contingent appropriations pointed out in the 111th claufe of the act 1793; for if the balance fhould accumulate in any one year, to fo large an amount as to exceed what can be ufed in that year, for the purpofes which the act directs, it could not be allowed to remain as a dead fund; but it would, in my judgment, be wife to apply to parliament, for the power of carrying fuch furplus as cannot be appropriated to the purpofes fpecified in the act, to an earlier commencement of the accumulation for the guarantee fund, fubject to the condition of being at any time applicable to the reduction of the Indian debt, within the limit intended, as rapidly as the means of remitting to India for that purpofe can be found. It is obvious, that under the circumftances I have fuppofed, fuch an enabling power to the Directors of the Eaft-India Company would be equally beneficial to the public and to the proprietors of India ftock.

Having thus explained, as far as appears neceffary, the principles of the plan I have prefented for your confideration, it ftill remains that I fhould take notice of the objections which have been ftated, or may occur, againft the probable fuccefs of it.

In the explanations I have already given, I have had an opportunity of obviating fome of thofe difficulties; and it does not appear to be neceffary, in addreffing you, to enter upon any juftification of the accuracy of the account, fo far as concerns the annual expenditure of each year. That is a fubject familiar to you by daily obfervation, and I make no doubt you will concur with me in thinking, that in the different items of charge I have made ample allowance for every article of expenditure.

Neither does it occur to me, that an objection can be made to any of the items of receipt in each year, unlefs (as indeed has been ftated) it fhall be fuppofed that the fales may not remain at the amount I have eftimated. I have taken them at the amount they now are; and I confefs, if proper attention be paid to your trade, and no means omitted to enfure and encourage, permanently and on a folid foundation, the commercial intercourfe between India and Great-Britain, I can fee no reafonable ground of doubt that the fales, on the return of peace, will continue at an amount not below their prefent level. Many circumftances, both in the internal ftate of Great-Britain and Ireland, and many confiderations arifing from a view of the probable ftate of the commerce of the world, lead me to believe, that at a general peace, any apprehenfions on this head will prove unfounded. It is, however, my earneft wifh, on the prefent occafion, to wave every circumftance which may be fuppofed of doubtful fpeculation, and therefore, fince I heard the obfervation made, I have prepared an account, fimilar to the other, proceeding on an amount of fales, fo much reduced as to leave no room for doubt. Inftead of taking the fales throughout at 7,400,000*l.* as in the account, No.

No. I. I take them from the supposed return of peace at only 5,550,000*l*. But then, if you suppose a reduced amount of sales, you must, at the same time, suppose a proportionable reduction of the sum necessary to be provided for prime-cost of the goods, which, in that respect, and in the amount of commercial charges of every description, adds facility to the execution of the plan; and although it takes something from the rapidity of success, does not take from its ultimate certainty or importance. The results of those data are pointed out in the account subjoined, No. VI.

It may, probably, be observed, that the account, No. I. proceeds on the supposition of a continuance of peace, during the whole term of your charter, a period of not less than thirteen years. The observation is just, in point of fact; but I am not apprehensive of having the merits of my proposition tried on other data, and the utility of carrying it into execution will still remain indisputable. No one, however anxious in his disposition, however unfavourably inclined he may be to contemplate future prospects, will conceive me sanguine, in supposing that, if fortunately the war should be terminated in the present year, by an honourable and adequate peace, after a contest so long and so exhausting to all the belligerent powers with whom we are engaged, there may be a cessation from hostilities for the short period of seven years; and if that takes place, it gives time for the extinction of the Indian debt, which is the great and primary object of my suggestions: and if, at the end of that period, there should be a renewal of hostilities, that should continue even for the whole period of the charter, it would not annihilate, and very little impair, the result of the calculations I have submitted to your attention. Even if there are five years war in Europe, experience teaches (and indeed the nature of a continental war in India is such) that you estimate largely, if you suppose, that out of five years of general war, more than three of it operates to the effect of increasing the military expenditure in India. While it does so operate, it of course leads to the consequence of your not being warranted to trust to the full amount of the calculated supply from the revenues of India; but when the war ceases in India itself (notwithstanding its continuance in Europe), the resource from the territorial revenues revives. It is true, that while the war continues in Europe, although it may have ceased in India, the expences of commerce are greatly swelled by the increase of freight, and other circumstances, and therefore they must, in that case, be estimated at the war amount.

These propositions will be best understood by putting them into figures, as I have done the others; and I have therefore prepared two accounts, No. VII. and VIII. of the Appendix, *one* upon the supposition of an investment of four millions of prime-cost, and seven millions four hundred thousand of sales*; *the other*, on the supposition of three millions of prime-cost, and five millions five hundred and fifty thousand of sales; and upon the examination of these accounts, you will perceive how little ground there is for your being discouraged from eagerly adopting the proposition I am enforcing, even in the worst view of the result that the most timid imagination can suggest.

I will not trespass longer on your patience. After the most mature con-

ſideration I can give the ſubject in all its bearings and relations, I have a deep-rooted conviction, that your Indian debt is the only formidable enemy your Indian proſperity has to encounter. Subdue it, and you have ſubdued every thing that ought rationally to be dreaded. If I can inſpire your minds with the ſame enthuſiaſm on this ſubject with which my own is animated, I ſhall reſt in confidence, that you will not diſregard my parting advice; but, by adopting the means which are in your hands, ſpeedily overcome your Indian debt, and thereby exalt your own characters, by conſulting the beſt intereſts of your conſtituents, and the general proſperity of your country. By ſuch an operation, you will practically eſtabliſh the expediency of the ſyſtem under which we have been acting together for theſe ſeventeen years paſt, and you will prove to the legiſlature and to the public, the wiſdom of leaving in the hands of the Eaſt-India Company, the ſhare they hold in the executive adminiſtration of our Indian empire.

I have only further to add, that I ſhould not have troubled you with this addreſs, if I had not felt myſelf warranted to aſſure you, that in this and every other meaſure, calculated to promote the good of the public, and the real intereſts of the Eaſt-India Company, you will meet with the moſt cordial co-operation of the board over which I lately preſided, and at which I have been ſucceeded by a perſon, whoſe amiable manners, and reſpectable talents, will enſure your confidence and reſpect, in proportion as they become habitually known to you.

I have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

with great regard,

Your moſt obedient and

obliged humble ſervant,

HENRY DUNDAS.

To the Chairman, &c.

APPENDIX. No. I.—*ESTIMATE, ſhewing what may be the Situation of the Caſh Concerns of the* EAST-INDIA COMPANY, *in England, at the Concluſion of their Charter, calculated on the following Principles,* viz. *Suppoſing the Prime Coſt of the Inveſtments from India and China to amount, annually, to Four Millions, and the Sales to yield* 7,400,000*l.*; *that after the firſt Year, the Surplus from the Territorial, &c. Revenues ſhall amount to One Million, and gradually increaſe, by the Intereſt on the Debt, (to be extinguiſhed,) &c. till it amounts to Two Millions, the Prime Coſt of the Inveſtment being paid from the Surplus Revenue, and from the Proceeds of the Sales; reckoning on an Addition to the Capital Stock at* 500,000*l. or One Million Sterling, annually, for Four Years; the Charges in the Firſt Year taken on a War, and in the following on a Peace Eſtabliſhment; reckoning, likewiſe, on the Liquidation of the Indian Debt, at Intereſt, taken at Fourteen Millions, ſo that by the Year* 1808-9, *it ſhall be reduced to* 4,500,000*l.*; *and finally, ſhewing the Proceeds, without noticing what may be the Amount for the Participation of the Public.*

RECEIPTS.	1801-2.	1802-3.	1803-4.	1804-5.	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	1809-10.	1810-11.	1811-12.	1812-13.	1813-14.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balance of caſh - -	930590	1339816	2126042	3759768	5540994	6422220	7403446	5984672	8265898	10747124	13228350	15709576	18190802
Sales of goods - -	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000
Profit on private trade	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000
Intereſt on annuities	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226
Loyalty loan - -	308000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New capital - -	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total receipts	9794816	9896042	10682268	12315994	13097220	13978446	14959672	13540898	15822124	18303350	20784576	23265802	25747028

PAYMENTS.	1801-2.	1802-3.	1803-4.	1804-5.	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	1809-10.	1810-11.	1811-12.	1812-13	1813-14.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs - - - -	[illegible]40000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000
Freight - - - -	1500000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000
Charges on goods -	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000
Cost of investments, the part paid in England - -	4000000	3000000	2900000	2700000	2600000	2500000	2400000	2200000	2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000
Dividends - - -	705000	810000	862500	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000
Charges extra - -	390000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000
Freight extra - -	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	1000000
Payment of Indian debt - - -	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	3500000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Officers on furlough	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000
Captains of ships, &c.	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
Debt to the bank -	—	800000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total payments -	8455000	7770000	6922500	6775000	6675000	6575000	8975000	5275000	5075000	5075000	5075000	5075000	5075000
Balance remaining -	1339816	2126042	3759768	5540994	6422220	7403446	5984672	8265898	10747124	13228350	15709576	18190802	20672028
Total - -	9794816	9896042	10682268	12315994	13097220	13978446	14959672	13540898	15822124	18303350	20784576	23265802	25747028

N. B. The above Estimate is framed on the Supposition of Peace after the first Year. The Calculations are made without Reference to the Rates of Exchange, or the Price of Bullion.

Some Variation may be expected as to the precise Year in which the Debt would be reduced to the intended Limit. It may take place partly in the Year 1807-8, and partly in 1808-9.

APPENDIX. No. II.—*ESTIMATE, shewing the Surplus that must be produced in* INDIA, *in order to effect the Purposes laid down in the general Estimate.*

	Surplus Revenue.	Saving by Interest on Debt.	Total.
	£	£	£
1801-2 - - - - -	1000000	—	—
1802-3 - - - - -	1012500	87500	1100000
1803-4 - - - - -	1125000	175000	1300000
1804-5 - - - - -	1137500	262500	1400000
1805-6 - - - - -	1150000	350000	1500000
1806-7 - - - - -	1162500	437500	1600000
1807-8 - - - - -	1275000	525000	1800000
1808-9 - - - - -	1125000	875000	2000000

N. B. If the Debt at Interest is reduced to 4,500,000*l.* and the Rate of Interest to Six per Cent.; the Interest then payable would be 270,000*l.* in which case the Saving would be 955,000*l.*

The above is exclusive of the Amount required for the Commercial Charges, not added to the Invoices.

APPENDIX. No. III.—*ESTIMATE, shewing the Reduction of the Debt in* INDIA, *calculated at Fourteen Millions, bearing Interest, by the annual Application of One Million.*

	Principal.	Interest at $8\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent.
	£	£
April 1801	14000000	1225000
Season.—1801-2 - - - - - - - - -	1000000	87500
Do. 1802	13000000	1137500
Do.—1802-3 - - - - - - - - -	1000000	87500
Do. 1803	12000000	1050000
Do.—1803-4 - - - - - - - - -	1000000	87500
Do. 1804	11000000	962500
Do.—1804-5 - - - - - - - - -	1000000	87500
Do. 1805	10000000	875000
Do.—1805-6 - - - - - - - - -	1000000	87500
Do. 1806	9000000	787500
Do.—1806-7 - - - - - - - - -	1000000	87500
Do. 1807	8000000	700000
Do.—1807-8 Decennial Loan - - -	3500000	at 10 pr Ct. 350000
1808	4500000	350000

The Interest calculated to remain payable on the Debt reduced to 4,500,000*l.* is 350,000*l.* which may be reckoned at about 7*l.* 15*s.* $6\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per Cent. The saving of Interest by the Reduction is 875,000*l.*; but if the remaining Debt were to be at Six per Cent. the saving would be 955,000*l.*

APPENDIX. No. IV.—*ESTIMATE of* REVENUES *and* CHARGES *at each Presidency in* INDIA, *and Total Amount of Net Surplus to arise in the first Year of Peace, on the Supposition of the Revenues continuing to produce as estimated on the latest Materials received from India, and of the Charges being regulated according to the last Instructions, and distinguishing by what Amount, and on what Grounds, the several Charges are expected to be reduced below, or increased above, the Estimate for* 1800-1.

REVENUES.

BENGAL.

At 2s. the Current Rupee.

The estimate for 1800-1 makes the total revenues - £.6339200

In this, the subsidy from Oude is taken at 96½ lacks of sicca rupees; but Marquis Wellesley states the full subsidy at 115 lacks. The arrangements were not completed when the estimate was made, the difference may therefore be added, being sicca rupees 18½ lacks, or CR. 2146000, at 2*s.* 214600

6553800

The opium, in the estimate, is said to be taken as last year, but is, in fact, 34000*l.* more. The sale in 1799-1800 was extraordinarily productive; and although some addition in the quantity was expected in 1800-1, it seems prudent, for a continuance, not to take it at a higher sum than last year's sales. Deduct therefore - - - - - - - 34000

As the other articles of the estimate do not seem liable to objection, the Bengal revenue may be calculated at - - - £.6519800

Carry forward - £.6519800

CHARGES.

BENGAL.

At 2s. the Current Rupee.

The charges in the estimate for 1800-1 are stated at £.4422000

In these are included the expence of military stores, at an amount far exceeding the average of former years; and it is presumed a reduction may in future take place of - - - - - - - - - - - - - - £.20000

Also the temporary expence of repairing the fortifications at Futty Ghur, in consequence of the treaty with the vizier - - - - - - - - - - 30000

50000

£.4372000

A further sum might be deducted, on account of the expence of building the new government house, estimated at 34000*l.* which cannot be a permanent charge; but as the military expences are rather below the probable amount, when the arrangements for Oude are completed, this may be set against it.

Carry forward - £.4372000

Brought forward - £.6519800

REVENUES.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

At 8s. the Pagoda.

The revenues, by the eftimate for 1800-1, are - £.3273000

In this, the fubfidy from the nizam is pagodas 946000; but by the new treaty of October laft, he commuted the old fubfidy for his fhare of the territories ceded by, and conquered from Tippoo, in 1792 and 1799, the revenues of which, by Tippoo's accounts, are pagodas 1792000. Thofe of 1792 are thought to be over-rated in thefe accounts; but, on the other hand, the revenues of the countries conquered in 1799 are fuppofed to be much undervalued; and in fact the Company's fhare, which was to the fame amount, has produced double the eftimate. The difference between the old fubfidy and the revenues of the countries ceded by the nizam, may therefore be added, being pagodas 846000, or - - - - - - - - - - - - 338000

The Malabar revenues, now placed under Fort St. George, are not included in the eftimate, and the Bombay accounts contain the eftimate of two months revenues only. The net revenue for ten months may be calculated at pagodas 300000, or - - - - - - - - - - - - 120000

The total revenues may therefore be taken at - - - - - - 3731000

Carry forward - £.10250800

Brought forward - £.4372000

CHARGES.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

At 8s. the Pagoda.

The charges, by the eftimate of 1800-1, are - £.3723000

On the moft minute examination of the eftimate of military charges, compared with the auditor-general's ftatement, from which it is taken; after allowing for the increafed eftablifhment, and all contingencies, ftated by the auditor-general, the eftimate appears fubject to the following alterations:

The total military charges, including the troops in Malabar and Canara, fhould be more than in the eftimate, by pagodas 344887

In the total are included the following extra expence of Colonel Wellefley's detachment - - - - 566409

Arrears to bullock-owners 1799 - - - - 59413

Extra expence of a fecret expedition - - - 200000

French prifoners - - - - - - - - - 28118

Extra expence of troops at the Moluccas and Malacca, and fupplies to thofe fettlements - - 306300

This, and the former article, it is fuppofed, will be difcontinued, as charges to the Company, on the return of peace.

Pagodas 1160240

The difference is 815353

which will probably be faved in future, being - - - 326140

The charges at Fort St. George will then be - - - - - 3396860

Carry forward - £.7768860

Brought forward - £.10250800

REVENUES.

BOMBAY.

At 2s. 3d. the Rupee.

The revenues, by the eſtimate for 1800-1, are - - £.300000

But in this the revenue of Malabar is included for two months, at a much higher proportion than is warranted by the collections of the former year, when they were at the higheſt. To allow for this, and a ſmall article of revenue, included for two years, deduct - - - - - - £.10000

Some improvements are expected hereafter in the Surat revenue, in conſequence of the late arrangement, for which allow - - - - - - - - 6000

4000

296000

Total revenues - £.10546800

Brought forward - £.7768860

CHARGES.

BOMBAY.

At 2s. 3d. the Rupee.

The eſtimate for 1800-1 is - - - - - - - - £.1052000

This includes ſeveral items for two years' expence, and does not allow for retrenchments in ſome departments. The military charges and expence of ſtores appear overrated: on the whole, it is thought a deduction may juſtly be made of - - - - - - - - - - - - - 52000

1000000

BENCOOLEN, PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, AND ST. HELENA.

The ſupplies, by the eſtimate of 1800-1, are - - - - - - - 82400

Total charges - - - - - - 8851260

Eſtimated net revenue - - - 1695540

£.10546800

Eſtimated net revenue, brought down - - - - - - - - - - - - £.1695540

In the accounts of Madras, the expence of Ceylon is eſtimated at 70000*l.* which will not in future be chargeable to the Company; but from this is to be deducted the revenues of the Dutch ſettlements, amounting to 24000*l.*; the difference then is - - - - - - £.46000

The reduction of the military in India, by the court's late orders, is eſtimated to produce a ſaving of - - - - - - 270000

316000

The net revenue may then be eſtimated at - - - - - - - - - - - - £.2011540

From this the intereſt of the debts is to be defrayed, which cannot be computed at preſent at leſs than - - - - - - 1150000

But it may be conjectured that part will be paid by bills on the court, under the orders lately ſent to India for that purpoſe.

The remaining eſtimated ſurplus is - - - - - - - - - £.861540

But to allow for unforeſeen contingencies, it may be better to take it at - - - - - - - - - - £.800000

The ſurplus revenue, without reducing the military eſtabliſhments more than by the orders lately ſent out, may thus be eſtimated at 800000*l.*

If the increaſe to the artillery, directed by thoſe orders, could be poſtponed, it would produce a ſaving of 51000*l.*

If all the native infantry regiments in India were reduced to 1400 privates each, it would be a ſaving of 153000*l.* per annum.

APPENDIX, No. V.—*EXTRACT of ACT of* 33 *Geo. III. Cap.* 52, *Sections* 107 *to* 123.

107. And be it further enacted, That for and during so long time as the said company shall be entitled to the whole, sole and exclusive trade and traffic, in, to and from the East-Indies, and other places within the limits of their charter, subject to the provisions, regulations and limitations in this act contained, the clear profits arising from the said territorial acquisitions and revenues in India, after defraying the charges and expences of collecting the same, shall be applied and disposed of, to and for the uses and purposes hereinafter expressed, in the following order of preference, and to or for no other use or purpose, or in any other manner whatever, any act or acts of Parliament now in force to the contrary notwithstanding: (that is to say), In the *first* place, in defraying all the charges and expenses of raising and maintaining the forces, as well European as native, military and marine, on the establishments in India, and of maintaining the forts and garrisons there, and providing warlike and naval stores: 2*dly*, In payment of the interest accruing on the debts owing, or which may be hereafter incurred by the said company in India: 3*dly*, In defraying the civil and commercial establishments of the said company at their several settlements there: 4*thly*, That there shall be issued to the respective commercial boards of the said company, at their several presidencies in India, in such proportions as the court of directors of the said company, with the approbation of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, shall from time to time direct, a sum of not less than one crore of current rupees in every year, to be applied in the provision of the company's investment of goods in India, and in remittances to China for the provision of investment of goods there: And, 5*thly*, That as often as any part of the said debts shall be redeemed or discharged in India, or transferred from thence to Great Britain, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said court of directors, with the consent of the said board of commissioners, to increase the annual advancement to the said commercial boards, for the provision of investments in India and China, in the same extent to which the interest of the debts in India shall be reduced by such extinction and transfers respectively, if the trade of the said company from India, and their remittances to China, shall admit of or require such increase: And, that after the appropriations aforesaid, or sums set apart sufficient to answer and make good the same, the surplus of the said revenues shall be applied to the liquidation of the debts of the said company in India, or to such other uses and purposes as the court of directors, with the approbation of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, shall from time to time direct; any act or acts of Parliament to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

108. And whereas sundry debts incurred in the defence and protection of the British possessions in India, bearing interest, are now due and owing by the said company, there, amounting to seven crores of current rupees, or seven millions of pounds sterling, or thereabouts: And whereas it may be convenient and beneficial to the company's affairs, that the greater part of the said debts should be transferred or remitted to, and paid in Great Britain; and it is therefore expedient, that proper encouragement should be given to the creditors of the said company in India, to transfer and remit the same accordingly: Be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the several governments and presidencies in India, from time to time, to grant bills of exchange upon the court of directors of the said company, payable in Great Britain, at such equitable rates of exchange as shall be, from time to time, directed or authorized by the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners for the affairs of India, for the purposes of transferring and remitting the said debts, in manner aforesaid, incurred by the said company, and now due and owing by them in India, to Great Britain, until the said debts in India shall be reduced to a sum not exceeding two crores of current rupees, or two millions of pounds sterling; and that the said court of directors shall be, and are, by force and virtue of this act, fully authorized and impowered to accept and discharge such bills of exchange accordingly, over and besides such other bills of exchange as the said company could or might lawfully accept and pay, if this act had not been made, and not otherwise, or in any other manner, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

109. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That if the creditors of the said company in India shall decline to accept of and receive such bills of exchange as aforesaid,

aforefaid, in payment or difcharge of their faid refpective debts, or fhall not accept the fame, to the amount of 500,000*l.* in any year, it fhall and may be lawful for the governor-general in council of Fort William and Bengal, or for the governors in council of the feveral prefidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, refpectively, by the order and authority of the faid governor-general in council, to raife a fufficient fum or fums, whereby to make up a remittance for fuch year, to the amount by which the total of bills of exchange, fo accepted by the faid creditors, fhall fall fhort of the faid fum of 500,000*l.* by loans of and from any other perfons willing to advance the fame, upon the credit of bills of exchange to be drawn by them upon the faid court of directors, at fuch equitable rates of exchange as fhall be authorized and directed in the manner before-mentioned; and that the money fo raifed in India fhall forthwith, upon payment thereof into the proper treafury there, be iffued and applied towards the liquidation and difcharge of the faid debts of the faid company in India, and to or for no other ufe or purpofe whatever.

110. Provided alfo, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained fhall extend, or be conftrued to extend, to authorize any of the governments in India to grant bills of exchange, for the purpofe of transferring or remitting the faid debts from India to Great Britain, to become due and payable within any one year, to be computed from the firft day of January in the fame year, exceeding in amount the fum of 500,000*l.* unlefs by the fpecial order and authority of the court of directors of the faid company, for that purpofe firft had and obtained, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithftanding.

111. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of the exclufive trade to the faid company, the net proceeds of their fales of goods at home, with the duties and allowances arifing by private trade, and all other profits of the faid company in Great Britain, after providing for the payment of bills of exchange already accepted by the faid company, as the fame fhall become due, and for the current payments of other debts, intereft, and other outgoings, charges and expenses of the faid company, (their bond-debt always excepted), fhall be applied and difpofed of in the following manner; (that is to fay), 1*ft*, In payment of a dividend after the rate of 10*l.* per cent. per annum, on the prefent or any future amount of the capital ftock of the faid company, the firft half-year's payment thereof to commence and be made at Midfummer 1793: 2*dly*, In payment of 500,000l. per annum, the fame to be fet apart on the firft day of March and the firft day of September, half-yearly, in equal portions, and applied in the difcharge of bills of exchange drawn or to be drawn in India, for the transfer or remittance of the debts of the faid company from thence to Great Britain, for the diminution of fuch debts, until the fame fhall be reduced to two crores of current rupees, or two millions of pounds fterling: 3*dly*, In payment of a fum not exceeding 500,000*l.* in every year, into the receipt of his Majefty's exchequer, to be applied as Parliament fhall direct, the fame to be fet apart for that purpofe on the firft day of July and the firft day of January in every year, by equal portions, and the firft half-yearly payment thereof to be made or accounted due on the firft day of July 1793: And, if the faid funds fhall prove infufficient in any year to fatisfy fuch laft-mentioned payments into his Majefty's exchequer, that then and in every fuch cafe the fame fhall be made good, except as in this act is otherwife fpecially provided, out of any furplus which may remain from the faid net proceeds in any fubfequent year, after the payment of the annual fum of 500,000*l.* into the receipt of his Majefty's exchequer, becoming due in each year refpectively: And that, until the faid debts in India fhall be reduced to the faid amount of two crores of current rupees, or two millions of pounds fterling, the ultimate furplus which fhall remain of the faid net proceeds, after fuch payments thereout made as aforefaid, fhall and may be, from time to time, fet apart and applied in augmentation of the faid fund or annual fum of 500,000*l.* a year, hereby appropriated for the reduction of the faid debts in India, in and for the reduction thereof, by the difcharge of any further bills of exchange to be drawn from thence, either for the transfer and remittance thereof to Great Britain, or for loans of money to be borrowed on the credit of any bills of exchange which fhall be granted by the order of the court of directors, to any greater amount than is herein-before limited or directed in that behalf; or otherwife it fhall be lawful for the faid court of directors to apply any part of the faid ultimate furplus of the faid net proceeds in the payment of any debts of the faid company

pany in Great Britain (the ſaid bond-debt of 1,500,000*l.* only excepted), or to the purchaſe of any goods, wares, or other merchandize, to be diſpoſed of in India or China, and to appropriate the produce thereof in and towards the more ſpeedy diminution of the ſaid debts in India: And that, when and ſo ſoon as the ſaid debts in India ſhall have been reduced to the amount herein-before limited in reſpect thereof, and the bond-debt in Great Britain to 1,500,000*l.*, the ſurplus of the ſaid net proceeds, after providing for the current payments of intereſt, and other outgoings, charges and expenses of the ſaid company, and of a dividend after the ſaid rate of 10*l.* per cent. per annum, on the ſaid capital ſtock, and the ſaid annual ſum of 500,000*l.* to be paid into the exchequer, and after making good all former deficiencies in the ſaid annual payments, otherwiſe than as is provided by this act, ſhall be applied and diſpoſed of in manner following: (that is to ſay,) One ſixth part of the ſaid ſurplus, computed and adjuſted to the firſt day of March in every year, ſhall be reſerved and retained by the ſaid company for their own uſe, and applied in augmentation of the dividends on their ſaid capital ſtock; and that the reſidue of the ſaid ſurplus ſhall be ſet apart, and from time to time paid by the ſaid company into the Bank of England, within the firſt week in April in each year, to be there placed to the account of the commiſſioners appointed by an act of the 26th year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An act for veſting certain ſums in commiſſioners, at the end of every quarter of a year, to be by them applied in the reduction of the national debt," until the monies ſo paid, together with the ſums ariſing by the growing intereſt thereof, ſhall have amounted to 12,000,000*l.* ſterling; and that, from and after ſuch payments, together with the money ſo ariſing by the ſaid growing intereſt, ſhall have amounted to the ſaid ſum of 12,000,000*l.* ſterling, the ſaid ſurplus ſhall be, from time to time, paid into the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer, and be there placed to the account of the conſolidated fund, as the property of the public in full right.

112. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That if the debts of the ſaid company in India, after the ſame ſhall have been reduced to two crores of current rupees, or 2,000,000*l.* ſterling, ſhall be again increaſed beyond that amount; or if their bond-debt in Great Britain, after the ſame ſhall have been reduced to 500,000*l.* ſhall be again increaſed beyond that ſum; then, and ſo often as either of thoſe caſes ſhall happen, the like appropriations as are herein-before directed or authorized to be made for the reduction of the ſaid preſent debts, ſhall again take place and be made for the reduction of the ſaid new debts reſpectively, until the whole of the debts of the ſaid company in India ſhall be again reduced to two crores of current rupees, and their bond-debt in Great Britain to 1,500,000*l.*; any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

113. And be it further enacted, That the governor and company of the bank of England ſhall raiſe and keep an account with the ſaid commiſſioners in their books, to be intituled, "The account of the guarantee fund of the united company of merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies;" and that as well as ſuch monies as ſhall be ſo paid by the ſaid united company to the ſaid governor and company by virtue of this act, as alſo the annual dividends or intereſt to ariſe therefrom, in manner by this act provided, ſhall be placed to the ſaid account, and ſhall be ſeverally and reſpectively, under the order and direction of the ſaid governor and company of the Bank of England, laid out and inveſted in the names of the ſaid commiſſioners, in the purchaſe of capital ſtock in any of the redeemable public annuities transferrable at the Bank of England, the ſame to be transferred to the ſaid commiſſioners, on account of the ſaid guarantee fund, in the books of the ſaid governor and company of the Bank of England; and that the dividends payable thereon ſhall, from time to time, be received by the ſaid governor and company of the Bank of England, and be placed to the account of the ſaid commiſſioners.

114. And be it further enacted, That when and after the monies paid by the ſaid united company to the ſaid governor and company of the Bank, together with the monies received for dividends on the capital ſtock of annuities purchaſed therewith, and with the proceeds thereof, ſhall have amounted to 12,000,000*l.* dividends of the ſaid capital ſtock of annuities ſhall, in preference to any other diſpoſition thereof, be ſubject and liable to make good to the ſaid united company, for and during all ſuch time as they ſhall continue to trade with a joint ſtock, any deficiency or deficiences in their own funds, applicable to the payment of the ſaid dividend of

of 10*l.* per cent. per annum on the capital ſtock of the ſaid united company, if any ſuch deficiency ſhall happen in ſuch payment or payments; and that, when there ſhall be no ſuch deficiency, or being ſuch, after the ſame ſhall be made good out of the ſaid dividends, ſuch dividends, or the ſurplus thereof, ſhall be deemed to be the property of the public, and ſhall be paid, when and as often as the ſame ſhall ariſe, by the ſaid governor and company of the Bank of England, into the receipt of the exchequer, and be there carried to the account of the conſolidated fund.

115. And be it further enacted, That the capital ſtock of annuities, wherein, or in the purchaſe whereof, the ſaid ſum of 12,000,000*l.* ſterling ſhall be inveſted, purſuant to the directions of this act, ſhall be deemed and conſidered as a guarantee fund, for the better ſecuring to the ſaid united company their ſaid capital ſtock, or the value thereof, ſuch value being always computed for that purpoſe, after the rate of 200*l.* for every 100*l.* of ſuch capital ſtock; and that if, at the time of the right and title of the ſaid united company to the ſaid whole, ſole and excluſive trade (limited as aforeſaid), becoming determined, their own funds and aſſets, real and perſonal, ſhall be inſufficient to pay and ſatisfy all their juſt debts, and to make good to the ſaid company their ſaid capital ſtock, or the value thereof, computing the ſame after the ſaid rate of 200*l.* for every 100*l.* of the ſaid ſtock, that then the ſaid capital ſtock of annuities, or guarantee fund, ſhall be deemed and conſidered, as far as the ſame ſhall or may extend for that purpoſe, to be in the firſt place, and before any other application thereof, ſubject and liable to make good to the ſaid company, and their creditors, the deficiency ſo ariſing in their own funds and effects for the purpoſe aforeſaid; and that the ſaid capital ſtock of annuities, or the ſurplus thereof, after making good ſuch deficiency (if any ſuch there ſhall be) ſhall remain and continue as a guarantee fund, for the better ſecuring the capital ſtock of the ſaid united company, or the value thereof, rating the ſame as aforeſaid, after ſuch determination of their whole, ſole and excluſive trade, for ſo long time as they ſhall continue to trade with a joint ſtock, and ſubject thereto; and after making good all ſuch deficiencies, that the ſaid capital ſtock of annuities, or ſo much thereof as ſhall then remain, ſhall be and be deemed the property of the public.

116. And be it further enacted, That from and after any money ſhall be paid by the ſaid united company to the ſaid governor and company of the Bank of England, by virtue of this act, an account ſhall be made to the laſt day of January in every year, by the governor and company of the Bank of England, of all ſums which ſhall have been paid to them by the ſaid united company, or carried into their books on account of the ſaid commiſſioners, under or by virtue of this act, and alſo of all ſums of capital ſtock of annuities, which, in purſuance hereof, ſhall have been purchaſed in the names of the ſaid commiſſioners, with the intereſt accruing thereupon, and of the application of the ſame, reſpectively; which account the ſaid governor and company of the Bank of England are hereby required to lay before both houſes of Parliament, on or before the 15th day of February immediately following, if Parliament ſhall be then ſitting; and if Parliament ſhall not then be ſitting, then within 14 days after the commencement of the then next ſeſſion of Parliament.

117. And be it further enacted, That the ſecurity or ſecurities given, or hereafter to be given, by the caſhier or caſhiers of the governor and company of the Bank of England, for the due performance of their truſt, in purſuance of a clauſe for that purpoſe contained in the ſaid act of the 26th year of his Majeſty's reign, ſhall extend, and be deemed in law to extend, to their due performance of the truſt by this act repoſed in the ſaid caſhier or caſhiers, reſpectively.

118. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That ſuch reaſonable allowances ſhall be made to the ſaid governor and company of the Bank of England and their caſhier or caſhiers, in reſpect of their ſervices, labour, and expenſes, in the performance of the truſts hereby repoſed in them, as the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's treaſury, or the high treaſurer for the time being, ſhall in that behalf direct, the ſame to be paid or retained out of the annual dividends or proceeds of the capital ſtock of annuities to be purchaſed under the authority of this act, any thing herein-contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

119. And be it further enacted, That the ſaid united company and their ſucceſſors ſhall, and they are hereby directed and required to pay into the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer, and into the Bank of England, the ſeveral and reſpective ſums of money by this act directed to be paid

paid by them, at or within the times, and in the manner and form aforeſaid, and according to the true intent and meaning of this act; and if the ſaid united company or their ſucceſſors ſhall make failure in any payment hereby appointed to be made by them into the ſaid receipt of the exchequer, or into the Bank of England, according to the tenor and true meaning hereof, that then and in any ſuch caſe the money whereof ſuch failure in payment ſhall be made, ſhall and may be recovered from the ſaid united company and their ſucceſſors to his Majeſty's uſe, by action of debt, or upon the caſe, bill, ſuit, or information, in any of his Majeſty's courts of record at Weſtminſter, wherein no eſſoign, protection, or wager of law ſhall be allowed, or any more than one imparlance; in which action, bill, ſuit, or information, it ſhall be lawful to declare, that the united company of merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies, are indebted to his Majeſty in the monies of which they ſhall have made default in payment, according to the form of this act, and have not paid the ſame; which declaration ſhall be ſufficient, and in or upon ſuch action, bill, plaint or information, there ſhall be further recovered for his Majeſty's uſe, againſt the ſaid company and their ſucceſſors, damages after the rate of 15*l.* per cent. per annum, for the reſpective monies ſo unpaid contrary to this act, together with full coſts of ſuit; and the ſaid united company and their ſucceſſors, and all their ſtock and funds, and all other their real and perſonal property and eſtate, lands and tenements, whatever and wherever, ſhall be and are hereby made ſubject and liable to the payment of the ſaid monies and damages, with the full coſts of ſuit.

120. And be it further enacted, That the ſaid united company and their ſucceſſors ſhall, upon payment of the ſeveral ſums by this act directed to be made into the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer, and into the Bank of England reſpectively, be fully exonerated, acquitted, and diſcharged, as againſt his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, from all writs, actions, ſuits, damages, and proceedings, for or on account of the reſpective ſums which ſhall be ſo paid by the ſaid company; and in order that no difficulty or diſpute may ariſe in reſpect thereof, a certificate ſhall be made, without fee or reward, for the aſcertaining the amount of every diſtinct ſum by the ſaid company paid into the receipt of the exchequer, and into the Bank of England reſpectively, by virtue of this act, at the time of the payment thereof, ſpecifying the amount of the ſum or ſums ſo paid, and the day of payment of the ſame; which certificate in reſpect of monies paid into the receipt of the exchequer, ſhall be ſigned by the auditor of the receipt of the exchequer, the clerk of the pells, and one of the tellers, or in their abſence, by their reſpective deputies attending at the ſaid receipt; and for monies paid into the Bank of England, ſuch certificate ſhall be ſigned by one of the chief caſhiers of the ſaid Bank of England, ſeverally and reſpectively, at the time of payment of ſuch money; and the ſeveral certificates, ſo ſigned, ſhall be delivered to the ſaid company, or their chief treaſurer or caſhier, and ſhall be good and ſufficient evidence in law, as againſt his Majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, for the payment of the ſum or ſums therein expreſſed and ſpecified.

121. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if the making payment of any ſum or ſums into the receipt of the exchequer, or into the Bank of England, reſpectively, at or within the time or times appointed by this act for that purpoſe, will be attended with material inconvenience or embarraſſment to the affairs of the ſaid company, then and in every ſuch caſe the court of directors of the ſaid company ſhall and are hereby required to preſent the ſame, and the circumſtances thereof, to the high treaſurer or commiſſioners of the treaſury for the time being, who ſhall forthwith examine into and conſider of ſuch repreſentation; and thereupon it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid high treaſurer or commiſſioners of the treaſury, if he or they ſhall ſee cauſe, to poſtpone or ſuſpend the payment of the ſum or ſums, ſo accruing or accrued due as aforeſaid, for ſuch reaſonable time, and upon ſuch terms and conditions, as to him or them ſhall appear reaſonable and expedient; and that the payment of the ſaid ſum or ſums ſhall accordingly be poſtponed or ſuſpended, and no penalty or damages ſhall be incurred or incurrable in the mean time, by reaſon of the non-payment thereof, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding; provided always, That there be laid before both houſes of Parliament, within 14 days after the making ſuch order, if Parliament ſhall be then ſitting, or otherwiſe within the firſt 14 ſitting days of the then next ſeſſion of Parliament, a copy of the ſaid order, and of the repreſentation of the ſaid court of directors,

directors, whereon the same shall have been granted.

122. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That if it shall happen that, by any extraordinary expences incurred in time of war, or preparations for war, or from circumstances incidental to war, the aforesaid net proceeds shall fall short (after payment or provision made for the said dividend of 10*l.* per cent. and the said 500,000*l.* per annum, for the reduction of the said debt in India), of making payment to the exchequer of the said 500,000*l.* per annum, for the use of the public, then and so often as the same shall happen, the deficiency or deficiencies in the said last-mentioned payments shall not be made good out of the surplus of any future year or years, to impede the accumulation of the said guarantee fund, not exceeding 12,000,000*l.* payable into the exchequer; but that the amount of all deficiencies so happening and occasioned, shall be deemed as a debt to be made good to the public upon the determination of the exclusive trade of the said company, in the event only of their general assets, consisting of monies in their treasuries, securities for money, ships, goods, wares, and merchandize, and other their live and dead stock, producing or amounting in value to more than sufficient for the payment of all the just debts of the said company, and of making good to the said company the value of their capital stock, rated at 200*l.* for every 100*l.* of such stock; but that after payment or provision made for the said debts and capital stock as aforesaid, the surplus or excess of the said general assets shall be applied in the making good the amount of the said deficiencies, as far as the same will extend, in preference to any other application thereof; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

123. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That the appropriation made by this act of the clear profits of the said territorial acquisitions and revenues in India shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to prejudice or affect the rights of the public, or of the said united company, respecting the said territorial acquisitions and revenues, beyond the further term by this act granted to the said united company, under the limitations thereof, in the sole and exclusive trade to the East-Indies and parts aforesaid.

APPENDIX. No. VI.—*ESTIMATE, shewing what may be the Situation of the Cash Concerns of the* EAST-INDIA COMPANY, *in England, at the Conclusion of their Charter, calculated on the following Principles, viz. Supposing, after the first Year, the Prime-Cost of the Investments from India and China to amount, annually, to Three Millions, and the Sales to yield* 5,550,000*l.*; *that the Surplus from the Territorial, &c. Revenues, shall amount to One Million, and gradually increase, by the Interest on the Debt (to be extinguished), &c. till it amounts to Two Millions, the Prime-Cost of the Investment being paid from the Surplus Revenue, and from the Proceeds of the Sales, reckoning on an Addition to the Capital Stock at* 500,000*l. or One Million Sterling annually for four Years; the Charges in the first Year taken on a War, and in the following on a Peace Establishment; reckoning likewise, on the Liquidation of the Indian Debt at Interest, taken at Fourteen Millions, so that by the Year* 1808-9 *it shall be reduced to* 4,500,000*l.*; *and finally, shewing the Proceeds, without noticing what may be the Amount for the Participation of the Public.*

RECEIPTS.

	1801-2.	1802-3.	1803-4.	1804-5.	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	1809-10.	1810-11.	1811-12.	1812-13.	1813-14.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Balance of cash - -	930590	1339816	1663542	2834768	4153494	4572220	5090946	3209672	5028398	7047124	9065850	11084576	13103302
Sales of goods - -	7400000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000
Profit on private trade	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000
Interest on annuities	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226
Loyalty loan - -	308000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New capital - - -	[illegible]000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total receipts -	9794816	8046042	8369768	9540994	9859720	10278446	10797172	8915898	10734624	12753350	14772076	16790802	18809528

PAYMENTS.

	1801-2.	1802-3.	1803-4.	1804-5.	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	1809-10.	1810-11.	1811-12.	1812-13.	1813-14.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Cuftoms - - - -	240000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000
Freight - - - -	1500000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000
Charges on goods -	370000	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500
Coft of inveftments, the part paid in England - -	4000000	2000000	1900000	1700000	1600000	1500000	1400000	1200000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000
Dividends - - -	705000	810000	862500	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000
Charges extra - -	390000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360060	360000	360000	360000	360000
Freight extra - -	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
Payment of Indian debt - - -	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	3500000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Officers on furlough	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000
Captains of fhips, &c.	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
Debt to the Bank -	—	800000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total payments -	8455000	6382500	5535000	5387500	5287500	5187500	7587500	3887500	3687500	3687500	3687500	3687500	3687500
Balance remaining -	1339816	1663542	2834768	4153494	4572220	5090946	3209672	5028398	7047124	9065850	11084576	13103302	15122028
Total - -	9794816	8046042	8369768	9540994	9859720	10278446	10797172	8915898	10734624	12753350	14772076	16790802	18809528

N. B. The above Eftimate is framed on the fuppofition of Peace after the firft Year. The Calculations are made without Reference to the Rates of Exchange, or the Price of Bullion.

Some Variation may be expected as to the precife Year in which the Debt would be reduced to the intended Limit. It may take place partly in the Year 1807-8, and partly in 1808-9.

APPENDIX. No. VII.—*ESTIMATE, ſhewing what may be the Situation of the Caſh Concerns of the* EAST-INDIA COMPANY *in England, at the Concluſion of their Charter, calculated on the following Principles, viz. Suppoſing the Prime-Coſt of the Inveſtments from India and China to amount, annually, to Four Millions, and the Sales to yield* 7,400,000*l.*; *that after the firſt Year, the Surplus from the Territorial, &c. Revenues ſhall amount to One Million, and gradually increaſe, by the Intereſt on the Debt (to be extinguiſhed), &c. till it amounts to Two Millions; the Prime-Coſt of the Inveſtment being paid from the Surplus Revenue, and from the Proceeds of the Sales; reckoning on an Addition to the Capital Stock at* 500,000*l. or One Million Sterling annually for Four Years; the Home Charges in the firſt Year being taken on a War Eſtabliſhment, in the Seven following on a Peace Eſtabliſhment, and in the Five laſt again on a War Eſtabliſhment; reckoning likewiſe on the Liquidation of the Indian Debt at Intereſt, taken at Fourteen Millions, ſo that, by the Year* 1808-9, *it ſhall be reduced to* 4,500,000*l.*; *and finally, ſhewing the Proceeds, without noticing what may be the Amount for the Participation of the Public.*

N. B. The Figures in ſmall Type exhibit what might be the further Effect of an Indian War, by abſorbing a great Part of the Surplus Revenues of the Years 1809-10, 1810-11, and 1811-12.

	WAR.	PEACE.							WAR.				
RECEIPTS.	1801-2.	1802-3.	1803-4.	1804-5.	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	1809-10.	1810-11.	1811-12.	1812-13.	1813-14.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Balance of caſh - -	930590	1339816	2126042	3759768	5540994	6422220	7403446	5984672	8265898	10217124 9,217,124	12168350 9,168,350	14119576 10,119,576	16070802 12,070,802
Sales of goods - -	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000
Profit on private trade	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000
Intereſt on annuities	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226
Loyalty loan - -	308000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New capital - -	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total receipts -	9794816	9896042	10682268	12315994	13097220	13978446	14959672	13540898	15822124	17773350 16,773,350	19724576 16,724,576	21675802 17,675,802	23627028 19,627,028

PAYMENTS.	WAR.	PEACE.							WAR.				
	1801-2.	1802-3.	1803-4.	1804-5.	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	1809-10	1810-11.	1811-12.	1812-13.	1813-14.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs - - -	2[illegible]0000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000
Freight - - - -	1500000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000
Charges on goods -	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000
Cost of investments, the part paid in England - -	4000000	3000000	2900000	2700000	2600000	2500000	2400000	2200000	2000000 3,000,000	2000000 4,000,000	2000000 3,000,000	2000000	2000000
Dividends - - -	705000	810000	862500	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000
Charges extra - -	390000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	390000	390000	390000	390000	390000
Freight extra - -	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
Payment of Indian debt - - -	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	3500000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Officers on furlough	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000
Captains of ships, &c.	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
Debt to the bank -	—	800000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total payments - -	8455000	7770000	6922500	6775000	6675000	6575000	8975000	5275000	5605000 6,605,000	5605000 7,605,000	5605000 6,605,000	5605000	5605000
Balance remaining -	1339816	2126042	3759768	5540994	6422220	7403446	5984672	8265898	10217124 9,217,124	12168350 9,168,350	14119576 10,119,576	16070802 12,070,802	18022028 14,022,028
Total - - -	9794816	9896042	10682268	12315994	13097220	13978446	14959672	13540898	15822124	17773350 16,773,350	19724576 16,724,576	21675802 17,675,802	23627028 19,627,028

N. B. The Calculations are made without Reference to Rates of Exchange, or the Price of Bullion.

Some Variation may be expected as to the precise Year in which the Debt would be reduced to the intended Limit. It may take place partly in the Year 1807-8, and partly in 1808-9.

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APPENDIX. No. VIII.—*ESTIMATE, shewing what may be the Situation of the Cash Concerns of the* EAST-INDIA COMPANY, *in England, at the Conclusion of their Charter, calculated on the following Principles,* viz. *Supposing, after the first Year, the Prime Cost of the Investments from India and China to amount, annually, to Three Millions, and the Sales to yield* 5,550,000*l.*; *that the Surplus from the Territorial, &c. Revenues shall amount to One Million, and gradually increase, by the Interest on the Debt, (to be extinguished,) &c. till it amounts to Two Millions, the Prime Cost of the Investment being paid from the Surplus Revenue, and from the Proceeds of the Sales; reckoning on an Addition to the Capital Stock at* 500,000*l. or One Million Sterling annually for Four Years; the Home Charges in the First Year taken on a War Establishment, in the Seven following on a Peace Establishment; and in the Five last again on a War Establishment; reckoning likewise on the Liquidation of the Indian Debt, at Interest, taken at Fourteen Millions, so that by the Year* 1808-9, *it shall be reduced to* 4,500,000*l.*; *and finally, shewing the Proceeds, without noticing what may be the Amount for the Participation of the Public.*

N. B. The Figures in small Type exhibit what might be the further Effect of an Indian War, by absorbing a great Part of the Surplus Revenues of the Years 1809-10, 1810-11, and 1811-12.

RECEIPTS.	WAR.	PEACE.							WAR.				
	1801-2.	1802-3.	1803-4.	1804-5.	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	1809-10.	1810-11.	1811-12.	1812-13.	1813-14.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Balance of cash - -	930590	1359816	1663542	2834768	4153494	4572220	5090946	3209672	5028398	6612124 5,642,124	8255850 5,255,850	9869576 5,869,576	11483302 7,483,302
Sales of goods - -	7400000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000
Profit on private trade	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000
Interest on annuities	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226
Loyalty loan - -	308000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New capital - -	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total receipts	9794816	8046042	8369768	9540994	9859720	10278446	10797172	8915898	10734624	12348350 11,348,350	13962076 10,962,076	15575802 11,575,802	17189528 13,189,528

PAYMENTS.	WAR.	PEACE.							WAR.				
	1801-2.	1802-3.	1803-4.	1804-5.	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	1809-10.	1810-11.	1811-12.	1812-13.	1813-14.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs - - -	240000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000
Freight - - - -	1500000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000	1125000	1125000	1125000	1125000	1125000
Charges on goods -	370000	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500
Cost of investments, the part paid in England - -	4000000	2000000	1900000	1700000	1600000	1500000	1400000	1200000	1000000 2,000,000	1000000 3,000,000	1000000 2,000,000	1000000	1000000
Dividends - - -	705000	810000	862500	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000
Charges extra - -	390000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	390000	390000	390000	390000	390000
Freight extra - -	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
++ Payment of Indian debt - - -	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	3500000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Officers on furlough	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000
Captains of ships, &c.	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
Debt to the Bank -	—	800000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total payments -	8455000	6382500	5535000	5387500	5287500	5187500	7587500	3887500	4092500 5,092,500	4092500 6,092,500	4092500 5,092,500	4092500	4092500
Balance remaining -	1339816	1663542	2834768	4153494	4572220	5090946	3209672	5028398	6642124 5,642,124	8255850 5,255,850	9869576 5,869,576	11483302 7,483,302	13097028 9,097,028
Total - -	9794816	8046042	8369768	9540994	9859720	10278446	10797172	8915898	10734624	12348350 11,348,350	13962076 10,962,076	15575802 11,575,802	17189528 13,189,528

N. B. The Calculations are made without Reference to the Rates of Exchange, or the Price of Bullion.

Some Variation may be expected as to the precise Year in which the Debt would be reduced to the intended Limit. It may take place partly in the Year 1807-8, and partly in 1808-9.

FURTHER PAPERS RESPECTING THE TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND EUROPE.

The following papers contain the whole of the proceedings of the board of commiſſioners, and the court of directors, down to the end of the year 1801, reſpecting the important queſtion under diſcuſſion, Whether or not the Engliſh merchants reſident in India ſhall be allowed to ſend their goods to the port of London in their own ſhips? The remainder of the papers which the court of directors have publiſhed for the uſe of the proprietors of India ſtock, being written ſubſequent to the 1ſt of January 1802, we muſt neceſſarily reſerve for our Regiſter for that year.

At a court of directors, held on Thurſday the 21ſt of May 1801:

The chairman from the ſpecial committee appointed to conſider ſeveral letters from the right hon. Henry Dundas, &c. laying before the court the draft of a letter for Bengal, in the commercial department, prepared in conſequence of the court's reſolutions of the 4th February laſt, reſpecting the trade between India and Europe;

The ſame was read, and unanimouſly approved.

At a general court of the united Company of merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies, held at their houſe, in Leadenhall-ſtreet, on Thurſday, 28th May 1801, at twelve o'clock at noon:

The chairman acquainted the court, that it was ſummoned on ſpecial affairs, in conſequence of a letter ſigned by forty-three proprietors: and propoſing that the ſaid letter ſhould be read,

The ſame was read accordingly, being as follows, *viz.*

"*To the Hon. the Court of Directors for Affairs of the United Eaſt-India Company.*

"GENTLEMEN,

"We, being proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock, duly qualified according to law, requeſt that a general court may be ſummoned on ſpecial affairs, at which we ſhall ſubmit to the conſideration of the court, whether it is not expedient to obtain further information reſpecting the trade between India and Europe, in order to form an intelligent, juſt, and final concluſion on that ſubject.

"We remain,

"With reſpect,

"Gentlemen,

"Your very obedient,

"humble ſervants,

"W. M. Maland,	"Thos. Henchman,
"Thomas Jones,	"A. E. Impey,
"J. A. Clarke,	"Geo. Johnſon,
"P. Craufurd Bruce,	"Edm. Boehm,
"J. Prinſep,	"Dan. Nantes,
"James Amos,	"Arch. Paxton,
"Chas. Cockerell,	"John Tayler,
"William Lennox,	"Geo. Durant,
"Gab. Gillett,	"J. Spalding,
"Geo. Powney,	"G. Hartwell,
"Chas. Morris,	"Arth. Shakſpear,
"J. H. Caſamaijor,	"W. Remington,
"Philip Barton,	"Thos. C. Warner,
"C. Lambert,	"Thos. Burne, jun.
"Thos. Gordon,	"Edw. Warner, jun.
"P. Johnſton,	"A. F. Haldiman,
"P. Moore,	"James Arthur,
"J. Stephenſon,	"John Lubbock,
"R. Stuart,	"Rich. Tuckwell,
"R. Williamſon,	"William Pulteney.
"Kinnaird,	

It was then moved,—"That this court is highly ſenſible of the very great importance of the general trade between India and Europe to the political and commercial intereſts of Great-Britain, as well as of the Eaſt-India Company: that they lament the wide difference of the opinions entertained on this ſubject, by the court of directors on the one ſide, and the late preſident of the board of commiſſioners and the governor-general of India on the other;

other; and, anxious that the meaſure finally to be adopted may be formed on the fulleſt information and matureſt deliberation, and thinking it may eſſentially conduce to that deſirable end, if the court were aſſiſted by the wiſdom and experience of the late governors general of India, they recommend to the court of directors to tranſmit a copy of the printed papers to Marquis Cornwallis, Earl Macartney, Lord Teignmouth, Sir John Macpherſon, and Warren Haſtings, eſq. with a requeſt that they will ſeverally favour the Company with a communication of their advice and opinion on the ſubject of them."

An amendment to the foregoing motion being made, by omitting all the words after the word *That*, in order to introduce the following *viz.* "This court do confirm the unanimous reſolutions of the court of directors of the 4th February laſt; and that the court of directors do, without delay, act upon the principles detailed in thoſe reſolutions."

And the queſtion being put, "That the words propoſed to be left out ſtand part of the queſtion," the ſame was declared from the chair to have paſſed in the negative.

Whereupon a diviſion being demanded, and tellers appointed, the court divided accordingly, and the tellers reported the number to be, for the queſtion, 80; againſt it, 135.

Then the ſame was declared from the chair to have paſſed in the negative.

It was then moved, "That the amendment ſtand part of the queſtion:"—And the queſtion thereon being put, the ſame was carried in the affirmative.

A ballot on the queſtion, as amended, being then demanded by the under-mentioned proprietors, *viz.*

James Law,	Thomas Henchman,
George Johnſtone,	Arthur E. Impey,
Robert Macfarlane,	Samuel P. Cockerell,
Edward Maxwell,	Peter Lawrie, and
George Durant,	Peter Moore,

It was reſolved, that the ſaid queſtion, ſtanding as follows, *viz.* "That this court do confirm the unanimous reſolutions of the court of directors of the 4th of February laſt; and that the court of directors do, without delay, act upon the principles detailed in thoſe reſolutions," be put by the ballot at this houſe, on Friday the 5th of June next, from eleven o'clock in the forenoon until ſix in the evening.

The court then on the queſtion adjourned.

At a court of directors, held on Wedneſday the 28th May 1801:

Draft of an advertiſement, giving notice that a general court will be held at this houſe on Friday the 5th June next, from eleven o'clock in the forenoon till ſix in the evening, to ballot on the following queſtion, *viz.* "That this court do confirm unanimous reſolutions of the court of directors of the 4th February laſt; and that the court of directors do, without delay, act upon the principles detailed in theſe reſolutions," was read and approved.

At a court of directors, held on Friday, 29th May 1801:

An addreſs to the proprietors, on the ſubject of the proceedings of the general court held the 28th inſtant, was read, unanimouſly approved, and ſigned.

Ordered, That the ſame be publiſhed in the newſpapers, and printed, and ſent to the proprietors.

At a court of directors, held on Monday, 1ſt June 1801:

The

The chairman acquainting the court, that, at the desire of several directors, he had been induced to withhold from publication the address to the proprietors approved at the last court, and had summoned a meeting of the directors this day, specially for the purpose of taking the same into further consideration;

It was agreed to withdraw the said address:

And draft of an address to the proprietors, proposed to be substituted in lieu thereof, was read, approved, and signed, being as follows, *viz.*

"*To the Proprietors of East-India Stock.*

"LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

"An appeal has been made to a general court by forty-three proprietors, against the decision of the court of directors, when the conduct of your executive body was approved by a very considerable majority. We should have been satisfied if the business had rested there; but a ballot has been demanded, which makes it our indispensable duty, not only to state briefly the nature of the question, but to explain the motives of some of those who have been concerned in bringing it forward.

"On a former occasion, when the Company applied for a renewal of their charter, they experienced some difficulty, and even opposition, from the public at large; but after a full discussion and mature deliberation, every wise and impartial person was satisfied, that India ought not to become a colony, and that it could only be administered in a safe and beneficial manner, politically as well as commercially, through the medium of an exclusive Company. After various contending, and even opposite interests, had thus acquiesced in this general principle, judge of our surprize, to find forty-three proprietors come forward, to contend for what had been yielded by the public at large: and still more, to find that a considerable part of them, agents to the merchants in India, were personally interested in the decision of the question.

"The demand for a general court was after we had produced a report, in defence of the rights, and even the existence of the Company, which all the ingenuity of the gentlemen who called the court, stimulated by the personal interest in the question which many of them possessed, has not been able to impeach, they therefore attempted a very extraordinary measure, namely, that of calling for the opinions of the high and respectable characters now resident in Europe, who have formerly been governors-general in India. This proposal was, however, negatived in the general court of proprietors.

"Such a reference would, in fact, have been an arbitration between the constituent and the executive bodies, extremely invidious to the great and respectable characters whose names were mentioned on the occasion, unconstitutional in itself, and would have degraded the dignity of the proprietors, who alone possess the power of deciding, at the same time that it would have proved humiliating to ourselves, after we had sought for information from every competent source.

"The pretence was, to bring home the surplus produce of India, in order to conceal, if not its real object, at least its prominent feature. But this veil is completely drawn aside, in a letter from the first merchant at Calcutta to the board of trade, at a time when the merchants were not only encouraged to

to ſend their goods to Europe, but ſhips were offered to convey the ſame. He ſays: ‘ It is true, that the Company offer us tonnage for goods at this time; but the great ſubject is, being permitted to ſend them on our own ſhips, by which means we obtain the profit of freight, and have an opportunity of being otherwiſe ſerviceable to our friends.—

“ Shall Britiſh ſhips, hired by the Company, and ſent to India for the expreſs purpoſe of bringing home the private trade, return with ſhort cargoes, in order to gratify the intereſts and the patronage of individuals? Experience induces us to believe, that the owners of Britiſh ſhips need not fear a conteſt with thoſe of India in regular times.—Whilſt our ſeamen are chiefly employed againſt the enemies of the country, their wages are high, and Laſcars will be found at a much cheaper rate; but will you ſuffer Britiſh ſeamen to be deprived of their bread for this reaſon, and for the emolument of perſons reſident in India? On the other hand, will it be endured, to ſee thoſe wretched objects, who periſh every winter from the inclemency of the climate, and other cauſes, increaſe to an indefinite number? Their place muſt be ſupplied, on the returning voyage, by Europeans, who may quit their ſhips, and fill India with the worſt kind of adventurers, when Laſcars will again be ſubſtituted at a lower rate of wages. A moment's reflection is ſufficient to perceive, that the return of the few remaining Laſcars to India, emaciated in their health, and depraved in their minds, muſt prejudice the Britiſh name and character in the eyes of the natives; and this prejudice, the manner, and conduct of the European ſeamen, carried out in Indian ſhips, and left in the country, muſt greatly increaſe.

“ Every conſideration, therefore, of humanity, as well as policy, combine to prevent the progreſs of evils, which will gradually introduce the colonial ſyſtem, and thereby ſap the foundation of our Indian empire.

“ The views of Mr. Dundas, on the renewal of the charter, were to furniſh the means of exporting Britiſh manufactures to the fulleſt extent, to bring raw materials from India, to open full ſcope to the remittance of fortunes from India, and finally, to cruſh or bring to the river Thames, the clandeſtine trade. The Company now offer, without any limit as to the extent, Britiſh ſhips to convey manufactures to India, and to bring raw materials from thence. If the fortunes to be remitted home were double or treble the amount, the Company would gladly receive the ſame in India, to be paid for in Europe; ſo that there only remains the clandeſtine trade as to which the leaſt doubt can exiſt. On this ſubject, the court, in their report, truſt they have demonſtrated, beyond the poſſibility of contradiction, the very ſmall inſignificant amount employed in this manner, compared with the vaſt trade which has grown up under the auſpices of the Company, and even with the private or privileged trade of individuals to and from India. It is on this point, however, the parties intereſted have raiſed a clamour; and having acceſs to perſons in power, an impreſſion has been made, and opinions produced, on which they found their pretenſions. It is remarkable, that amongſt all the voluminous papers which have appeared previous to the labours of the committee, not a complete document can be found, and very rarely the ſlighteſt argument, in defence

fence of the rights of the Company, or ſtating the dangerous conſequences which muſt reſult from the indulgences, for which the merchants in India and their agents at home contend.

"We may, therefore, venture to aſſert, that the Company have ſcrupulouſly fulfilled their part of the engagement on the renewal of the charter; that they have been forward, on every occaſion, to extend, in the moſt liberal manner, every conceſſion and facility conſiſtent with a *regulated monopoly*, which either government or the public can deſire: they therefore truſt, that as they have ſtrained indulgence to ſo large an extent, thoſe rights and privileges, which have been granted for the preſervation of their remaining excluſive trade, will not be wreſted from them to gratify a very few individuals; in ſhort, that the rights of the Company, ſanctioned by the Legiſlature for the advantage of the Nation, ſhall ſerve for more extenſive purpoſes than to cover an actual monopoly of the trade to India, for the benefit of Indian agents and Indian ſhips, which are the real objects of the parties.

On the whole, we truſt the views of the directors will be found to reſt, not upon partial grounds and excluſive rights alone, but upon great national foundations. We cannot, however, attempt to convey to you, in a ſhort addreſs, all the facts and arguments which attach to this momentous queſtion, ſtill leſs to explain the extenſive and dangerous conſequences which would flow from the pretenſions of the merchants in India, their agents and friends, and which, we are perſuaded, will, by degrees (if admitted), prove fatal to the Britiſh empire there, and terminate in the deſtruction of the Company. We muſt therefore refer to our report on the occaſion; and truſt that your votes *for the queſtion*, on the ballot, will enable us to defend the rights and exiſtence of the Company, againſt a moſt powerful and dangerous combination.

"We have the honour to be,
"Ladies and Gentlemen,
"Your moſt faithful, and
"obliged humble ſervants,

"P. Le Meſurier, D. Scott, *Chairman*,
"John Manſhip, C. Mills, *Dep. Chair.*
"T. Theo. Metcalf, F. Baring,
"Thomas Parry, W. Benſley,
"Edward Parry, Jacob Boſanquet,
"Abraham Roberts, J. Smith Burges,
"John Roberts, Joſeph Cotton,
"George Tatem, Lionel Darell,
"G. W. Thelluſſon, W. Elphinſtone,
"R. Thornton, Simon Fraſer,
"John Travers, John Hunter,
"S. Williams, Hugh Inglis."

Ordered, That the foregoing addreſs be publiſhed in the newſpapers, and printed, and ſent to the proprietors.

At a court of directors, held on Wedneſday, 3d June 1801:

On reading a letter from the right hon. the board of commiſſioners for the affairs of India, (*Vide Appendix* No. I.) dated the 2d inſtant, ſtating the reaſons for their opinion, that the paragraphs relative to the private trade propoſed by the court to be ſent to Bengal, ſhould not make a part of the diſpatches now about to be tranſmitted to India, that the commiſſioners may be enabled to conſider the ſubject more maturely, and to apply to it that degree of inveſtigation which its importance evidently demands;

It was moved, and on the queſtion,

Reſolved, That a deputation from this court, conſiſting of the chairman, deputy chairman, Sir Francis Baring, bart. Jacob Boſanquet, eſq. and Hugh Inglis, eſq. be requeſted to wait upon the right hon. the preſident

president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, and to communicate with him upon the subject of the letter above-mentioned.

A note from the hon. William Brodrick, dated the 2d instant, being read, requesting to be furnished with the accounts under-mentioned, for the information of the board of commissioners, *viz.*

An account of the amount of bills drawn from India and China, from 30th April 1795, to 30th April 1800, distinguishing each year, and the amount of bills from China and from India, either on account of the bond-debts or other purposes;

An estimate of the cost of private trade and privilege goods imported from India, and sold in the sales of March and September 1796, to September sale 1800, distinguishing each year;

An estimate of the cost of private goods shipped for India in the season of 1794 to the season 1798 inclusive, distinguishing each year;

An account of the sale amount of goods from India, sold on the Company's account, and on private account, in the sales of March and September 1793, to March and September 1800, distinguishing each year;

An account of the prime cost, sale amount, profit and loss per cent. on the company's goods from India, sold in the March and September sales 1787, to March and September 1800, distinguishing each year:

Ordered, That the said lists of accounts be referred to the consideration of the committee of accounts.

At a court of directors, held on Friday, 5th June 1801:

The following letter was read, *viz.*

From the right hon. lord Lewisham, president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, dated the ——, stating, in reply to the chairman's letter, (*Vide Appendix*, No. II.) of the 3d instant, that he is at present confined to his house at Blackheath by illness, which prevents him receiving in town, on Friday next, the deputation appointed by the court on the 3d instant to wait on his lordship.

At a general court, held on Friday, 5th June 1801:

The court being met to receive the votes that may be brought in this day, for the determination of the question resolved on the 28th ult. to be this day put by the ballot;

The under-mentioned proprietors were appointed scrutineers, to examine the said votes, and to report the determination of the question, *viz.* Alexander Champion, George Durant, John Prinsep, and Richard Twining, esquires.

At six o'clock, the glasses being finally closed, were delivered to the scrutineers; and about eight the same evening, the hon. W. Elphinstone in the chair, George Durant, esq. chairman of the scrutineers, delivered in their report, which was read, being as follows, *viz.*

"East-India House, 5th June 1801.

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being appointed by the general court of the united Company of merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, to examine the votes delivered in this day, for the determination by ballot of the following question, *viz.* That this court do confirm the unanimous resolutions of the court of directors of the 4th of February last, and that the court of directors do, without delay, act upon the principles detailed in those resolutions."

"And being also appointed to report the number of votes for and against the said question, have accordingly examined the same, and find

"For

"For the queſtion . . 809
"Againſt it 234
"Majority . . ——575
"George Durant,
"Richard Twining,
"Alexander Champion,
"John Prinsep."

Whereupon the ſame was declared from the chair; and the court then, on the queſtion, adjourned.

At a court of directors, held on Wedneſday, 10th June 1801:

A note from Mr. Brodrick, dated the 5th inſtant, requeſting, by direction of the board, to be furniſhed with copies of the written opinions given by ſome members of the ſpecial committee, relative to the trade between India and Europe, was read.

Draft of the ſecretary's letter to Mr. Brodrick in reply, (*Vide Appendix*, No. V.) was read and approved.

The chairman acquainted the court, that the deputy, Sir Francis Baring, Sir Hugh Inglis, Mr. Boſanquet, and himſelf, had waited on the right hon. lord Lewiſham, agreeably to the court's reſolution of the 3d inſtant; and that the reſult was, that his lordſhip had not been able to make up his mind on the ſubject, but that it ſhould have his earlieſt conſideration.

At a court of directors, held on Wedneſday, 17th June 1801:

The following note was read from Mr. Brodrick, (*Vide Appendix*, No. III.) dated the 10th inſtant, requeſting that the ſeveral accounts and eſtimates, applied for by him on the 2d inſtant, may, if poſſible, be ſent to the board on the following day at one o'clock, as ſome of the commiſſioners, who have expreſſed a wiſh to ſee them, will be at the office for that purpoſe.

Draft of the ſecretary's note to Mr. Brodrick in reply, (*Vide Appendix*, No. IV.) dated the ſame day, was read and approved.

The following orders from the hon. houſe of commons being laid before the court, *viz.*

"Veneris, 12° Die Junii 1801.

"*Ordered*, That there be laid before this houſe, a copy of the papers concerning the trade between India and Europe, printed by order of the court of directors of the India Company, and laid before the court of proprietors of India ſtock on the 28th of May laſt.

"*Ordered*, That there be laid before this houſe a copy of the paragraphs lately tranſmitted by the directors of the Eaſt-India Company to the commiſſioners for the affairs of India, as intended to be ſent out to the governor and council of Fort William, on the ſubject of the trade by Britiſh ſubjects between India and Europe, together with the anſwer returned by the ſaid commiſſioners.

"*Ordered*, That there be laid before this houſe a copy of the proceedings of a general court of proprietors of India ſtock, held on the 28th of May laſt, together with the reſult of the ballot on a queſtion then adopted.

"*Ordered*, That there be laid before this houſe a copy of a memorial of certain merchants and agents in London, delivered to the commiſſioners for the affairs of India, dated 8th June 1801, concerning the trade between India and Europe.

"*Ordered*, That there be laid before this houſe a copy of a memorial from the directors of the Eaſt-India Company to the treaſury, dated 7th May 1797, on the ſubject of regulating the duties on

Eaſt-

East-India goods, together with copies of the papers thereunto annexed.

"J. Ley, *Cl. D. Dom. Com.*"

The chairman acquainted the court, that the above orders had been complied with, except the fourth, no such papers as the memorial therein mentioned having ever been in the Company's possession, and which has accordingly been stated to the house.

At a general court, held on Wednesday, 24th June 1801:

The under-mentioned papers having been presented to the house of commons, the same were, in conformity to the 5th section of the 1st chapter of the bye-laws, laid before the court, and the titles thereof were read, *viz.*

A paper entitled "Particular items of the gross sum of 2,672,440*l.* set forth in the account (No. 24) presented to the honourable house of commons on the 8th day of May last, from the East-India Company, as a debt due from Government to the said Company."

"Copy of the papers concerning the trade between India and Europe, printed by order of the court of directors of the East-India Company, and laid before the court of proprietors of India stock on the 28th May 1801."

"Copy of the paragraphs lately transmitted by the directors of the East-India Company to the commissioners for the affairs of India, as intended to be sent out to the governor in council of Fort William, on the subject of the trade by British subjects between India and Europe, together with the answer returned by the said commissioners."

"Copy of the proceedings of a general court of proprietors of India stock, held on the 28th May 1801, together with the result of the ballot on a question then adopted."

"Copy of a memorial from the directors of the East-India Company to the lords of the treasury, dated the 7th May 1797, on the subject of regulating the duties on East-India goods, together with copies of the papers thereunto annexed."

The chairman then declared it to be a quarterly court, summoned in pursuance of the Company's charter; and no further business offering, the court on the question adjourned.

At a court of directors, held on Wednesday, 24th June 1801:

A letter from the hon. William Brodrick, (*Vide Appendix*, No. VII.) dated the 20th instant, was read, stating that the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, since their letter of the 2d instant, have had draft, No. 159, under their consideration: but as various papers respecting the private trade with India have been laid before the house of commons, preparatory to an investigation of the subject, which it is the obvious intention of parliament to enter upon early in the ensuing session, they feel it inconsistent with their sense of public duty, by any intermediate step, to anticipate the decision of the legislature on a question of such magnitude, and so closely connected with the maritime strength of the country; and that they therefore have directed him to signify to the court, that they withhold their approbation from the draft proposed.

The letter to Bengal in the public department, dated the 25th May 1798, was read; also

A letter from the late deputy chairman, David Scott, esq. (*Vide Appendix*, No. VIII.) dated the 27th January last, to the special com-

committee to whofe confideration feveral letters from the right hon. Henry Dundas were referred.

Ordered, That the letter from the hon. William Brodrick, now read, be referred to the confideration of the faid fpecial committee.

On a motion, *Refolved*, That Jofeph Cotton, efq. be a member of the faid fpecial committee.

At a court of directors, held on Thurfday, 25th June 1801:

The chairman acquainted the court, that the fpecial committee to whofe confideration the letter from the hon. William Brodrick, dated the 20th inftant, was referred, have deliberated thereon; and the committee being unanimoufly of opinion, that the bufinefs is of fo much importance as to require further confideration, they have agreed to adjourn the further confideration thereof till Wednefday next.

At a court of directors, held on Wednefday, 1ft July 1801:

The chairman from the fpecial committee fubmitting to the court draft of a letter (*Vide Appendix*, No. IX.) to the hon. William Brodrick, in reply to his letter of the 20th of laft month; the fame was read, and unanimoufly approved.

At a court of directors, held on Wednefday, 15th July 1801:

A letter from the hon. William Brodrick, (*Vide Appendix*, No. X.) dated the 14th inftant, being read, ftating the reafons which induce the board of commiffioners for the affairs of India to perfevere in withholding their approbation from the paragraphs refpecting private trade, contained in the draft, No. 159;

Ordered, That the faid letter be referred to the confideration of the fpecial committee appointed to confider feveral letters from the right hon. Henry Dundas.

The chairman from the fpecial committee appointed to take into confideration feveral letters from the right hon. Henry Dundas, laying before the court draft of a letter to the hon. William Brodrick, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XI.) in reply to his letter of the 14th inftant; alfo,

Circular claufes in the commercial department (*Vide Appendix*, No. XII.) referred to therein;

The fame were read and approved.

At a court of directors, held on Wednefday, 22d July 1801:

A letter from the hon. William Brodrick, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XIII.) dated the 21ft inftant, returning the draft No. 159, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XIV.) approved by order of the board of commiffioners for the affairs of India, with the exception of the fecond and fourth paragraphs, and ftating the grounds upon which the board difapproved thofe paragraphs, was alfo read;

And draft of a letter to Mr. Brodrick, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XV.) in reply, tranfmitting amended paragraphs, was read and approved.

At a court of directors, held on Wednefday, 5th Auguft 1801:

A letter from the right hon. Henry Addington, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XVI.) dated the 31ft ultimo, was read, ftating, having learnt, from a printed advertifement, that the court propofe to contract for the building of fhips in this country, for the fervice of the Company, to an extent far beyond what can be deemed neceffary for the purpofes of their regular trade, he is induced, by a ftrong fenfe of public duty, to reprefent

represent to the court the inexpediency of entering into such contracts, until the very important subject, which has recently occasioned a correspondence between the commissioners for the affairs of India and the court of directors, has undergone the investigation and discussion which it may be presumed will take place in the ensuing session of parliament.

A letter from the hon. William Brodrick, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XVII.) dated the 4th instant, was also read, stating, that the board of commissioners for the affairs of India think it necessary that the court of directors should explicitly understand, that, however much it may be their wish that their ideas of the interests of the East-India Company and of the public (interests, in their opinion, inseparable) should coincide with those of the court, they are by no means disposed, for the sake of securing that coincidence, to relinquish any points by which they think those interests may be materially promoted: that they dare not shew a marked contempt for what may be the opinion of the legislature: that they dare not risk the adoption of measures which may counteract the regulations of parliament in a matter of great public importance, where they have the power of resisting them: that they have too much regard for what they conceive to be the real interests of the East-India Company, to give their approbation to any measures which may expose the Company to public obloquy, and awaken prejudices, now perhaps dormant in the breasts of a few individuals, but which may eventually, if revived, extend themselves even within the walls of parliament: that they are aware that paragraphs may be worded in such a manner, as, by bringing them within the letter of the act of 1793, may prevent their giving them a decided rejection, even where they cannot approve; and that they are ready to concur where the law points out to them the path of their duty, but that no law can oblige them to approve; and that they do not hesitate to declare, that it is their opinion that, in the present circumstances, it is not expedient that any paragraphs whatever, respecting the private trade, should be sent out to India: that as, however, it is possible that, in this respect, they may not obtain the concurrence of the court of directors, they return them the paragraphs so corrected as to leave the question entirely open for future arrangement and discussion; and that they are determined that no powers which the legislature has vested in them shall remain unexerted, to prevent any attempts to fetter such future discussion.

The paragraphs amended by the board of commissioners, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XVIII.) and inclosed in Mr. Brodrick's letter, were also read.

Ordered, That the said letters and paragraphs be taken into consideration on Friday the 14th inst.

At a court of directors, held on Friday, 14th August 1801:

The court, pursuant to order of the 5th instant, proceeding to take into consideration the letter from the right hon. Henry Addington, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XVI.) dated the 31st ultimo, and the letter from the hon. William Brodrick, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XVII.) dated the 4th instant;

The chairman laid before the court the under-mentioned correspondence upon the subjects, stated in the said letters, *viz.*

Letter from Lord Lewisham, (now Earl of Dartmouth), (*Vide Appendix*, No. XIX.) to the chairman, dated the 21st July last.

Copy of a letter from the chairman (*Vide Appendix*, No. XX.) to the right hon. Henry Addington, dated the 11th instant.

Copy of a letter from the chairman (*Vide Appendix*, No. XXI.) to Lord Dartmouth, dated the 12th instant.

A letter from Mr. Addington (*Vide Appendix*, No. XXII.) to the chairman, dated the 13th instant; and

A letter from Lord Dartmouth (*Vide Appendix*, No. XXIII.) to the chairman, dated this day.

On a motion, *Ordered*, That the letters from the right hon. Henry Addington and the Hon. William Brodrick, read in court on the 5th instant, be referred to the special committee appointed to consider several letters from Mr. Dundas.

At a court of directors, held on Thursday, 24th Septemper 1801:

The court, proceeding to take into consideration the report from the committee of shipping which was read the 16th instant, recommending that the ships therein mentioned be taken up for the Company's service.

Letter from Mr. Meheux, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XXIV.) dated the 18th instant, requesting, by order of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, to be furnished with a copy of the above report, and all papers immediately connected with the subject, was read; also, draft of the secretary's reply thereto, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XXV.) and the court's advertisement for engaging ships for the Company's service, dated the 22d of July last.

It was moved, and, on the question, *Resolved*, That the abovementioned report of the committee of shipping be recommitted, and that the further number of ships to be taken up for five or six voyages do not exceed six.

At a court of directors, held on Wednesday, 30th Sept. 1801:

On reading a letter from the Earl of Dartmouth, dated the 29th instant, referring to the court's consideration, previously to their coming to a decision upon the subject of the shipping which it is now in their contemplation to engage, two papers contained in his lordship's letter, *viz.*

Copy of a memorial presented to the president and commissioners for the affairs of India, on the part of the merchants whose names are thereunto annexed, being agents for persons residing in the East-Indies, dated the 25th instant, stating their apprehensions, that the ships of an inferior class, tendered in consequence of the court's advertisement of the 22d of July last, are intended to be appropriated ultimately to the conveyance of the goods of individuals, and stating the grounds upon which they pray the board's interference to prevent the adoption of that system; also,

Copy of a letter to Lord Dartmouth from the managing owners of several ships of 800 tons and under, in the regular service of the East-India Company, dated the 25th instant, contending that the establishment of a new class of ships for the Company's constant service, under the head of extra ships, is in express contradiction to the provisions of the act of the 39th of his Majesty's reign; and that the late contracts of the court of directors for five ships for eight voyages are illegal,

illegal, of courſe void, and that they ought to be annulled.

Ordered, That the ſaid letter from the Earl of Dartmouth, and the memorial and letter encloſed therein, be referred to the ſpecial committee appointed to conſider ſeveral letters from the right hon. Henry Dundas, to examine and report.

At a court of directors, held on Friday, 2d October 1801:

The chairman from the committee of ſhipping laid before the court the opinion of the company's ſtanding counſel, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XXVI.) dated this day, upon a caſe prepared by the Company's ſolicitor, as to the deſcription of ſhips upon which tonnage is to be allotted for the private trade to be carried out under the act of the 33d Geo. III. cap. 52, and as to the manner regulated by the act of the 39th Geo. III. cap. 89, for hiring and taking up ſhips for the Company's ſervice, and the ſame was read.

And it being agreed to omit the *Juliana* in the liſt of ſhips recommended by the committee of ſhipping, in the report above-mentioned, to be taken up for the Company's ſervice; it was, on the queſtion, *Reſolved by the ballot unanimouſly*, That the under-mentioned ſhips be taken up for the Company's ſervice, at the freights under-mentioned, and in every reſpect agreeably to the terms and conditions preſcribed for this deſcription of ſhips, and dated the 29th of July laſt, *viz.*

New ſhip, building at Ipſwich by Mr. Woolmore, 550 tons, 12*l.* 19*s.* per ton for ſix voyages.
New ſhip, ditto Liverpool, by Mr. Clay, 600 tons, 13*l.* 15*s.* ditto.
New ſhip *Tottenham*, building at Stockton by Mr. Wigram, 520 tons, 14*l.* ditto.
Fame, 520 tons, 14*l.* ditto.
New ſhip, building by Mr. Temple, 560 tons, 14*l.* ditto.

Ordered, That the caſe, with the above-mentioned opinion of the Company's ſtanding counſel, be referred to the conſideration of the ſpecial committee appointed to conſider ſeveral letters from the right hon. Henry Dundas.

At a court of directors, held on Wedneſday, 7th October 1801:

The chairman from the ſpecial committee laying before the court draft of a letter to the Earl of Dartmouth, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XXVII.) in reply to his Lordſhip's letter of the 29th ultimo, the ſame was read and approved.

At a ſecret court of directors, held on Monday, 9th November 1801:

The chairman acquainted the court, that himſelf and the deputy had waited upon the chancellor of the exchequer on Friday laſt the 6th inſtant, under the idea of Sir William Pulteney's immediately introducing the ſubject of the private trade in the Houſe of Commons.

The chairman, after relating the ſubſtance of what paſſed on the occaſion, acquainted the court, that after the above conference he received a letter from Sir William Pulteney, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XXVIII.) ſignifying his intention of giving notice in the Houſe of Commons this day, of a motion he ſhould make on Wedneſday, concerning the Eaſt-India Company, the ſaid letter was read; likewiſe, a letter from the chairmain (*Vide Appendix*, No. XXIX.) to the chancellor of the exchequer, dated the 7th inſtant, in conſequence of the above letter from Sir William Pulteney.

The chairman then acquainted the court, that he had received a letter from Nicholas Vanſittart, Eſq. (*Vide*

(*Vide Appendix*, No. XXX.) dated at the Treasury, this morning, informing him that Mr. Addington had prevailed on Sir William Pulteney to defer his notice of a motion relative to Indian affairs.

Draft of a letter from the chairman, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XXXI.) in reply, was read, and unanimously approved.

At a secret court of directors, held on Tuesday, 17th November 1801:

The chairman acquainted the court, that the committee had prepared certain propositions to serve as the basis of an arrangement respecting the trade of individuals with India, which were now submitted to the court.

The said propositions were then read and unanimously approved.

And the chairman was requested to transmit copies of the same to the chancellor of the exchequer and to the Earl of Dartmouth, the said propositions being as follows, *viz.*

1. That in addition to the quantity of 3000 tons of shipping, now annually allotted to the exports of individuals from India, three, four, or five thousand tons more, or as much as may be wanted, shall be assigned.

2. That the shipping to be thus annually employed shall be wholly applied to the use of private traders, and shall neither be destined nor detained for political or warlike services in India, but sail from thence directly for the port of London, at fixed periods within the fair weather season.

3. That all commodities of the produce of the continent or of the British territories in India, shall be permitted to be laden on those ships; excepting only piece goods, which shall not be laden, unless by special license from the Company or their governments abroad, and saltpetre, which any of the governments in India shall have the power to prohibit or restrain.

4. That the goods to be exported on private account be, as now, received into the Company's warehouses in India; and that the same care be taken in assorting them into cargoes, in due proportions of light and heavy goods, according to the deliveries into the warehouses, as is observed in forming the Company's own cargoes.

5. That these goods shall be brought to the Company's warehouses in London, and thence to their sales, in the regular order, subject to the charge of three per cent. now allowed to the Company, for landing, warehousing, and selling private goods.

6. That when the private goods provided for exportation from India shall not serve to fill all the ships sent out for them, the Company shall put gruff goods into those ships on their own account.

7. That no person shall be permitted to embark in this trade, as principal or agent, except such as may lawfully engage therein, according to the provisions of the act of the 33d Geo. III. chap. 52.

8. That the ships to be employed in this service shall be built for the purpose, either in Great-Britain or India, the Company contracting with those who may undertake to build or be the owners of them for their service eight voyages; and that the construction of them shall be agreeable to a plan already adopted by the Company in England for ships intended to carry their own gruff goods.

9. That in order to ascertain the rates at which ships of this construction, built of teak, can be obtained

tained for eight voyages certain in India, the court will authorize their governments there immediately to advertise for such a number of ships of the above description as are likely to be required, and to engage them for the Company, provided the freight demanded shall not exceed the rate of those lately contracted for in England.

10. Or ships already built in India may be tendered to the governments in India for two or more voyages, for the purpose of carrying the private trade, if they shall not exceed the rate of peace freight actually paid by the Company for ships of the like description this season, and provided they are in all respects approved by their master attendants, or other proper officers in India; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to make void any contract or agreement, into which the Company may have already entered, or to prevent the Company from taking up hereafter, or contracting to build ships in Great-Britain, on equal or more advantageous terms than those of India.

11. That the above ships shall be relet by the Company, without profit, to such merchants as may be disposed to export goods to India, or to import goods from India, as above described, charging to the exporter and importer, respectively, such proportion only of the total freight for the voyage as shall be due, according to the proportion established by the act of the 33d Geo. III. chap. 52.

At a secret court of directors, held on Tuesday, 24th November 1801:

The chairman acquainted the court, that a further communication had taken place between the special committee and Mr. Vansittart, who had very obligingly attended the committee at this house, upon the subject of the arrangemenr to be formed respecting the trade of individuals with India, and that, in consequence thereof, the chairman and deputy are to wait upon the chancellor of the exchequer to-morrow.

The chairman laid before the court a letter from lord Dartmouth, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XXXII.) dated the 20th instant, acknowledging the receipt of the propositions agreed to by the court on the 17th instant, and expressing his lordship's earnest wish, that they may tend to such an accommodation as shall be to the mutual advantage of the East-India Company and the Public.

At a secret court of directors, held on Wednesday, 25th November 1801:

The chairman acquainted the court, that the deputy and himself waited on the chancellor of the exchequer this morning, and that at the conference some amendments were proposed to be made to a paper, containing the sentiments of the special committee, which the Chairs were yesterday desired to state to Mr. Addington.

The said paper, as amended, was then read and approved, being as follows, *viz.*

" The committee conceive, that the propositions herewith enclosed, are calculated to meet the wishes of his majesty's ministers, and to form the basis of a final and satisfactory arrangement. But as much depends on the manner in which this arrangement shall be made known in India, the committee presume that the best mode in which it can be done will be by paragraphs to India, to be approved by the board of commissioners. In these the court will

will acquaint marquis Wellesley, that they confirm the agreement which he has made with the owners of Indian ships taken up for the Red Sea, for one voyage to Europe, and that the same, at the discretion of marquis Wellesley, be extended to all the ships engaged in that service, provided they, or the ships built to replace such as may have been lost or disabled, leave India before the 1st April 1808. But as his lordship cannot have received in India the whole of the information necessary to enable him to form a correct judgment on the subject, which is of a most extensive nature, the committee, in consenting to confirm the contracts entered into, cannot agree to extend the principle in the manner before proposed by his lordship; and the court will therefore direct, that no other teak or Indian-built ships shall be employed on a voyage for Europe, except under and in conformity with the eleven resolutions, sanctioned by the court of directors on the 17th instant."

And the chairman and deputy were requested to transmit a copy of the above paper to the right hon. the chancellor of the exchequer.

At a court of directors, held on Thursday, 26th November 1801:

The chairman acquainted the court, that sir William Pulteney having yesterday made a motion in the house of commons, for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the papers laid before parliament, respecting the trade between Great-Britain and the East-Indies, the chancellor of the exchequer had moved the previous question thereon, and that the previous question was carried in the negative without a division.

At a court of directors, held on Wednesday, 2d December 1801:

The chairman laid before the court the proceedings of the secret courts of directors of the undermentioned dates, and the same were approved, *viz.* the 9th, 17th, 24th, and 25th November, already entered from page 25 to 28.

At a court of directors, held on Tuesday, 22d December 1801:

The court referring to their proceedings respecting the proposed arrangement for the privilege trade with India, as stated on the minutes of court of the 2d instant,

Resolved, That the said minutes, together with the several papers therein referred to, lie for the inspection of the proprietors of East-India stock, and also such papers as were laid before the house of commons under their order of the 12th June last.

APPENDIX.

No. I.—*Letter from the Board of Commissioners.*

Whitehall, 2d June 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

We have read with attention the accompanying paragraphs relative to the private trade, proposed by the court of directors to be sent to their presidency at Fort William.

Though the paragraphs are denominated commercial, and may be therefore supposed not to be within the exercise of the powers of the commissioners for the affairs of India, yet the proposition, extended as it is, fixing permanently and finally the condition of the private trade, and confining it solely to British ships, appears to us to involve in it much more than merely commercial considerations, and to embrace points of great political import-

importance, which may, in their consequences, deeply affect the interests of the state.

Upon the general question great difference of opinion has existed among those who cannot be regarded but as of the most unquestionable authority, and whose minds had been long turned to consider the subject with the attention it deserved. The present governor-general, as well as the late president of the board of control, to whose ability and experience the greatest deference is due, have impressed a conviction entirely adverse to that of the court.

Under these circumstances, and the obvious necessity of consulting the sentiments of other departments of his majesty's government, we must decline giving, on the instant, any definitive judgment on a question of such magnitude; and we are of opinion, that these paragraphs should not make a part of the dispatches now about to be transmitted to India, that we may be enabled to consider the subject more maturely, and to apply to it that degree of investigation which its importance evidently demands.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient,
humble servants,
(Signed, by order of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India)
W. BRODRICK.

The Hon. Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

No. II.—*Letter from the Chairman to Lord* LEWISHAM.

East-India House, 3d June 1801.

MY LORD,

In consequence of a letter which the court of directors have received of yesterday's date, respecting the private trade between Great-Britain and India, they have deputed the following gentlemen to wait upon your lordship: Mr. Mills the deputy chairman, sir Francis Baring, Mr. Bosanquet, Mr. Inglis, and myself. If Friday, at any hour after twelve, would suit your lordship, it would be particularly convenient to us. Your lordship will be kind enough to favour us with an interview as soon as agreeable to you.

I have the honour to be, &c.
D. SCOTT.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Visc. Lewisham, &c.

No. III.—*Note from Mr.* BRODRICK *to the Secretary.*

Mr. Brodrick presents his compliments to Mr. Ramsay, and reminds him of the several accounts and estimates applied for on the 2d instant, and requests that he will, if possible, cause them to be sent to the board by one o'clock to-morrow, as some of the commissioners, who have expressed a wish to see them, will be at the office for that purpose.

Whitehall, 10th June 1801.

No. IV.—*Note from the Secretary to Mr.* BRODRICK.

Mr. Ramsay presents his compliments to Mr. Brodrick, and begs to acquaint him, that his letter, applying for several accounts and estimates, is referred to the committee of accounts, who have not yet reported on it; Mr. Brodrick will therefore perceive, that it is not in Mr. Ramsay's power to furnish him with the papers as desired.

East-India House, 10th June 1801.

No. V.—*Letter from the Secretary to Mr.* BRODRICK.

East-India House, 10th June 1801.

SIR,

I am ordered by the court of directors of the East-India Company to acknowledge the receipt of your note

note of the 5th inftant, and to inform you, in anfwer thereto, that the papers therein mentioned had only for their object a free and full interchange of fentiments amongft the members of the fpecial committee, preparatory to their laying their opinions upon the important matters referred to them before the court at large; that they made no part of their report to the court of the 27th January laft, and have never been made ufe of to influence the decifion of the court upon that fubject. The papers, therefore, are confidered by the members, whofe fignatures they bear, as well as by the court at large, as private papers.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Wm. Ramsay, *Sec.*

The Hon. William Brodrick.

No. VI.—*Letter from the Secretary to Mr.* Brodrick.

East-India Houfe, 12th June 1801.

SIR,

In confequence of your note to me of the 2d inftant, requefting to be furnifhed with feveral accounts for the information of the right hon. the commiffioners for the affairs of India, I am ordered to tranfmit to you,

An account of the amount of bills drawn from India and China, from the 30th April 1795 to the 30th April 1800;

An account of the fale amount of goods from India, fold on the company's account and on private account, in the fales of March and September 1793 to March and September 1800, diftinguifhing each year; and

An account of the prime-coft, fale amount, and profit per cent. on the company's goods from India, fold in the March and September fales 1787, and March and September fales 1800, diftinguifhing each year.

I am further ordered to acquaint you, that there are no documents in this houfe, from which the coft of private imports or exports can be afcertained.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Wm. Ramsay, *Sec.*

The Hon. William Brodrick.

No. VII.—*Letter from Mr.* Brodrick.

Whitehall, 20th June 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

The board of commiffioners for the affairs of India, fince their letter to you of the 2d of June, have had your draft, No. 139, under their confideration; but as various papers refpecting the private trade with India have been laid before the houfe of commons, preparatory to an inveftigation of the fubject, which it is the obvious intention of parliament to enter upon early in the enfuing feffion, they feel it inconfiftent with their fenfe of public duty, by any intermediate ftep, to anticipate the decifion of the legiflature, on a queftion of fuch magnitude, and fo clofely connected with the maritime ftrength of the country; and they therefore have directed me to fignify to you, that they withhold their approbation from the draft propofed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Wm. Brodrick.

The Hon. Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

No. VIII.—*Letter from the late Deputy Chairman* (D. Scott, *Efq.*) *addreffed to the Special Committee*

East-India Houfe, Jan. 27, 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

As the report and refolutions on the fubject of private trade, which are now before the committee, differ materially, in fome points, from opinions which I have more than once given in writing, I hope, for the purpofe of preventing my being hereafter

hereafter accused of inconsistency, owing to misapprehension, I shall be forgiven if I state the reason for my putting my name to them this day.

Independent of my opinions having ever coincided with the great outlines of those very able papers, as touching the rights and privileges of the East-India Company, I have signed them, not only from conceiving it my duty as deputy chairman, but also from that deference to the better judgment of this committee, which I trust I shall always observe.

I have the honour to be, &c.

D. SCOTT.

No. IX.—*Letter from the Secretary to Mr.* BRODRICK.

East-India House, 2d July 1801.

SIR,

The court of directors have received your letter of the 20th of June, by which they observe that the board of commissioners for the affairs of India are pleased to withhold their approbation of the paragraphs respecting the private trade of individuals.

If by these terms the board mean to prohibit the transmission of the paragraphs to India, the court take the liberty of representing, that such prohibition appears to them not to be within the legal exercise of the powers delegated to the board by the act of 1793, and the acquiescence of the court would, in its consequences, sweep away all the exclusive privileges of the East-India Company. It was for the sole purpose of protecting those privileges that the authority of the board of commissioners was limited to the control over the civil and military government of India, and the management of its revenues.

The act of 1793, which passed after the fullest and most deliberate discussion, has defined, with great accuracy, the rights which were reserved to private traders. Subject to such express reservations, the exclusive right of trading to and from India is granted for a limited time to the Company, and to such persons as shall be *licensed* by them. It is impossible, therefore, that the legislature could mean to vest in the board of commissioners a power, which, by prohibiting the orders necessary to vindicate the rights of the Company on subjects purely commercial, may at pleasure annihilate the exclusive commerce so granted. The paragraphs in question are not only, in the opinion of the court of directors, purely commercial, and do not relate to the civil and military government or revenues of India, but they are moreover wholly confined to a voluntary, temporary, and conditional dereliction of the legal commercial rights of the Company in favour of private traders, which rights secured by law, and by the plighted faith of parliament, cannot be exercised by individuals, except under the express voluntary *license* of the Company.

The court must therefore insist most strenuously, in behalf of their constituents, on the right of sending these paragraphs to India. At the same time they would feel great concern to trespass, even inadvertently, on the just authority vested in the board of commissioners; for which reason, the court request that the board will be pleased to point out what parts of the paragraphs they deem not commercial, and which may therefore be considered as falling within the legal exercise of their power, in order that the court may be enabled to remove every reasonable objection, for the purpose of transmitting to India, without

without further delay, their orders on the subject above-mentioned.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. RAMSAY, *Sec.*

The Hon. William Brodrick.

No. X.—*Letter from Mr.* BRODRICK.

Whitehall, 14th July 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

It was the intention of the board in their former letters, without entering into the question of right, to express the opinion which they had entertained, that, in the present circumstances, it would be neither necessary nor expedient to adopt the regulations proposed with regard to the private trade of individuals, and they consequently thought themselves called upon, by the duty they owe the public, to withhold their approbation from the paragraphs which had, for their object, finally and decisively to regulate the manner in which that trade should in future be conducted. The board are fully convinced of the necessity of maintaining unimpaired the exclusive commerce of India in the hands of the Company. They do not pretend to, nor would they accept any powers, which might enable them to annihilate, or even infringe the exclusive right of trading to and from India, which the wisdom of the legislature has vested in the India Company. The board do not think themselves called upon to enter minutely into the subject of the different paragraphs of the dispatch proposed to be sent to India. Considering the weighty opinions which have been stated upon this subject, they think it sufficient to express a strong doubt how far paragraphs can be considered as simply and purely commercial, the immediate effect of which may be to prevent the public enjoying the full advantages of the immense resource which it is contended the forests of India may afford to the maritime strength and commerce of Great-Britain, at a time when the great and increasing scarcity and dearness of the materials for ship-building threaten the most serious detriment to both. As it is, however, the understood intention of parliament fully to investigate the subject, and certain steps preparatory thereto having already been taken in the House of Commons, the board are induced to persevere in withholding their approbation from paragraphs, by which the manner of carrying on the private trade of individuals may be affected.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. BRODRICK.

The Hon. Court of Directors.

No. XI.—*Letter from the Secretary to Mr.* BRODRICK.

East-India House, 16th July 1801.

SIR,

The court of directors observe, with great regret, that the board of commissioners persist in withholding their approbation from the paragraphs which relate to the private trade, and which, in the opinion of the court of directors, are purely commercial.

As much time has elapsed, and as the conduct of the governor-general in India operates in a manner hostile to the rights of the Company, in regard to its exclusive trade, the court of directors think it absolutely necessary that some instructions should be transmitted to India forthwith, in order to preserve those rights, which cannot be impaired without a violation of the exclusive commerce of India in the hands of the Company, which the board of commissioners disclaim any attempt to annihilate, or even to infringe.

With this view the court of directors have prepared the enclofed paragraphs, which they conceive cannot be objected to.

The court think it will be clearly proved, by the accounts drawing out for the infpection of parliament, that the opinion which the commiffioners have formed upon the fubject of India fhipping is totally unfounded; but they beg leave to add, that if government fhall notwithftanding be of opinion that it would be expedient to build in India for the public fervice, the court of directors will contribute their beft affiftance thereto, under proper regulations, which may be fettled hereafter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. RAMSAY, *Sec.*

The Hon. William Brodrick.

No. XII.—*Propofed Paragraphs for India, approved in Court, 15th July* 1801.

No. 159.—*Bengal.—Commercial. (Circular.)*

1. For fome time paft we have had under our ferious confideration the letter from our governor-general, dated the 30th September 1800, as well as the fubject at large of the private trade with India.

2. It was our intention to have conveyed to you by this difpatch the reafons, very amply detailed, which induce us to difapprove of the plan fuggefted by the governor-general for the future conduct of this trade; thofe reafons, together with the opinions we entertain on the fubject, have been fubmitted to our conftituents, and received their approbation in a moft decifive, unequivocal manner.

3. In confequence of a motion in parliament, papers have been delivered to the Houfe of Commons, and we are informed that it is intended to bring the fubject before the Houfe in the enfuing feffion. We fhall therefore forbear, for the prefent, to enter into the confideration of the queftion in the manner we had propofed; but deeming it effential, under fuch circumftances, to be watchful over the rights and privileges of the Company, we direct our different prefidencies in India not to fuffer any part of the exclufive trade, to which the Company are entitled by the act of 1793, to be infringed; and we likewife direct, that until they receive further inftructions from us, they ftrictly confine the trade and intercourfe of individuals with this country, to the privileges conceded to them by the faid act of 1793.

4. To thefe plain and fimple directions we require and expect the moft implicit obedience to be paid.

No. XIII.—*Letter from Mr.* BRODRICK.

Whitehall, 21ft July 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

It is certainly very far from the intention of the board to arrogate to themfelves any right of interference with the court of directors, in matters that are purely commercial; and it is their decided opinion, that the regulation of all fuch matters cannot be better placed than in the hands to which it has been committed by the wifdom of the legiflature. If it had been clear to the board that the important bufinefs in agitation between the court of directors and the board had been fimply of a commercial nature, no difference of opinion could poffibly have fubfifted between them on this point.

The board think it neceffary to obferve, that though in their laft letter they expreffed a ftrong doubt, and referred to weighty opinions, they have never given a decided opinion of their own upon the fubject in difcuffion.

Under

Under the prefent circumftances, they conceive that it would be unneceffary to fend out any paragraphs, the tendency of which might be to occafion uneafinefs in the mind of the governor-general, who has no doubt acted, upon this occafion, in the manner which he conceived would be moft to the advantage of his employers. It is on this account that they object to the fecond and fourth of the propofed paragraphs. With regard to the others, as they leave the private trade of individuals to and from India open to the future difcuffion of parliament, and have fimply for their object to direct the governments in India to adhere to the regulations of the act of 1793, the board are very happy not to find themfelves reftrained, by their fenfe of public duty, from giving their confent to the tranfmiffion of them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. BRODRICK.

The Hon. Court of Directors.

No. XIV. — *Draft Paragraphs propofed by the Court of Directors to be fent to their Prefidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay.*

No. 159.—*Commercial Department.*

1. For fome time paft we have had under our ferious confideration the letter from our governor-general, dated the 30th September 1800, as well as the fubject at large of the private trade with India.

2. *It was our intention to have conveyed to you, by this difpatch, the reafons, very amply detailed, which induce us to difapprove of the plan fuggefted by the governor-general for the future conduct of this trade. Thofe reafons, together with the opinions we entertain on the fubject, have been fubmitted to our conftituents, and received their approbation in a moft decifive, unequivocal manner.*

3. But in confequence of a motion in parliament, papers have been delivered to the houfe of commons, and we are informed that it is intended to bring the fubject before the houfe in the enfuing feffion; we fhall therefore forbear, for the prefent, to enter into the confideration of the queftion in the manner we had propofed: but deeming it effential, under fuch circumftances, to be watchful over the rights and privileges of the Company, we direct our different prefidencies in India not to fuffer any part of the exclufive trade, to which the Company are entitled by the act of 1793, to be infringed; and we likewife direct, that, until they receive further inftructions from us, they ftrictly confine the trade and intercourfe of individuals with this country, to the privileges conceded to them by the faid act of 1793.

4. *To thefe plain and fimple directions we require and direct the moft implicit obedience to be paid.*

W. RAMSAY, *Sec.*

Eaft-India Houfe, 16th July 1801.

Whitehall, 21ft July 1801.

Approved by order of the board of commiffioners for the affairs of India, with the exception of the fecond and fourth paragraphs.

W. BRODRICK.

No. XV.—*Letter from the Secretary to Mr.* BRODRICK.

Eaft-India Houfe, 23d July 1801.

SIR,

The court of directors, whilft they exprefs their great concern that any circumftance fhould arife to occafion a difference of opinion between the right honourable the board of commiffioners and the court, receive with much fatisfaction the b[illegible]s

board's affurance, that they do not wifh to interfere in matters that are purely commercial, and that it is their decided opinion, that the regulation of all fuch matters cannot be better placed than in the hands to which it has been committed by the wifdom of the legiflature.

On this ground, it was the intention of the court of directors to convey to the governor-general their marked difapprobation of his conduct as a fubject purely commercial, and which conduct, if perfifted in, the court think would operate to the deftruction of the Company's exclufive trade. They now fend an amended draft of paragraphs propofed to be tranfmitted, and which the court hope the board of commiffioners will not hefitate to approve: the more fo, as this part of the queftion is perfonal, and attaches folely to the commercial, and not to the political conduct of marquis Wellefley.

If, however, the board are ftill defirous that the paragraph which relates to the governor-general fhall be omitted, the court of dirctors are ready to acquiefce, under a refervation, that fuch acquiefcence fhall not be conftrued to impeach the rights and privileges of the Company, and alfo under a firm perfuafion that the prefidencies in India will manifeft a ftrict obedience to the orders intended to be tranfmitted, not to fuffer any part of the exclufive trade, to which the Company are entitled by the act of 1793, to be infringed, and ftrictly to confine the trade and intercourfe of individuals with this country to the privileges extended to them by the faid act of 1793.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. RAMSAY, *Sec.*

The Hon. Wm. Brodrick.

Part of the fecond paragraph propofed to be reftored.

It was our intention to have conveyed to you by this difpatch the reafons, very amply detailed, which induce us to difapprove of the plan fuggefted by the governor-general, for the future conduct of this trade.

No. XVI. — *Letter from Mr.* ADDINGTON.

Downing-ftreet, 31ft July 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

Having learnt from a printed advertifement, that the court of directors propofe to contract for the building of fhips in this country, for the fervice of the Eaft-India Company, to an extent far beyond what can be deemed neceffary for the purpofes of their regular trade, I am induced, by a ftrong fenfe of public duty, to reprefent to you the inexpediency of entering into fuch contracts, until the very important fubject, which has recently occafioned a correfpondence between the commiffioners for the affairs of India and your court, has undergone the inveftigation and difcuffion, which, it may be prefumed, will take place in the enfuing feffion of parliament.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY ADDINGTON.

The Hon. Court of Directors.

No. XVII. — *Letter from Mr.* BRODRICK, *including Draft, No.* 165, *amended by the Board.*

Whitehall, 4th Auguft 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

The board think it neceffary, that the court of directors fhould explicitly underftand, that however much it may be their wifh, that their ideas of the interefts of the Eaft-India Company and of the public (interefts, in their opinion, infeparable,) fhould coincide with thofe

those of the court of directors, they are by no means disposed, for the sake of securing that coincidence, to relinquish any points, by which they think those interests may be materially promoted. They dare not shew a marked contempt for what may be the opinion of the legislature; they dare not risk the adoption of measures which may counteract the regulations of parliament in a matter of great public importance, where they have the power of resisting them. They have too much regard for what they conceive to be the real interests of the East-India Company, to give their approbation to any measures which may expose the Company to public obloquy, and awaken prejudices, now perhaps dormant, in the breasts of a few individuals, but which may eventually, if revived, extend themselves even within the walls of parliament. They are aware that paragraphs may be worded in such a manner as, by bringing them within the letter of the act of 1793, may prevent their giving them a decided rejection, even where they cannot approve; and they are ready to concur where the law points out to them the path of their duty, but no law can oblige them to approve. And they do not hesitate to declare, that it is their opinion, that, in the present circumstances, it is not expedient that any paragraphs whatever, respecting the private trade, should be sent out to India: as, however, it is possible, that in this respect they may not obtain the concurrence of the court of directors, they return them the paragraphs so corrected as to leave the question entirely open for future arrangement and discussion; and they are determined that no powers which the legislature has vested in them, shall remain unexerted, to prevent any attempts to fetter such future discussion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. BRODRICK.

The Hon. Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

No. XVIII.—*Draft Paragraphs proposed by the Court of Directors to be sent to their Presidency at Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay.*

No. 165.—*Commercial Department.*

N. B. The paragraphs proposed by the Court are in Italicks—those substituted by the Board are in Roman type.

No. 1. *For some time past, we have had under our serious consideration, the letter from our governor-general, dated 30th September 1800, as well as the subject at large of the private trade with India.*

2. It was our intention to have conveyed to you by this dispatch, our sentiments at large upon this important subject; but in consequence of a motion in parliament, papers have been delivered to the house of commons, and we are informed, that it is intended to bring the subject before the house in the ensuing session. We likewise understand, that there are parts of this subject which his majesty's ministers

2. *It was our intention to have conveyed to you by this dispatch the reasons, very amply detailed, which induce us to disapprove of the plan suggested by the governor-general, for the future conduct of this trade.*

3. *But in consequence of a motion in parliament, papers have been delivered to the house of commons; and we are informed that it is intended to bring the subject before the*

ministers conceive to be materially connected with the naval interest of the kingdom, and that probably considerations of that nature may lead to some arrangements with the East-India Company. Under these circumstances, we forbear, for the present, from sending any detailed directions upon the subject of private trade; but shall not fail, at the earliest possible moment, to furnish you with our opinions, and explicit directions for your conduct, to which of course we shall expect your implicit obedience.

the house in the ensuing session. We shall therefore forbear, for the present, to enter into the consideration of the question, in the manner we had proposed; but deeming it essential, under such circumstances, to be watchful over the rights and privileges of the Company, we direct our different presidencies in India, not to suffer any part of the exclusive trade, to which the Company are entitled by the act of 1793, *to be infringed; and we likewise direct, that, until they receive further instructions from us, they strictly confine the trade and intercourse of individuals with this country, to the privileges conceded to them by the said act of* 1793.

East-India House, 23d July 1801.

W. RAMSAY, *Sec.*

Whitehall, 4th August 1801.

Approved, after cancelling the second and third paragraphs, and substituting one in their place, by order of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India.

W. BRODRICK.

No. XIX. — *Letter from Lord* LEWISHAM *to the Chairman, read in Court* 14*th August* 1801.

Whitehall, 21st July 1801.

SIR,

I cannot return the paragraphs upon the private trade, without expressing my individual happiness in having it in my power to concur with the court of directors in the object of those paragraphs.

It has been, I assure you, a matter of great regret to myself, to have felt myself called upon to differ in opinion with the court upon the subject. The proceedings instituted by the house of commons to bring the business of the private trade before them, were nearly coeval with my appointment to the office I have now the honour to hold; and in all the steps I have been compelled to take, I have ever had it in my view, and have found myself restrained by the consideration, that the subject is to undergo a discussion before a higher and more powerful tribunal than the board at which I preside. Allow me now to express my strong conviction, that the discretion of the court will induce them not to adopt any further measures upon this subject, which may anticipate the future proceedings of parliament. I am the more grounded in this expectation, from a thorough persuasion that the legislature will never be induced to adopt any measures which may have a tendency to invade the charter of the East-India Company, or to disturb that general system upon which the affairs of India have been so prosperously conducted.

I have the honour to be, &c.

LEWISHAM.

The Hon. Chairman of the East-India Company.

No.

No. XX.—*Letter from the Chairman to the Right Hon.* HENRY ADDINGTON, *dated* 11*th August* 1801—*Read in Court* 14*th August* 1801.

The difference in opinion between the commiſſioners for the affairs of India and the court of directors, reſpecting the tranſmiſſion of paragraphs to Bengal, on the ſubject of private trade, has lately aſſumed ſuch an appearance, as, when taken into view with your letter of the 31ſt ultimo, gives me real uneaſineſs.

To the harmony which has hitherto ſubſiſted between theſe two boards may be aſcribed, in a great degree, the proſperity which has attended the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company, and without ſuch harmony between them I fear there cannot be expected long that degree of cordiality which at preſent ſubſiſts within the court of directors, or as is neceſſary for the purpoſe of carrying on the buſineſs well.

Situated, ſir, as you know the Company to have been for ſome years, with an immenſe increaſing debt abroad, owing to an expenditure far beyond their revenue; and if even (as is the fact), ſince the deſtruction of our moſt formidable enemy in India, and our acquirement of ſuch rich and extenſive poſſeſſions, the increaſed revenue falls ſhort of our diſburſements, you may believe that the united efforts of the court muſt be neceſſary to find out and apply a proper remedy. In conſequence of the above alarming ſituation, and ſeeing the proſpect of an actual failure of reſources for furniſhing the uſual inveſtments, unleſs immediate relief could be given, my attention has been for ſome months almoſt continually engroſſed on planning radical improvements in our expenditure abroad. So far has this been ſucceſsful, that I can already ſee within our reach at leaſt half a million ſterling per annum of practicable and proper reduction. Of this I flatter myſelf with laying before the court to-morrow to the amount of about 250,000*l.* and which, I am confident, if nothing elſe ſhall occur to divert their attention, will, as ſoon as it has had their conſideration, be carried into immediate execution.

Upon this part of the retrenchments I have now before me the decided approval of the firſt opinions in the kingdom. As ſoon as opinions of ſimilar high authority can be obtained upon the other 250,000*l.* the accounts of which are more complex, I cannot doubt but they will be equally favourable; and, after the court has had them under their conſideration, that they will alſo be put into immediate execution. The ſteps that are about to be taken for rendering our native cavalry and European artillery in India, (which have lately been conſiderably increaſed,) more efficient than they have ever been, and this without in future weakening our European infantry, as has been until now the caſe, by ſelecting all the beſt men therefrom for theſe particular corps, are leading on faſt to this deſirable object.

A variety of other matters moſt important for giving permanent ſecurity to our now extenſive poſſeſſions, are at preſent in ſuch a favourable train, that I am ſure, ſir, you would make great ſacrifices, ſooner than allow any difficulty to impede their progreſs, which you could with propriety prevent.

In regard to your letter of the 31ſt ultimo, if the court ſhall agree to take up no more ſhips of 800 tons, in the firſt inſtance, than are re-

quired

quired to keep up their regular eftablifhment, and no more extra fhips, in the fecond inftance, than may be immediately neceffary for bringing home their own gruff cargoes, I truft you will agree to the expediency of their entering into fuch contracts. The idea of advertifing for a fmaller defcription of fhips than is ufual for the Company's regular trade, of a different conftruction, and for eight voyages, is certainly novel; but although, under the prefent circumftances, you may deem it inexpedient for the Company to take up fuch fhips, yet as the advertifement has gone abroad, I fubmit to you, whether it might not be proper to act upon it to the extent of one or two fhips, if only for the purpofe of obtaining a knowledge of the rate of freight at which fuch fhips can be procured, in cafe of their being wanted in future? The difficulty in which the court was involved on Wednefday laft in confequence, and the anxiety I felt to get the abovementioned reductions matured for their confideration, before their attention could be arrefted by other fubjects, made me requeft them to put off the difcuffion of your letter of the 31ft of July, and that of the commiffioners, until Friday next. If you acquiefce in what I have propofed as to the advertifement, it might probably, as far as it went, fatisfy the court on that point; but I find from lord Dartmouth, there can be no alteration expected in the opinion of the commiffioners, on the fubject of fending out the paragraphs.

Under all circumftances, as it appears to me that this mifunderftanding, refpecting the advertifement and the paragraphs, grows merely out of the queftion of private trade, I can myfelf fee no profpect of being able to difcharge my duty, either with that benefit to the public, which, from the ftation I have the honour of holding, they have a right to expect, or in any manner fatisfactory to the court, unlefs the extent of your wifhes, in regard to this fubject, fhall be made known to them, and that at as early a period as poffible. If adminiftration have determined on the extent of the conceffion required, it certainly would be gratifying to the court to know what that extent is; becaufe, if the difference could be accommodated without the queftion going into parliament, it would fave much unneceffary trouble. If this would be gratifying to the court, it certainly would be more particularly fo to me, owing to the prefent fingularity of my fituation as chairman. In that quality, as organ of the court, I have, according to ufage, appeared to profefs the fame opinions as the court; and indeed, in the general court of proprietors, upon the fame principle, have fupported them, although I have differed from the majority of the court of directors on fome material points in this queftion; and of courfe, if it comes into parliament, from my duty there being paramount to all others, it may be impoffible for me to withhold my real fentiments on the occafion.

Under this view of the fubject, I fhould feel it proper, previous to the meeting of parliament, to fubmit to the difcretion of the court of directors, whether it might not be more defirable for them to elect another chairman in my room, who, from being of the fame opinion with the majority on this queftion, might manage it more to their fatisfaction than I could pretend to do; and if they did think fo, I fhould from choice

choice resign the chair, as soon as the very important matters stated in this letter are accomplished. The question of private trade seems to have been, though without intention, a legacy from the former board of commissioners to the present board; for though the late president had repeatedly given his opinion upon it, yet, until sir William Pulteney's motion in the house of commons, it never can be said to have come fairly into discussion between the two boards. I have made this latter remark, in case of its being supposed that it was possible for me to mean any reflection on the noble lord who now presides at that board, and who, from the official intercourse which I have already had with his lordship, I without hesitation say, will, in my humble opinion, do great credit to that high station. In the conferences at which I have been present, he has shewn every inclination to accommodate, and, indeed, in a private letter to me as chairman of the ————, which in justice to him I took the liberty of communicating to a secret court, he certainly gave such unequivocal proofs of his earnest desire to preserve harmony as could not be misunderstood. When I look to so short an acquaintance in public business having convinced me of this disposition in Lord Dartmouth, and when I look to these dispositions in you, Sir, which your long services in a public life must have brought home to the conviction of every man who has had the honour of serving in the different parliaments, in which, with so much benefit to the public and credit to yourself, you so ably presided, I am confident that you will not be surprised if I flatter myself with every good and conciliatory effect arising from this letter which existing circumstances will admit of. At all events, if his lordship and you could so far favour me, as to give me, for the information of the court, the clear outline of the concession which is required from them, it could have no bad effect; but if, on the contrary, it is such as may lead the court to propose opening a conference, reconciliation might be effected, and, in consequence, the adjustment of this great question be amicably adjusted.

The deputy, Mr. Mills, at present absent, is as anxious as myself on the subjects of reduction and reform.

No. XXI.—*Letter from the Chairman to Lord* DARTMOUTH, *dated 12th August* 1801.

MY LORD,

It is impossible for me to express the uneasiness which the late appearance of misunderstanding between the board of commissioners and the court of directors has brought upon my mind.

The interviews which I have had with your lordship (few as they have been), have convinced me of your strong desire to preserve harmony, and on the part of the court a similar desire, I hope, cannot be doubted. As your lordship, however, is decidedly of opinion that there can be no reasonable expectation of the commissioners altering their sentiments as to the paragraphs for India, and as it appears to me that further correspondence, instead of drawing the boards closer together, may have a contrary tendency, unless some satisfactory explanation takes place upon the subject of those paragraphs, I trust your lordship will forgive me, if I express a hope that the question of private trade may be brought out of its present

present obscurity, and that the court may have the satisfaction of knowing the extent of the concession which your lordship conceives it necessary for the court to make. As no bad consequence can be produced from such an eclaircissement, but on the contrary, if the court, upon being put in possession of the clear outline and extent of the proposed concession, see an opening for conferences on the subject, the most happy anticipation of the extinction of all difference may follow the adjustment of this great question, and this without the disagreeable necessity of its being brought into parliament.

As the subject of this letter is equally applicable to Mr. Addington, and I have written him fully thereon, and as I wish that not only the situation of the court, but also the very singular one in which I stand as chairman, should be likewise perfectly known to you, I hope you will forgive me for enclosing a copy of my letter to Mr. A.

I do it, my lord, with at least this satisfaction to myself, that after having revolved the subject in my mind ever since Wednesday last, and after having viewed it in all its different bearings, I propose the only possible mode by which accommodation seems to me attainable.

No. XXII.—*Letter from Mr.* Addington *to the Chairman.*

Wimbledon, 13th August 1801.

SIR,

From the pressure of other business, I am induced to confine myself, at present, to those parts of your letter, received last night, which appear to require immediate attention.

I had good reason to believe that the additional shipping, for which the court of directors had offered to contract, were not intended solely for the purposes which you have now described; and accordingly I thought it incumbent upon me to represent to the court the inexpediency, as it appeared to me, of a measure, which I feared might have the effect of embarrassing the proceedings of parliament, and of eventually laying the foundation of a claim upon the public. If, however, it should be agreed that the additional shipping is only to be made use of in the manner mentioned in your last letter, my objections will be removed.

With respect to the main question, I am really not yet sufficiently informed to have made up my mind to any other opinion, than that timber produced in India may be so applied to the purpose of ship-building in that country, as to lead to consequences highly important and advantageous to the commercial and political interests of the united kingdom.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Henry Addington.

The Hon. Chairman of the East-India Company.

No. XXIII.—*Letter from Lord* Dartmouth *to the Chairman.*

Blackheath, 14th August 1801.

SIR,

That any appearance of a misunderstanding should subsist between the court of directors and the board of commissioners cannot possibly be a subject of greater uneasiness to you than it is to me. It has ever been my opinion, that the important interests severally committed to our charge can alone be administered to the advantage of the Company and of the Public, by an amicable co-operation between the two boards. And I flatter myself that I shall obtain from

from you full credit, when I aſſure you, that it is not the moſt agreeable circumſtance attending my ſituation, to have inherited (together with the office I hold), any thing like a diſagreement with the court of directors. Believe me, Sir, it is perfectly adverſe to my habits and inclinations to be engaged in ſuch a conteſt as that in which I find myſelf involved: a conteſt which nothing but the moſt decided conviction that the time I have adopted is clearly marked out to me by the duty I owe the Public and the Company would induce me to maintain, but from which, whilſt under the influence of that conviction, I cannot ſhrink.

It is moſt ſincerely my wiſh that it were in my power, at the preſent moment, to bring forward any propoſal, which, by ſerving as a baſis for conferences on the ſubject, might have a tendency to extinguiſh all difference, by the adjuſtment of this great queſtion; but I confeſs that it does not appear to me that that can now be done. The buſineſs (I think) muſt be brought on in parliament; and I have no heſitation in declaring it to be my opinion, that parliament and the public will not now be ſatisfied, without ſuch a participation in the trade of India, as can only be obtained by allowing that portion of it, which the Company's inveſtments cannot embrace, to be ſent home by the Britiſh merchants reſident in India, upon ſhips built in that country.

Though it form no part of the letter I had the honour to receive from you (and to which this is an anſwer), there is another ſubject to which, on the preſent occaſion, I cannot but advert, in a letter from you to Mr. Addington (the ſubſtance of which has been communicated to me.) You hint at an intention of reſigning the honourable ſituation which (with ſo much credit to yourſelf and advantage to the Company) you now hold. Allow me, Sir, to ſay, that I ſhould, on every account, and at any time, moſt ſincerely regret that you ſhould find yourſelf under the neceſſity of taking ſuch a ſtep, but more particularly ſo at the preſent moment. I have often expreſſed to you my anxiety that ſuch a ſyſtem of radical reform ſhould be introduced, as, by reducing the enormous expenditure in India, ſhould put the diſburſements of the Company in that country upon a par with their revenues. It is a matter of the higheſt ſatisfaction to myſelf to obſerve, that your aſſiduous and patriotic exertions have already provided and laid before the court a ſyſtem of reduction, to the annual amount of 250,000*l.* one half only of what you intend to propoſe. I own I cannot but think it material to the intereſts of the public and your conſtituents, that you ſhould remain in your preſent ſituation, till the court ſhould have given the finiſhing ſtroke to what you have ſo happily begun, and the work of reduction ſhall be completed.

I propoſe accompanying my family to Ramſgate on Monday; but ſhould I receive information from you that it could in any degree accommodate the court, I ſhall, with the utmoſt readineſs, ſuſpend my intention.

I have the honour to be, &c.

DARTMOUTH.

The Hon. Chairman of the East-India Company.

No.

No. XXIV.—*Letter from Mr.* Meheux.

Whitehall, Sept. 18, 1801.

SIR,

I am directed by the board of commiſſioners for the affairs of India to requeſt that you will be pleaſed, as ſoon as poſſible, to ſend to me, for their information, copies of the whole proceedings of the committee of ſhipping, held on or about Wedneſday laſt, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the tender of ſhips of five and ſix hundred tons, to bring home gruff goods and the tonnage of individuals, with their deciſion thereon, and all papers immediately connected with the ſubject. I am, Sir, &c.

John Meheux.

William Ramſay, Eſq.

No. XXV.—*Letter from the Secretary to Mr.* Meheux.

Eaſt-India Houſe, Sept. 19, 1801.

SIR,

In conſequence of your letter of yeſterday's date, requeſting, by direction of the board of commiſſioners for the affairs of India, to be furniſhed with copies of the papers therein mentioned, I herewith tranſmit you the following, *viz.*

Copy of the report of the committee of warehouſes, dated 8th July 1801.

Copy of the report of the committee of ſhipping, dated the ſame day.

Extract of the minutes of the court of directors, of the ſame date.

Copy of the report of the committee of ſhipping, dated 28th Auguſt 1801.

Extract of the minutes of the court of directors, of the ſame date.

Copy of the report of the committee of correſpondence, dated 9th September 1801.

Extract of the minutes of the court of directors, of the ſame date.

Copy of the report of the committee of ſhipping, of the 16th September 1801.

Extract of the minutes of the court of directors, of the ſame date.

I am, Sir, &c.

William Ramsay, *Sec.*

John Meheux, Eſq.

No. XXVI.—*Opinion of the Company's Standing Counſel as to the Deſcription of Ships to be allotted for Private Trade Tonnage.*

CASE

For the Eaſt-India Company.

Pleaſe to refer to ſuch parts of the act of 33 Geo. III. cap. 52, as relate to private trade, to be carried on to and from India on board the Company's ſhips; alſo to the act of 39 Geo. III. cap. 89, regulating the manner in which the Company are to hire and take up ſhips for their ſervice.

Your opinion is requeſted,

1ſt. Whether the Company are obliged to allot tonnage on board their fully equipped ſhips for the private trade to be carried on under the act of 33 Geo. III.; or whether they may allot any fit tonnage, ſuch as they uſe for their own goods, of a deſcription ſimilar to what private traders may tender for conveyance?

2d. Whether the Company may enter into contracts for ſhips for their ſervice for eight voyages?

3d. Whether the Company may enter into contracts for ready-built ſhips for their ſervice for ſix or more voyages; or whether they can only contract for ſhips to be built ſpecially for their ſervice?

4th. Whether, in caſes of unforeſeen exigency, the Company may hire ſhips for leſs than ſix voyages?

The act of the 33d Geo. III. requires the Company to furniſh a certain quantity of ſhipping for the uſe of private traders, but does not preſcribe the quality of the ſhips, or the manner in which theſe ſhips ſhall be equipped. In every undefined obligation, juſtice requires that the duty ſhall be fulfilled with integrity, according to its nature.

‡ I 3 The

The ſhips allotted to individuals muſt be ſuch as, in the beſt judgment of the Company, appear well adapted to the particular ſervice. It is impoſſible to do more than ſtate the general rule; but it ſeems to me, the fair and beſt rule which can be preſcribed is for the Company to act towards individuals as they act for themſelves, and to appropriate for the trade of individuals the ſame ſhips on which they lade goods of the like nature and quality, for the ſame voyages, on the account and riſk of the Company. The ſubſequent act, made for a different purpoſe, appears to me to make no change in the obligation of the Company towards private traders, but was intended to render permanent the principles of economy, which the Company had embraced, to prevent unneceſſary expenditure in contracts for their ſhipping.

To render intelligible the opinion I have formed on this ſubject, under the act 39 Geo. III. it may be uſeful to premiſe, that the Company, like every individual, have a right to form contracts for ſhips of the ſize, quality, and equipped in ſuch a manner, and during ſuch a period, as to them may appear beſt adapted to their own purpoſes, except ſo far as they are reſtrained by poſitive law. The poſitive law reſtrains the Company from employing in their regular ſervice ſhips, unleſs contracted for to ſerve in trade and warfare, or in any other ſervice, for ſix voyages. Regular ſervice is here uſed, I apprehend, as contradiſtinguiſhed from occaſional ſervice; the object of the proviſion being to require the contract ſhould extend to ſix voyages, from an apprehenſion that the perſons contracting with the Company would furniſh ſhips on lower freight, if aſſured that their ſhips would remain in the ſervice of the Company, as long as the ſhips might probably continue in a ſtate fit to be ſo employed. I think, therefore, that the Company may contract for eight voyages, which is only extending the principle further than the law requires.

I am of opinion, alſo, that this act does not reſtrain the Company from contracting for ready built ſhips for ſix or more voyages; and in proof that ſuch reſtraint was not in contemplation of the legiſlature, I ſhall only obſerve, that the contrary conſtruction of the act would have excluded many ſhips, at the time underſtood to be, or actually engaged in the ſervice of the Company, few of which were, at that time, contracted for or hired for a longer period than one voyage.

I am of opinion, likewiſe, that the Company may, in caſes of unforeſeen exigency, hire ſhips for leſs than ſix voyages. The caſe of unforeſeen exigency is expreſsly excepted in the act; becauſe, to have extended the reſtraint to ſuch a caſe, would not only have often impeded the public ſervice, but have defeated the object of this law, the principle of which is to leſſen the expenditure in ſhipping, as it would have obliged the Company to extend their contracts beyond what their ſervice required, and increaſed, conſequently, the expenditure in this article, by engaging an unneceſſary number of ſhips in the ſervice. The caſe of unforeſeen exigency, as I underſtand it, means an occaſional, or temporary, as oppoſed to a permanent want of ſhipping, which can be provided for in the manner preſcribed by law.

GEORGE ROUS.

October 2, 1801.

No.

No. XXVII. — *Letter from the Chairman to Lord* DARTMOUTH.

East India House, 7th Oct. 1801.

MY LORD,

I have laid before the court of directors your lordship's letter, dated the 29th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a memorial presented to the president and commissioners for the affairs of India, on the part of the merchants, whose names are thereunto annexed, being agents for persons residing in the East-Indies; and likewise a copy of a letter from several ship-owners, who conceive themselves aggrieved by the court's intention to take up ships of the burthen of from 500 to 600 tons, to carry out the exports of the present season, and to bring from India such gruff goods as may offer there.

As the subject is purely commercial, the court are at a loss to guess why those persons should address the president of the board of commissioners upon this occasion. At the same time, I am directed to express to your lordship the high sense which the court of directors entertain of the obliging manner in which you have been pleased to make the communication, and the desire of the court to manifest their respect for your lordship, by furnishing every information which may be desired relative to the affairs of the East-India Company.

After what has lately occurred, it cannot be surprising that expectations and imaginary claims should be converted into rights, in the opinion of these parties. Encouragement to encroach upon the exclusive trade of the Company will naturally excite further attempts for that purpose. Nearly all the parties who have signed the letter in question, and who are very few in number, compared with the large mass of owners of ships of 800 tons, were competitors themselves for building ships of 500 or 600 tons; but when their offers were refused by the court, as being too dear, then, and not before, they came forward to remonstrate against the present plan. Some of these persons are also owners of small ships, actually employed in the service of the Company; so that their conduct, on the present occasion, must appear still more extraordinary.

On the renewal of the charter in 1793, stipulations were made to encourage the export of the manufactures and produce of Great-Britain, and the court of directors have exerted their utmost endeavours to promote and increase that object. After employing every ship of 800 tons, and every other ship that has any claim on the Company, they have not room or tonnage for the exports to India. In this predicament, after employing every ship of 800 tons that is at home, the court have advertised for ships to carry out the remainder of the exports for India. The persons who have signed the letter to your lordship resist this proceeding, under the circumstances I have described. It is evident they are supported by the Indian agents, who, by checking the Company's exports, would experience a greater increase of their own.

But the resources of the Company in India require every aid, and the produce of the exports from Europe is indispensable to enable the Company to purchase in India the homeward cargoes.

The objects of the Company, in introducing small ships, were to obviate an objection, on the part of government, to the consumption of timber of a large size, to furnish tonnage to private traders at the

 lowest

loweſt rate of freight, and to enable the Company to export ſome articles of Britiſh manufacture and produce which will not bear a high rate of freight. It ſhould ſeem, from the papers now before the court, that private traders claim a right to tonnage in the ſhips of 800 tons, although contrary to their own intereſt, and to their conſtant arguments in favour of a cheap rate of freight.

It cannot eſcape your lordſhip's obſervation, that attempts are now made by the private traders to obſtruct the Company in their endeavours to fulfill the object which they themſelves profeſs to have in view, and by the very mode which they propoſe for accompliſhing it, namely, that of bringing, by reduced freights, to this country, the largeſt poſſible ſhare of the trade of India.

The court, however, not admitting the legal obligation, have no objection to give private traders their choice of the two deſcriptions of ſhips, if ſignified in proper time, as the Company will find no difficulty to occupy the ſmall ſhips with gruff goods, and thereby to avail themſelves of the cheapeſt rate of freight.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES MILLS.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth, &c.

No. XXVIII.—*Letter from Sir* WILLIAM PULTENEY *to the Chairman.*

London, 6th November 1801.

SIR,

I intended this day to give notice in the houſe of commons of my intention to make the motion concerning the Eaſt-India Company, which the lateneſs of the ſeaſon obliged me laſt ſeſſion to poſtpone. The houſe, however, adjourned before I went down, and was not to return, as had been intended, after preſenting the addreſs to day to his majeſty. I cannot therefore give notice before Monday; and as I intend to propoſe Wedneſday next for my motion, I think it right to acquaint you, for the information of the directors, that no inconvenience may ariſe from my being prevented to day from giving the notice I intended.

I am, Sir, &c.

WILLIAM PULTENEY.

Charles Mills, Eſq.
Chairman of the E. I. Company.

No. XXIX. — *Letter from the Chairman to Mr.* ADDINGTON.

Mansfield-ſtreet, 7th November 1801.

SIR,

I yeſterday evening received an intimation from ſir William Pulteney, of his intention to give notice in the houſe of commons on Monday, that he ſhould, on the Wedneſday following, make a motion on the ſubject of Eaſt-India affairs.

Were I to conſult my own perſonal eaſe, I ſhould rejoice that the very complicated ſubject, the claims of private traders to and from India, were to be diſcuſſed in the houſe of commons, of which I have not the honour to be a member; but as chairman of the Eaſt-India Company, I have felt it my duty to preſs on your attention how impoſſible it appears, that any ſatiſfactory reſult can be the conſequence of ſuch a mode of proceeding. To undefined claims, urged before the legiſlature, on the ground of political expediency, the Eaſt-India Company, I apprehend, are compelled to oppoſe their rights, founded on a deliberate compact with the public, after a laborious and minute diſcuſſion confirmed by parliament. The rights of private traders, and alſo the mode in which theſe

these rights shall be enjoyed, form a part of this compact, and these stipulations are minutely detailed and ratified by the act of 1793. If these should be violated without the consent or concurrence of the East-India Company, I profess myself at a loss to conceive how any rights can remain to them, or to other bodies of men dependent upon the public faith. The exclusive trade to and from India has been secured to the Company for a limited period by the plighted faith of parliament, subject to limitations and restrictions minutely specified in the act of 1793. These were adopted under the impressions of public interests and private rights, which ministers and parliament received at that period, the term is not at present half expired; and if, from a different view of public or private interests, the rights of the Company may be narrowed, they may also be overturned; and it must be understood in future, that those who form compacts with the state, hold what they have understood to be rights during the good pleasure of parliament.

You, sir, who must be strongly impressed with the great exertions made by the Company, and a large expenditure of their property incurred during the arduous contest in which this nation has been engaged, will, I flatter myself, concur in thinking that the first dawn of peace and of opening prospect of re-establishment to their affairs, necessarily deranged by their efforts in the public service, is a time rather ungraciously chosen for this attempt. I need not suggest to your enlightened mind the danger which may result to the government of India, now become so important a part of the empire, by a too curious inquisition into the present state of their affairs, just emerging from the distress of an eight years war.

At the same time I am sensible that the East-India Company are strongly implicated with the public government of the country, and that it may appear equally ungracious on their part to oppose legal rights in the rigid letter of their compact to any reasonable change which the public interest may seem to require; but it cannot escape your observation, that the changes made on such a principle must be the result of mutual and friendly discussion; and I believe I speak the sentiments of the court of directors, in professing myself ready to concur in any measure which may, after discussion, appear consistent with the higher and more important public interest, the safety and security of the British possessions in India, while the government of these possessions shall be conducted on the present plan, which I presume to think wisely chosen by the legislature, the financial property of the Company must be essential to their safety; and this cannot exist, if the beneficial commerce shall be transferred to others, and the burthens only thrown upon the Company.

I cannot close this letter, without returning you my thanks for the candid and even friendly manner in which you have been pleased to receive my observations, in the various conversations with which I have been honoured; if, therefore, I again presume to trouble you, I request it may be attributed to its true cause, the anxiety which my public situation inspires, and to a sincere desire that any arrangements which the public interest may really require, should not be impeded by the

the manner in which the busineſs ſhall be conducted.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES MILLS.

The Rt. Hon. Henry Addington, &c.

No. XXX. — *Letter from Mr.* VANSITTART *to the Chairman.* (Secret.)

Treaſury, Monday morn. 9th Nov. 1801.

DEAR SIR,

I am deſired by Mr. Addington to inform you that he has prevailed on ſir Wm. Pulteney to defer his notice of a motion relative to Indian affairs; and to add, that he is very ſeriouſly engaged in the conſideration of this important ſubject, and hopes to find both parties diſpoſed to ſuch an arrangement as may prevent the neceſſity of any public diſcuſſion.

I am, dear Sir, &c.

N. VANSITTART.

Charles Mills, Eſq.

No. XXXI. — *Letter from the Chairman to Mr.* VANSITTART. (Secret.)

Eaſt-India Houſe, 9th Nov. 1801.

DEAR SIR,

I have received the favour of your letter which has been communicated to a ſecret court of directors. And I muſt beg you to return my thanks to Mr. Addington, for the part he has taken in prevailing upon ſir Wm. Pulteney to poſtpone his motion relative to India affairs, as every view of the ſubject carries conviction to my mind, that no ſatisfactory reſult can be the effect of an adverſe proceeding. It is impoſſible not to feel great ſatisfaction in the aſſurance, that Mr. Addington is himſelf ſeriouſly engaged in the conſideration of this important ſubject; and I think I may venture to aſſure him, that the court of directors feel diſpoſed, as they always have been, to ſuch a reaſonable arrangement as may prevent a public diſcuſſion.

I am, dear Sir, &c.

CHARLES MILLS.

Nicholas Vanſittart, Eſq.

No. XXXII.—*Letter from Lord* DARTMOUTH *to the Chairman.*

Blackheath, 20th Nov. 1801.

SIR,

I received yeſterday the favour of your letter accompanying the propoſitions agreed to as the baſis of an arrangement for the private trade; and I aſſure you that it is my moſt earneſt wiſh that they may lead to ſuch an accommodation as ſhall be to the mutual advantage of the Eaſt-India Company and the public parties, whoſe intereſts, rightly conſidered, I conceive to be inſeparable.

I am, Sir, &c.

DARTMOUTH.

Charles Mills, Eſq.

PROCEED-

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT

RELATIVE TO THE

AFFAIRS OF INDIA,

DURING THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1801.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, *June* 12.

Sir W. PULTENEY rofe, in purfuance of his notice, to move for the production of certain papers relative to the trade of the Eaft-India Company. He made fome obfervations on the rife and progrefs of that trade, and of the different regulations under which it had been placed, from the earlieft period of our eftablifhment in that country. The trade, he remarked, was now open to all foreigners; he did not difapprove of the permiffion thus granted to them, becaufe it tended to increafe and encourage the commerce of the Company. He was only at a lofs to fee why it was not extended to the fubjects of the Britifh government as well as to foreigners. The latter were, by that privilege, enabled to come into competition with the Company itfelf, and to injure it in the market in the fale of feveral articles. In the objection urged againft extending this privilege to Britifh fubjects at large, namely, that it would tend to the accumulation of Britifh capital in India, from whence it would not return, and that it would tend to erect India into a colony fo great as to endanger its connection with and dependence upon Great Britain, he confeffed that he could not difcover any very great weight. The arguments, however, it was not in his contemplation at prefent to difcufs. They embraced much matter both of political and commercial controverfy. At prefent he fhould confine himfelf to move for certain papers, which contained information of a nature to enlighten and to regulate that difcuffion which he trufted would ferioufly take place in the enfuing feffion of parliament. The hon. baronet concluded by moving, "That there be laid before the houfe copies of the feveral papers relative to the trade between India and Europe, which had been printed by order of the Eaft-India Company for the ufe and information of the proprietors of India ftock."

Some verbal amendments were afterwards made in this motion.

Sir F. BARING then rofe in defence of the directors. The allowing of fhips built in India to import goods into this country, he contended, would be ruinous to the Company, and detrimental to the Empire at large. He urged the difcouragement which would be given to Britifh fhipping, the danger of colonization, and the injuftice of invading the Company's charter. [We are brief in our notice of the remarks of the hon. baronet, as his arguments are all to be found in the addrefs of the directors on this fubject to their conftituents.]

Mr. DUNDAS fpoke in reply, and with uncommon animation. He declared himfelf as much alive

to the interests of the East-India Company as was the hon. baronet. If by such a measure he thought that they were to suffer, he would resist it to the utmost of his power. He was formerly convinced that the monopoly of the Company was necessary, and that on the permanence of the present form of government in India, depended all the advantages which we might reasonably expect from that valuable country. He now thought that those were not the true friends of the Company who held the language of the hon. baronet, which must tend to render it universally odious. There was not a man in this country, he was convinced, so bold as to ask upon such ground for a renewal of the Company's charter. The shipping of this country, he was equally certain, could not be injured by the measure proposed. It was not against the navigation act, as that allowed every country to import into Great Britain its own produce in its own shipping. Why then should this privilege be withheld from India? Was it because it was a province of our mighty empire, and that whatever increases its prosperity serves to add to, and fortify our own? The right hon. gentleman here stated the substance of the dispatch of the directors, which the board of controul had forbidden to be sent to India, with the ground of that prohibition. He was so far from feeling any jealousy with respect to the admission of India ships into our ports, that he still hoped to see our dock-yards filled with *ships of war* built in that country. Since our commerce had increased beyond the means of carrying it on, he, for one, could not see the policy of diminishing those means. He had thought long and deliberately on this subject, and was now riveted to the opinions which he expressed. He was extremely sorry that he had differed with the directors; but he had the satisfaction to know, that though all their names stood upon the report, yet some of the most intelligent of them agreed in sentiment with him. But if all had been unanimous on a policy so illiberal, it still should have had his resistance. There were others fully as able as himself to form an impartial and a disinterested opinion on the affairs of India. All the most enlightened and best informed servants of the Company were for the trade being laid open. The late and the present governors-general, amongst others, were of this opinion. He threw out some hints as to some of the directors opposing the measure, merely as *ship-owners*, and censured their efforts to raise a clamour against it, amongst men who were similarly concerned. The fear of aggrandizing our colony, and the other arguments of the hon. baronet, he treated as unworthy of notice. It gave him pain, he said, to see the Company thus deluded, and thus to stand upon the tiptoe of their privileges. The proprietors should recollect, that over-zealous friends often prove to be the most dangerous of enemies.

Mr. Thornton was apprehensive least a door should be opened to an invasion on the rights of the Company, as it might never again be shut whilst any thing remained to the Company worth taking. He observed, that nearly an equal number of the court of directors was decidedly against the measure.

Mr. Pitt said, that in his judgment there could not be the slightest objection to the motion before the house. The public had a right to be

be minutely informed of every thing relating to the affairs of the East-India Company. The question involved points of the utmost importance, and that gentlemen should be enabled to discuss it in the next session of parliament, they should of course be put in possession of every necessary document. The hon. baronet had said, that he himself should be a gainer by the measure. He did not see how this could be, unless the measure was beneficial to the British merchant and to British commerce. The hon. baronet then confessed that his interest as a merchant, and his duty as director, stood completely at variance!

After a few words from Mr. LUSHINGTON, Mr. JOHNSON, and Dr. LAURENCE, the motion was put and carried.

It was afterwards ordered, "that there be laid before the House a copy of the dispatch transmitted by the court of directors to the board of control, and intended to have been sent out to India—a copy of the proceedings at a general court of proprietors, held May 28"—and several other papers of a similar nature.

INDIA BUDGET.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the accounts lately presented respecting the finances of the East-India Company. Mr. DUNDAS, on this occasion, resumed his usual seat, and addressed the chairman. He had annually laid, for the last seven years, he said, a statement of the affairs of the East-India Company. Upon this task he was now to enter, and he should pursue the line which he had traced out on former occasions. It was his duty, therefore, to give first a statement of the affairs of each settlement, and then combining these together, to shew the whole amount of the debts, assets, &c. of the Company in India. He should afterwards advert to the state of their affairs at home, and leave it to be seen, from the result of the whole, whether the situation of the Company was improving or becoming worse. The minuteness of detail which was necessary upon former occasions would not now be required, as the accounts were perfectly accurate, and not liable to any comment whatever. He felt some satisfaction in observing the thinness of the Houses to which he had of late years addressed himself on this subject. In 1783 and 1784 the word "India" could not be mentioned without crowding the House, and filling every bench. This spirit of party was of long continuance. Of late, however, the prosperous state of the Company's affairs had left no doubt of the wisdom of its government, and his statements had met with no opposition. He had reason therefore to congratulate himself on the manner in which he was now attended to. [There were about sixty members present.]

The accounts which he had to present were under *three* different heads.

In the *first* instance, they stated the average amount of the revenue and expenditure of the Company for the last three years.

Secondly, The estimates of the last compared with the result of the present year.

And, *thirdly*, The estimates of the present year, which were at a future day to be compared with the result.

The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to read the several accounts as follows:

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO THE ACCOUNTS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

BENGAL 1801.

Current rupee at 2s.

Revenues No. 1. Aver. 1797-8 to 1799-1800 - - -	£. 6,147,031
More than average last drawn	266,944
No. 3. Estimated for 1799-1800 - - - - - - -	6,196,733
Actual amount - - - -	6,504,738
More than estimate - - -	308,005
Charges No. 3. Estimated for 1799-1800 - - - - -	4,157,553
Actual amount - - - -	4,332,991
More than estimate - - -	175,438
Deduct excess of charge from excess of revenue, the net revenue is more than estimated	132,567

Estimates 1800-1801.

And the net revenue for 1799-1800 is - - - - - -	2,171,747
Revenues No. 1 - - -	6,399,204
Charges No. 2 - - - -	4,422,048
Net revenue - - - - -	1,917,156
Revenues estimated less than 1799-1800 - - - - -	165,534
Charges ditto more than ditto	89,057
Net revenue estimated for 1800-1801 less than preceding year - - - - - - - -	254,591

MADRAS.

Pagodas at 8s.

Revenues No. 4. Average 1797-8 to 1799-1800, exclusive of Ceylon generally, and Mysore in the last year -	1,968,815
More than average last drawn	- 97,363
No. 6, estimated for 1799-1800 - - - - - - -	2,507,594
Actual amount - - - -	2,822,536
More than estimate - - -	314,942
Charges. Estimated for 1799-1800 - - - - - - -	2,739,230
Actual amount - - - -	3,132,919
More than estimate - - -	393,689
Deducting excess of revenue from excess of charge, the net charge is more than estimated - - - - - -	78,747
And the net charge of the year 1799-1800 is - - - -	310,383

Estimates 1800-1801.

Revenues No. 4 - - -	2,273,071
Charges No. 5 - - - -	2,723,112
Net charge - - - - - -	450,041
Revenues estimated more than actual 1799-1800 - - -	450,535
Charges ditto more than ditto	590,193
Net charge for 1800-1801, estimated more than the preceding year - - - -	139,658

BOMBAY.

Rupee at 2s. 3d.

Revenues No. 7. Average 1797-8 to 1799-1800 - -	376,146
More than average last drawn	33,342
Estimated for 1799-1800 -	368,366
Actual amount - - - -	415,663
More than estimate - - -	47,279
Charges. Estimated for 1799-1800 - - - - - - -	1,450,476
Actual amount - - - -	1,495,270
More than estimate - - -	44,794
Deduct the excess of charge from the excess of revenue, and the net charge is less than estimated - - - -	2,503
And the net charge of the year 1799-1800 is - -	1,079,607

Estimates 1800-1801.

Revenues No. 7 - - - -	300,475
Charges No. 8 - - - -	1,051,693
Net charge - - - - - -	751,218
Revenues estimated less than 1799-1800 - - - - -	115,188
Charges ditto ditto ditto -	443,577
Net charge estimated for 1800-1 less than preceding year -	328,389

BENCOOLEN AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

Spanish dollars at 5s.

Revenues of Fort Marlbro', on average of three years, 1796-7 to 1798-9, the same as stated last year - - -	5,539
Charges ditto ditto ditto, -	113,214
Net charge - - - - - -	107,675

Supplies

Supplies from Bengal to Fort Marlbro', to Penang, &c. eftimated for 1799-1800, -		100,920
Actual amount - - - -		171,363
More than eftimated - - -		70,443
Supplies eftimated for 1800-1 -		82,360

GENERAL VIEW.

Refult of the year 1799-1800 *collectively.*

Revenues. Bengal	6,504,738	
Madras	2,822,536	
Bombay	415,663	
Total revenues - - - -		9,742,937
Charges. Bengal	4,332,991	
Madras	3,132,919	
Bombay	1,495,270	
Total charges - - - -		8,961,180
Net revenue of the three prefidencies - - - - - -		781,757
Deduct fupplies to Bencoolen, &c. - - - - - - - -		171,363
The remainder is - - - -		610,394
And deducted from intereft paid on the debts at		
Bengal -	642,818	
Madras -	253,667	
Bombay -	82,371	
		978,856
The deficit of revenue from the territories, &c. is - - -		368,462
And deducted from the amount of fales of imports - - -		706,495
The remainder - - - - -		338,033

Is the amount applicable to the purpofes of commerce.

Amount advanced for the purchafe of inveftments, payments of commercial charges, and in aid of China inveftment.

At Bengal -	1,197,764	
Madras -	851,483	
Bombay -	315,993	
Bencoolen -	30,504	
Total advance for inveftment		2,395,744
Cargoes invoiced from India to Europe in 1799-1800, with charges - - - - - - -		2,168,302

GENERAL VIEW.

Refult of the eftimates 1800-1 *collectively.*

Revenues. Bengal	6,339,204	
Madras	3,273,071	
Bombay	300,475	
Total revenues - - - -		9,912,750
Charges. Bengal	4,422,048	
Madras	3,723,112	
Bombay	1,051,693	
Total charges - - - -		9,196,853
Net eftimated revenue of the three prefidencies - - -		715,897
Deduct fupplies to Bencoolen -		82,360
Remainder - - - - - - -		633,537
Deducted from intereft on debts No. 16 - - - - - -		1,082,042
Shews the net deficiency of the revenues from the territories to be - - - - - - - -		448,505
Which deducted from the eftimated account of fales of imports No. 15 - - -		591,975
The remainder is - - - -		143,470

And is the amount eftimated to be applicable in the year 1800-1 to purchafe of inveftments, payments of commercial charges, &c.

HOME ACCOUNTS.

Aggregate amount of fales 1800-1 - - - - - -		10,323,452
More than laft year	162,842	
Excefs on the Company's goods alone	234,314	
Excefs on private trade goods -	45,112	
Deficiency on neutral property - -	116,584	
The fale of the Company's goods eftimated at - -		6,675,000
Actually amounted to - -		7,382,849
Being more than eftimated -		927,041
The receipts of the fales of the Company's goods eftimated at		6,201,000
Actually amounted to - -		7,382,849
Being more than eftimated -		1,181,849
Charges and profit on private trade eftimated at - - -		100,000
Actually amounted to - - -		133,429
Being more than eftimated -		33,429

GENERAL RESULT.

Although the actual receipts have fallen fhort of the eftimated upwards of 800,000l. from a difappointment in an expected payment from government, and from deferring the difpofal of the loyalty loan; and although the payments

payments have been exceeded by an enlarged supply to India, yet the very favourable produce from the sales of goods, and the extension of time for liquidation of the debts to the Bank, have so operated, that the balance of cash estimated to be, on the 1st March 1801, against the Company in - - - - - 368,013
Actually proved to be in their favour to the amount of - 930,590

Being more favourable than estimated by - - - - - 1,298,603

DEBTS IN INDIA.

Amount stated last year -	12,995,526
Amount this year by No. 16	14,640,402
Increase - - - - - - - -	1,644,876
Debts transferred in the year No. 17 - - - - - - -	345,307

Debts bearing interest.

Amount last year - - -	10,190,528
Amount this year - - -	12,301,570
Increase of debts bearing interest - - - - - - -	2,111,042
Amount of interest payable by the accounts of last year -	915,687
Amount of interest payable this year by No. 16 - - -	1,082,042
Increase of interest payable annually - - - - - - -	166,355

ASSETS IN INDIA,

Consisting of cash, goods, stores, &c. last year - - - -	10,259,107
Do. do. do. by the present statements No. 21 - -	11,569,553
Increase of assets - - - -	1,310,446
Deduct increase of assets from increase of debts, the state of the Company's affairs will appear worse by - - - -	334,430

Estimate 1801-2.

Receipt for sale of Company's goods - - - - - - - 7,161,918

RESULT.

The estimated result of the cash transactions of this year is, after calculating on payments on account of India and China, in an amount exceeding four millions, and for the discharge of debts to the Bank, without reckoning in any extraordinary aids to the receipts, the balance on 1st March 1802 is expected to be in favour of the Company 486,731

DEBTS AT HOME.

On 1st of March 1800 - -	5,830,222
On 1st of March 1801 - -	5,393,989
Decrease - - - - - - - -	436,233

ASSETS AT HOME AND AFLOAT.

On 1st March 1800 - -	16,185,950
On 1st March 1801 - -	15,404,736
Decrease - - - - - - - -	781,214
Deducting decrease of debts from decrease of assets, the state of the concern at home is worse in this year by -	344,981

CHINA AND ST. HELENA.

Balance at China last year against - - -	220,022	
Balance in China, by the present accounts, in favour	1,226,079	
Better this year at China - - -	1,446,101	
Balance at St. Helena in favour, Sept. 30 1798 - - - -	62,235	
Ditto, ditto, Sept. 30, 1799 - - -	58,366	
Worse at St. Helena by the present accounts - - - -	3,869	
Net improvements at China and St. Helena - - -		1,442,232

GENERAL COMPARISON OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

Increase of debts in India -		1,644,876
Decrease of debts at home -		436,233
Net increase of debts - -		1,208,643
Increase of assets in India - - -	1,310,446	
Decrease of assets at home - - -	781,214	
Increase - - -	529,232	
Add net improved balance at China and St. Helena as follows—		

China

China - - - -	1,446 101	
Deduct St. Helena -	3,869	
	1,442,232	
Total increase of assets - -		1,971,464
Deducting the above increase of debts from the increase of assets, an improvement would appear to have been made in the state of the Company's affairs in the course of the year to the amount of - -		762,821
But the following sums remain to be deducted for bills on account of India, adjusted in No. 24, but not included by No. 16, or in that at home by No. 23 - -	319,915	
For the value of cargoes to India included in the home assets, but arrived so as to form part of the stock there on the 30th April 1800 - - - -	280,441	
		672,356
The remaining total - - - is the amount in which the general state of the whole concern has amended during the last year, subject, however, to such adjustments as may result from the settlement of the accounts between Government and the Company.		90,465

Mr. Dundas, after concluding this perspicuous and satisfactory statement, said, that he at one time intended to have founded on it certain resolutions, but, on a nearer consideration, it had struck him that he should not be acting in a candid or manly manner, were he not to explain the means by which he proposed, that the flattering views which he had held forth in the last session of parliament, should be realized. He should first remind the house of what he had then said. [Here the right hon. gentleman read a long extract from his speech of last year.] The expectations which he then held out, he now felt no doubt, would be accomplished; and he owed it to the public, to the government, and to his successors, to state explicitly in what manner he thought they would be fulfilled. He desired to be indulged, in the first instance, whilst making a few general observations. In the years 1793-4, the affairs of the East-India Company were in such a state of disorder and embarrassment, that many were of opinion that the Company must be absolutely dissolved. Others were inclined to believe, that, by introducing a clearness into the concerns of the Company, by laying a state of its affairs regularly before the public, and by adhering to a strict economy, it might be rescued from its difficulties, and in time established in independence and prosperity. Those that were of the latter opinion procured their plan to be adopted; sunshine soon succeeded chaos, and from that time to the present, the politics and commerce of the Company had flourished even beyond the hope of its most sanguine well-wishers. From the wise councils and brilliant exploits of the Marquis Cornwallis, and of the present governor general, all our enemies in that quarter had been subdued, and our possessions in India placed upon the basis of perfect security. The event, no doubt, most to be rejoiced at, was the fall of Tippoo Sultaun. Whilst that restless tyrant was alive, confidence could not have existed, and all that could have been expected was an armed truce. He had even checked the agriculture of the Company's possessions, and in every way obstructed their improvement. Every seditious Polygar and Circar was led to revolt, relying on Tippoo for assistance. The Nizam of the Decan, from a dangerous enemy, had lately been converted into an useful

useful ally, and now paid a large body of British troops employed to defend him. The prosperity of the country, in consequence of these changes, had advanced with the greatest rapidity, and the hope of its continuance was built on the surest foundation. Vigilance might still be necessary, but vigilance would not be sufficient. He advised his successors to keep a watchful eye on our great rival in Europe, and on the events which may take place in Persia, and towards the source of the Indus, and, if they did this, he could assure them that they had nothing more to apprehend. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to give the outline of his plan. Notwithstanding the many disadvantages, he observed, with which the Company had to encounter for the last eleven years, the state of its affairs had been greatly meliorated. He did not think, therefore, that he spoke too sanguinely, when he said, that he was not afraid to meet an Indian debt of fourteen millions sterling. He did not hesitate now to declare, that, within the term of its charter, it had the means of discharging the whole of this debt, to accumulate the sum which it was required by act of parliament to have as a guaranty for the fulfilment of its engagements, and to pay to the public the sum which it had engaged to pay in consideration of the renewal of its charter. It was his purpose to recommend to the Company to borrow, on the conclusion of peace, the sum of ten millions, for the purpose of liquidating its Indian debt. He knew that there were objections to this plan, but there were none, in his opinion, which could not easily be obviated. He then stated the following heads of the plan, on which, he said, he founded his reliance. In the *first* place, by arrangements to be made abroad, one million annually is to be saved from the revenues of the Company, and applied to the purpose of investments. *Secondly*, investments are to be made every year to the amount of four millions in India and China, in equal proportions. In the *third* place, the Company is to avail itself, within the space of four years, of the power which it has by its charter to encrease its capital stock by 2,500,000*l.* to be advanced annually. *Fourthly*, the proceeds of the sales at Leadenhall street are to be employed to reduce the debt in India: and *lastly*, this plan is to go on until the debt is reduced to 4,500,000*l.* a sum as low as it can be reduced to with safety. The right hon. gentleman then entered into the consideration of each of these particulars, shewing the practicability of each of them, and the certainty of their joint operation. By the year 1809, he stated, the whole of this plan might be accomplished. He dwelt with great force on the advantages which would be derived from the reduction of the Company's debts. The great, and the only enemy we had to fear in India, was the Indian debt. After this was discharged, our empire in the East would be founded on an immoveable basis, and no enemy could contend with us in that quarter of the world. We could there keep on foot an immense army for five or six years, without being more embarrassed than we are at present; and even then we should have an unlimited credit arising from the good faith which we had previously shewn. It gave him no small consolation, on his retiring from office, to be able to give such an account of his administration, and to hold out such pleasing prospects.

ſpects. Having concluded this ſtatement of his plan for meliorating the finances of India, he proceeded to obſerve, that a plan, which was calculated to produce ſo great a revolution within the ſpace of a few years, would be likely to excite not merely ſurpriſe, but incredulity. But when the *data* on which it was founded were fairly laid before the public, he was convinced that they would do away every poſſible objection to the accuracy of the ſtatement. He had fondly looked forward to a period of peace for giving effect to his ſcheme; but though, from various circumſtances, he was not himſelf to carry it into execution, he rejoiced in the proſpect which offered itſelf to his ſucceſſors in office. He would rejoice in their joy, and participate in the pleaſure of their ſucceſs. He knew not whether he ſhould live to ſee the plan carried to perfection, but he ſhould never ceaſe to reflect with ſatisfaction on eighteen years of his life, employed in contributing to ſo great a national object, and in exerting every means in his power to promote the national proſperity. He would lay his head down in tranquillity on the pillow of death, in the proſpect of leaving this ſcheme in the hands of thoſe upright and able perſons who were to be employed to the ſame important public end.

Some converſation on the price of freight took place acroſs the table between Mr. Dundas and Sir F. Baring.

The reſolutions were then put, and agreed to.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE INDIA HOUSE,

From the 28th May 1801, *to the end of December following.*

THURSDAY, *May* 28, 1801.

This day a general court was held, when the chairman explained, that the proprietors were called together in ſconſequence of a letter ſubſcribed by forty-three proprietors, requiring a general court to be convened for ſpecial purpoſes.

The letter was read by the clerk, and was as follows:

"We, being proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock, duly qualified according to law, requeſt that a general court may be ſummoned on ſpecial affairs, at which we ſhall ſubmit to the conſideration of the court, whether it is not expedient to obtain further information reſpecting the trade between India and Europe, in order to form an intelligent, juſt, and final concluſion on that ſubject."

(Signed by Mr. HENCHMAN, Mr. IMPEY, Mr. DURANT, and forty other Proprietors.)

Mr. HENCHMAN roſe and ſaid, before he entered into the buſineſs of the day he muſt aſk a queſtion of the chairman, which was very important in its nature, and that was, Whether the court of directors had held any further proceedings on this ſubject ſince the papers were printed? and if ſo, what thoſe proceedings were?

The Chairman anſwered, that a letter was prepared to be ſent out to the governor-general of India to carry the reſolutions of the directors into effect.

Mr. HENCHMAN then aſked, whether that letter had paſſed as unanimouſly as the reſolutions had done?

Mr. INGLIS (late chairman) ſaid, the chairman was not to be catechiſed in that manner, nor was it very reſpectful to the executive body for one individual proprietor to put queſtions of that nature.

Mr. HENCHMAN ſaid, he was not in the habit of doing any thing in that court or elſewhere, that violated the rules of decorum, or could be deemed diſreſpectful to any man or ſet of men; but that it was material to know, whether the letter was voted unanimouſly or not. But notwithſtanding the obſervation juſt made by the honourable director, he muſt take the liberty of aſking one queſtion more, and that was, whether the letter was agreed to, and tranſmitted to the board ſince the application was made to the general court?

The Chairman ſaid, it had. The letter having only been ſent to the board of commiſſioners on Thurſday or Friday laſt,

Mr. HENCHMAN then ſaid, he begged the proprietors would take notice, that after a general court had been ſummoned upon the ſubject, the directors had met and agreed to carry their own reſolutions into effect, ſigned a letter to the governor-general, and tranſmitted it to the India board for their approbation.

Mr. ELPHINSTONE ſaid, the paragraphs were not ſent to the India board for their approbation, but merely for their information.

The Chairman ſaid, all letters intended to be ſent out to India by the directors were uſually tranſmitted to the India board, in order that

that they might ſee whether their contents referred only to matters that were purely commercial, or whether they contained any thing of a political nature.

Mr. HENCHMAN went on and ſaid, he begged the proprietors' attention to this matter, becauſe he wiſhed the proprietors to obſerve, that the directors, who were ſo anxious about the preſervation of their own privileges, had, in this inſtance, actually infringed the privileges of the proprietors, by doing all in their power to conclude a matter, which the proprietors had expreſſed a wiſh to diſcuſs, and a general court had been poſitively determined to be held for that expreſs purpoſe. At preſent, Mr. Henchman ſaid, he would not detain the court longer on the ſubject, but proceed to the buſineſs for which the general court was ſummoned.

Mr. HENCHMAN began with obſerving, that the ſubject he had to bring forward was a ſubject of the higheſt importance, not only to the immediate intereſts of the Eaſt-India Company, but the great political intereſts of the nation. He ſaid, he was always ſorry when he found it neceſſary to appear in oppoſition to the court of directors, as no man entertained a greater reſpect for them than he did, but on the preſent occaſion he had the miſfortune to differ totally from them. The ſpecial committee, in the firſt ſection of their report, admit the great importance of the ſubject, and ſay, "they have endeavoured to qualify themſelves for the taſk aſſigned them by diligent enquiry, &c. ſeeking to obtain from all the ſources of information within their reach a comprehenſive knowledge of facts and opinions relating to the ſubject." Would any man who read thoſe words imagine that the ſentiments of thoſe who had ſerved in the higheſt ſtations in India, and were likely to be beſt acquainted with the ſubject, and moſt capable of forming a judgment upon it, had not been ſtudiouſly taken; inſtead of which it did not appear from the face of the report that they had ever once been conſulted. In the houſe of commons, enquiries were proſecuted in a different manner; after a committee, conſiſting of the moſt able and competent men, was formed, they ſent for all perſons conſidered to be acquainted with the ſubject, to attend and be examined, in order that the committee might make themſelves as completely maſters of the matter under inveſtigation as the nature of the caſe would admit.

After commenting pointedly upon this, Mr. Henchman ſaid, it appeared to him, from as full a conſideration of the ſubject as he had been able to give it, and an attentive peruſal of the report, every paragraph of which he had again and again referred to and deliberated upon, it appeared to him, that before the court of proprietors could be competent to decide, whether the reſolutions of the court of directors, come to on the 4th of February, ought or ought not to be ſent out to India, in order to be acted upon, more information ought to be obtained upon it, than the directors ſeemed to have had before them. The true intereſts of the Company would probably be beſt conſulted in granting what the merchants deſired, their being allowed to bring home a greater portion of the ſurplus produce, which the Company either did not or could not conveniently take into their own hands, viz. the gruff goods and raw materials. This would at once increaſe

creaſe the trade and revenue of India, becauſe it would ſecure the bringing the greateſt part of that trade into the river Thames; and no man would deny the good policy of bringing all the trade carried on with Britiſh capital and credit to London. It had been often ſaid, that although a conſiderable ſhare of the trade was ſhipped on foreign bottoms for Europe, Britiſh capital was nevertheleſs employed in that trade to a great amount. If ſo, how much better would it be for the Company and for the public, if the whole of the Britiſh capital were uſed in freighting ſhips with goods that would come to ſale in Leadenhall-ſtreet? At the ſame time he was willing to admit that foreigners ought to be encouraged as far as their own capital extended, and that was the proper diviſion of the trade agreed on by all parties. One great object of the act of 1793 was to effect this; but that act being novel in its proviſions, could only be conſidered as an experiment; and, after the experience already had of its operation, it was found to require correction, and to call for amendment. Mr. Dundas ſays expreſsly in his letter, dated April 2, 1800, that the act has failed, and that "experience has proved that the proviſion made in the act, directing the Eaſt-India Company to appropriate 3000 tons to the private trade to and from India, has proved inadequate to the purpoſes for which it was intended." The directors themſelves ſay, that there are objections which ought to be remedied. This being the caſe, it was natural to look for a remedy; and, in every point of view, the employing of India-built ſhips appeared to be the beſt and moſt effectual remedy. This remedy the directors deprecate, and ſay it will ruin the Company, open the trade, and loſe India. On the other hand, Mr. Dundas and Lord Welleſley ſay, there is no ſuch danger; but that, on the contrary, many advantages are to be expected from it, and that the Company's rights would ſtill be ſecured. But in order fully to comprehend the conteſt concerning the private trade, it was neceſſary to underſtand what the merchants really deſired; and that was nothing more than the fair execution of the act of 1793, according to its ſpirit and meaning. He had often heard it ſaid, within thoſe walls and elſewhere, that the allowing the 3000 tons of freight was ſolely with a view to enable the Company's ſervants in India to remit home the amount of their private acquiſitions; but whoever would take the trouble to refer to the act, would find, that the intent and purpoſe of the act was not only the remitting the private fortunes of individuals, but the more important object of the advancement of the trade and navigation of theſe kingdoms, and alſo the encouraging individuals to engage in the importation of raw materials for the uſe of our home manufactures. Mr. Henchman read the words of two diſtinct clauſes of the act (87 and 101), which expreſsly ſupported his aſſertion. He added, that it was true that private acquiſitions were thought equal to this trade; but contended, that there was no intention of confining it to that alone, but that that was underſtood to form part of the capital, as far as it would go, and ſo were the returns for the manufactures and produce of Great Britain, as well as the bullion that might be exported. The next queſtion was, how had the objects above mentioned been encouraged and promoted? The complaints

plaints of the merchants clearly evinced that they had met with difficulties and discouragements, as well on account of the high price of freight in the Company's ships, which would not allow them to import the species of goods in question, as on account of the regulations of the Company. It was, however, generally agreed, that some alteration or other was necessary. The late president of the India board, and their governor-general, both concurred in recommending the allowing of India-built ships to be employed to bring home the India trade. This was as strenuously opposed by the directors, and therefore, as they were at issue upon that point, it was the main question to be decided on. In order to come at possession of the means to enable either the directors or the general court to form a correct judgment, it was necessary to have more advice and fuller information on the subject, and that was at present requested. He should not, therefore, go into a general review of the whole report and all the papers, but confine himself to a few remarks on the leading points.

First, Mr. Henchman said, he must remark, that Mr. Dundas, in his letter of April 2, 1800, takes a clear view of the subject in its various relations, gives his opinions distinctly, states the principles on which they are founded, and strongly recommends the giving a power, by a legislative act, to the Company's government abroad, to allow the British subjects resident in India to bring home the surplus produce of India in India-built ships. The objections capable of being made to which proposition, he answers completely, though he, all through his letter, uniformly contends for the maintenance of the monopoly of the trade to and from India in the hands of the East-India Company. With respect to the report of the special committee of directors, he could not but lament that no marks of reference were given, which would have rendered it more explicit and intelligible. The directors, in that paper, charge the merchants with wishing to annihilate the Company; a charge for which there is not the smallest foundation. All that the merchants contend for was a regulated trade, which the Company consented to in 1793, as a part of the price of their charter.

It was not easy, he observed, to follow the directors through their statement of imports and exports, and the conclusions with which they are followed up. At first sight, however, it is evident that their account is imperfect; for they make no allowance whatever for the foreign trade of the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, although they are both considerable, and in value amounting possibly on the sale to half a million sterling. It was not candid to determine the balance of this trade at 25 lacks, when information might have easily been collected of the annual amount of the trade of other parts of India, which would have made it amount to a much larger sum; nor is it so very invaluable a document, that the directors have had for their guidance in the Bengal trade. This *luminous* and *correct register*, as it is called, is a modern institution, and subject, as all institutions are, especially at their outset, to many impositions and inaccuracies.

Instead of being accurate, Mr. Henchman said, he was, upon examination, completely satisfied that it was the very reverse; and he would proceed to shew the grounds of his conviction. In doing so, he

he ſaid, he premiſed that he did not mean any reflection on the ability or the integrity of Mr. Browne. He made no doubt that his calculations and figures were correct, but the materials he had to work upon were not ſo. Mr. Browne is, by appointment, the reporter of internal and external commerce, and the documents he had to work upon were the returns of imports and exports at the cuſtom-houſe. By thoſe returns it ſhould appear that the amount of exports, &c. to foreign Europe and America is ſtated at

	1795-6	1796-7	1797-8	1798-9
Lacks.	66	57	38	23.

Upon examining further, Mr. Henchman ſaid, he adverted to the account of the number of foreign ſhips that had departed from Calcutta in thoſe ſeaſons, ſtrongly ſuſpecting the accuracy of this report, which is declared to be ſo *luminous and correct;* he found that the number of theſe veſſels were, in

	1794-5	1796-7	1797-8	1789-9
Lacks.	44	62	65	38.

So that the lading of 44 ſhips was only 66 lacks, of 62 ſhips only 67, 65 ſhips 38 lacks, and, laſtly, 38 veſſels were only to bring away 23 lacks as their cargo; ſo that the cargo of each of them would not amount to the ſum of 6000*l.* Mr. Henchman ſaid this was a thing impoſſible.—[One of the directors ſaid, ſome of the ſhips muſt have been coaſters, and others went to Batavia without any cargo.]—Mr. Henchman ſaid, that as to ſhips that went to Batavia, they all carried cargoes with them, conſiſting of opium and other articles. He did not believe that any of the veſſels were coaſting veſſels; but even if it was ſo, there were ſo many more than were neceſſary for his argument, that a conſiderable number even might be ſtruck off. Mr. Henchman here enforced what he had ſaid, by begging the court to take notice, that ſo many foreign ſhips ſhould carry away ſo little of the manufactures and produce of India, by the way of cargoes, to Europe and America, was next to an impoſſibility. Here Mr. Henchman ſaid, that, if further proofs were wanting, he had a ſtory to relate which would convince the court that this report of imports and exports was as incorrect as he had conceived it to be. He underſtood that, in the year 1799, it had been diſcovered, that the head native ſervant of the cuſtoms had been in the conſtant practice of receiving douceurs for permitting goods to paſs in and out, import and export, without paying the uſual duties. That an enquiry took place, and that the cuſtom-maſter and his ſervants were removed from the office; ſince which, under his ſucceſſors, the cuſtoms have increaſed in an extraordinary proportion. Mr. Henchman ſaid, he did not know but what it might amount to half as much again, and that would account, in a very great degree, for the extraordinary increaſe in the foreign trade in the years 1799, 1800, which, by Lord Welleſley's letter, is found ſtated at between 80 and 90 lacks of rupees; the fact certainly being, that the great deficiency that appears in the preceding years has ariſen from the ſmuggling which had been admitted in colluſion with the people of the cuſtom houſe, to the great prejudice of the Company's revenues. Under ſuch circumſtances, how is it poſſible that this ſtatement of Mr. Browne's can either be *luminous* or *correct?* And if, Mr. Henchman ſaid, he had made it out ſatiſfactorily to the directors and the

the court, it was not to be wondered at that their report ſhould be ſo erroneous, and the main foundation upon which they built their reaſoning relative to the foreign trade between India and Europe, was entirely cut from under them.

The next matter, Mr. Henchman ſaid, was a very material point indeed with the directors in their report, and that was colonization; a ſpectre conjured up to haunt and alarm every man who reads the report! This creature of the imagination preſented itſelf in almoſt every ſection, and it was not a little curious to obſerve upon what ſhallow pretences the phantom was raiſed. It was among other objections gravely aſſerted, that if India-built ſhips were allowed to carry home the private trade, Engliſh ſailors would not have employ in time of peace. The very reverſe of this aſſertion naturally preſented itſelf as the moſt probable conſequence of the meaſure contended for. It was well known that it was always deſirable to have as many European mariners employed in the navigation of India ſhips, whether built in India or at home, as poſſible. A new ſpecies of employ would, therefore, be created for Britiſh ſailors in time of peace, than they might otherwiſe find; a matter highly important to the national intereſt! But the next reaſon aſſigned was, if poſſible, ſtill more extraordinary, viz. that the Laſcars employed on board the private trade ſhips would do much miſchief in India, by ſpreading ſtrange reports of the reſult of their obſervation of our manners, &c. in England, which might degrade the Britiſh in the conſideration of the natives of India, and leſſen our influence in that quarter of the globe, by ſuggeſting to the people of that country, that at home we were not looked up to with that reſpect and profound attention which we exacted from them. Mr. Henchman ridiculed this idea as one of the moſt abſurd and idle that ever was entertained; in the firſt place, what claſs of people were theſe miſerable Laſcars to mingle with in England, and who were they to impart their crude notions of our manners to in India on their return? If for a ſingle moment the miſchief could be ſeriouſly apprehended, how happened it that the miſchief had not already taken effect? The ſhips homeward bound had for years been partly navigated by Laſcars, who had returned to India, as free from prejudicial notions of their employers as ever. But colonization was at all hazards to be avoided; how in the name of common ſenſe was colonization likely to take place in a country where the government was Britiſh, and that government armed with ſo much authority, that not a ſingle individual European could paſs to the interior, or leave Calcutta, without the expreſs permiſſion of the governor in council, an authority ſtrictly exerciſed at this and in all former periods? Some gentlemen might perhaps look to America, and take alarm at the example of our having eſtabliſhed flouriſhing colonies in that quarter of the globe; but compare the circumſtances of the two countries, and they would be found to differ ſo totally in every point of view, that no analogy whatever would be found to exiſt. America, an almoſt unpeopled country when viſited by Britiſh ſettlers, the ſavages reſident in the woods and mountains, rude, barbarous, and uncivilized, the ſoil uncultivated, and no towns or habitations adapted to European cuſtoms yet built. Was this the caſe in India? The Britiſh all confined to their own

own ſettlements, and living, as it were, a diſtinct and ſeparate people from the natives, not only ſo in conſequence of the ſtrict regulations of the Britiſh government, but ſo much did the force of cuſtom and habit prevail, that if an European was to enter the diſtricts occupied by the natives, without permiſſion on public buſineſs, they would of themſelves give information ſo that he might be removed. In fine, the word colonization was an empty ſound, and meant nothing.

Another objection to opening the private trade in the manner deſired, was the competition that, it was ſaid, would ariſe in that caſe between the Company and the private traders. This, however, was by no means warranted; for what competition could ariſe when the trade was diſtinct? The Company's conſiſted of whatever goods they thought proper excluſively to trade in, and private traders had a right only to deal in ſuch articles as the Company did not, principally gruff and raw materials for the manufactures of this country: but if it was ſaid, in time the private trade might be a powerful competitor of the trade of the Company; that could never happen, becauſe it would always be open to the Company to embrace the whole of any ſpecies of trade, and prohibit the private merchant from dealing at all in the article. Indigo, for inſtance, or any thing elſe; at all times it was in the power of the Company to reſume and make it a part of their own monopoly. It was to be remembered, that beſides, if Britiſh merchants were not allowed to ſend home the gruff goods, foreigners would have their ſhips loaded with them, and inſtead of coming into the port of London, the goods would all go to foreign markets, to the great prejudice of the Company and the Nation. Mr. Henchman ſaid, that a ſtrong objection was raiſed in the report to the increaſe of this trade, becauſe it would lead to the employment of Britiſh capital, which the report reſiſts, as being prejudicial to the intereſts of the nation. Mr. Henchman ſaid, as far as his opinion was made up on this ſubject, he entertained a different idea; and he was led to doubt very much upon this point, when he reflected upon the ſtate of the remittances the Company were really at preſent engaged for by bills drawn by the governments of India upon the court of directors. Mr. Henchman obſerved that the calculation of the directors was to the extent of 1,500,000*l.* for the annual acquirements and ſavings of Britiſh reſidents in India; and this, after deducting 650,000*l.* for bills, was conſidered as the amount of what was to come home by private trade. Mr. Henchman ſaid, this ſurely was a very imperfect ſtatement of the fact; for, if he was not very much miſinformed, the Company were engaged to a much larger annual amount in bills. Indeed ſo much, that the whole million and a half was abſorbed by them. He held in his hand a liſt of thoſe remittances, and he would read it to the court:

On account of the India debt, - - £.500,000

The trade from India to China, conſiſting of cotton, opium, and other articles, produced a very large ſum, which was paid into the treaſury at Canton for bills on the court of directors. Of thoſe bills there were brought to India and diſtributed

diſtributed amongſt individuals, at leaſt	£.300,000
Another remittance is on account of the intereſt of the decennial loan; the total is 380,000*l.* but he took only one half - - -	190,000
Next 25 per cent of the 12 per cent loan -	250,000
On account of a ſinking fund lately eſtabliſhed in Bengal to buy up the Company's own bonds, and other paper debts, for which they have reſolved to draw on the court of directors, having no other funds applicable to the purpoſe: ſay	80,000
For general purpoſes from Madras and Bombay	200,000
Making a total of	£.1,520,000

Beſides which it is underſtood that the court of directors have lately given authority to their governments abroad to draw for one million per annum more. Mr. Henchman ſaid, if theſe particulars were incorrect, he hoped the directors would ſtate what the caſe really was. He only ſtated the particulars, imperfect as they might be, to ſhew that, according to the reaſoning of the directors, no private trade at all ought to be allowed; for, what was very extraordinary, the remittances only by bills from India exceeded all that they allowed could be acquired by the induſtry or economy of the Britiſh merchants or ſervants of the Company in India. But if this is the caſe, what is the capital that carries on the trade, at preſent exiſting, both to the port of London and foreign ports of Europe? We are told it is Britiſh. It cannot be the property of Britiſh reſidents in India, for they remit more through the Company than they are allowed to acquire. From this ſtate of things, it is evident that the directors are in an error, and a very conſiderable one, both with reſpect to the acquiſitions and ſavings of men in India, and the amount of the trade at preſent carried on between India, Europe, and America. The directors, in ſpeaking of the great increaſe of tonnage, that is ſuggeſted to be poſſible to be required for this trade, extending even to 100,000 tons, ſay, it would draw from this country, to great public diſadvantage, a capital of at leaſt five millions ſterling. This they advance in ſpeaking of the poſſible increaſe of the article of ſugar. But Mr. Henchman ſaid, can it be any public inconvenience to furniſh a capital of five millions? Is it poſſible the directors could ſeriouſly aſſert that it cannot be done, without being taken from other employment where it is more advantageouſly engaged? He ſaid, he was ſpeaking before a large body of the merchants of the city of London, and he would put only a ſingle queſtion upon the preſent occaſion. If five millions could not be raiſed without taking it from ſome more profitable engagement, how did the miniſter year after year raiſe twenty or five and twenty millions for the public ſervice? There were gentlemen behind that bar who underſtood the matter perfectly, and they well knew that it was the credit and character of the nation that furniſhed the reſources for every enterpriſe of the public ſervice or of a commercial deſcription.

There was an article very neceſſary, Mr. Henchman obſerved, to become the ſubject of conſideration on this occaſion; and that was, the ſtate of ſhip timber both in this country

try

try and in India. At prefent, it is well known that oak timber, and all ſhip-building materials, are extravagantly high in Great Britain; and that the builder's price, which when the war commenced was only 12l. 10s. is now raiſed to 23l. 10s. per ton. Some years ſince an alarm was taken by the Miniſters of that day upon the effect that the trade of the Eaſt-India Company had upon the article of ſhip timber, and conſiderable apprehenſions were entertained leſt the quantity of timber of the ſize requiſite for the royal navy expended in building the Company's ſhips ſhould ſo diminiſh them as to prejudice the national intereſts. After much diſcuſſion of the matter, a bill was brought into Parliament to reſtrain the Company from building, till the amount of their tonnage was reduced to about 40,000 tons. Notwithſtanding which, within the laſt ten years, the apprehenſions of the approaching ſcarcity of ſhip timber, in conſequence of the rapidly increaſing number of ſhips built for the navy, and for purpoſes of commerce, became ſtill greater, and a commiſſion was iſſued, appointing three perſons to enquire into the ſtate of the woods and foreſts, and report upon the ſame. After full inveſtigation, theſe commiſſioners confirmed the public alarm, and reported, that if the conſumption of oak timber for ſhip building kept pace with the increaſing proſperity of the country, according to the ſtate of the growing timber, this country would probably experience an early want of great timber, and muſt reſt on ſome other ſource than the produce of Great Britain for the ſupport of the navy. No man need be told that the conſumption of ſhip timber had conſiderably increaſed ſince, and it has long ſince been acknowledged, that the trade of the country has far outrun its ſhipping. Under ſuch critical circumſtances the directors bring forward their plan for the accommodation of the private merchants with an additional quantity of tonnage of about 30,000 tons. Did it not become a ſerious conſideration, whether 30,000 tons of oak timber ſhould be taken out of the limited quantity of ſhip timber remaining in the kingdom, and uſed up, pending the very great demand for building and repairing the ſhips of the navy in a ſtate of war? and whether it was not abſolutely neceſſary to have recourſe to ſome external reference to ſupply the Company with the ſhipping required for the bringing home to the Thames the ſurplus trade of India? Fortunately their own poſſeſſions in the Eaſt would furniſh them with the wanted ſupply; the coaſts of Malabar were almoſt covered with extenſive foreſts of teek trees, a ſpecies of wood of an excellent and ſuperior quality for ſhip building. The numberleſs rivers that run through the Malabar mountains, and deſcended towards the ſea, afforded a ready opportunity of conveying the timber to the dock yards, and places where the ſhips are built; and add to this, abundance of timber fit for the purpoſe of ſhip building, grows on the mountains that border the provinces of Bengal. Lord Welleſley ſays, "large and thriving plantations of "teek have been made in Bengal, "and the cultivation of that timber "is ſpreading over the whole pro- "vince." Would it not, therefore, be bad policy not to avail themſelves of this valuable reſource? and ought they not to do ſo, not merely on account of the accommodation and economy of the Company, but on the larger conſideration of aſſiſting the public by diminiſhing the con-

consumption of so much of the ship timber produced at home, as the Company could avoid without inconvenience to themselves? It was somewhat extraordinary, Mr. Henchman said, that when America was lost to this country, it never occurred to government, that above three hundred ships of one description or other were lost to this country; because, while America was dependent on Great Britain, her ships were registered and entitled to be considered as British-built bottoms. Some means of supplying so large a deficiency in our commercial marine ought to have been looked for.—Having laid considerable stress on the scarcity of ship timber at home, the dear price of ship building in consequence, and the necessity of encouraging of building ships in India, Mr. Henchman said, as many gentlemen, no doubt, would make their observations on the report as well as himself, he was sorry he had detained the court so long, but that he should now proceed to the conclusion of the report, which contained the plan of the court of directors for the conveyance of the goods of the private merchants in future. In the first place, Mr. Henchman begged to ask of the chair, whether the court of directors really meant to build the ships themselves, as was expressed in the report? for it said, "the ships for this purpose "shall be built by the Company."

[Upon which the chairman said, that the intention was to contract for them as they did for their regular ships.]

Mr. Henchman then said, that the general items of the plan were, with very little variation, the same as the merchants had so long been complaining of. The court of directors, indeed, promised, in one of the articles, that these ships shall not be employed in extra services, but be applied solely to conveying the goods of the merchants to and from India; yet at this very time it is repeated that out of ten ships that have been lately taken up of this description, destined for Bengal, they have already ordered three to take in troops and stores for Bombay. So that it is impossible for the Company, under the public exigencies of their service, to appropriate any particular ships, exclusively, to the use of the merchants.

Mr. Henchman said, he should not detain the court by enumerating many other inconveniences which the merchants had suffered, and under this projected plan would still continue to suffer. He would only press upon the attention of the proprietors one very extraordinary principle, under which this plan was recommended to adoption, and that was, that the Company are to furnish the British tonnage for private merchants as cheap as the India-built ships were freighted last season. Comparing the price the Company pay for the ships they have lately engaged, that is 35l. or 36l. per ton, with the rate at which the India ships sailed, being only 20l. the directors by this proposition bind the Company to a loss of 15l. on every ton of shipping furnished for private trade. If, therefore, the trade should only extend to ten thousand tons, the loss must be 150,000l. per annum, and so in proportion according to the quantity, in peace as well as in war. Mr. Henchman said, he knew it would be argued, as it had been practised, that a loss was sometimes to be incurred for the sake of advantages arising from it in other places; and he could agree in that idea, as far even as the granting four hundred thousand pounds for doing

doing away the right of perpetuity of the captains to the command of the regular ſhips; but he could not underſtand what could juſtify ſuch a propoſition as the preſent, where the expence was to be annual, and to increaſe as this trade might from time to time be enlarged. Were the proprietors prepared to agree to ſuch an annual loſs? With him it was ſufficient to induce him to withhold his conſent to the plan altogether.

Mr. Henchman here cloſed his remarks on the report, and proceeded to obſerve, that the letter of the Marquis of Welleſley did, to his ſurpriſe, but to his ſatisfaction, ſupport the opinions he entertained on the contents of this report, and if he had not diſcovered by its date that it was a thing impoſſible, he ſhould have ſuppoſed it to have been really an anſwer to the report itſelf. If gentlemen would but give it their ſerious attention, they would no longer entertain doubts and apprehenſions reſpecting the rights and privileges of the Company. They would no longer fear colonization, or that the admiſſion of Indian ſhips would be the deſtruction of their own trade, or bring on the loſs and ruin of their poſſeſſions in India.

On Mr. Dundas's ſecond letter, Mr. Henchman only remarked, that the right hon. gentleman, notwithſtanding he complimented the directors on ſome general principles contained in ſeveral of their reſolutions, ſtill remained unmoved with reſpect to the employment of India-built ſhips, which he had recommended in his letter of the 2d of April; and the right hon. gentleman further adds, that the Marquis of Welleſley's letter "demonſtrates "the grounds of thoſe opinions, "which he had from time to time "taken the liberty of laying before "the court of directors." So that inſtead of agreeing with the directors, it is evident that Mr. Dundas is convinced that the private trade muſt be brought from India in India-built ſhipping. The laſt paragraph of the right hon. gentleman's letter, it is true, ſtates this ſubject to be purely commercial; but Mr. Henchman ſaid, he could not clearly ſee how that matter could be purely commercial, connected as it was with ſo many different conſiderations in the report of the court of directors. The court of directors, in their ſecond report, wiſh to impreſs an idea of conſiderable alteration produced by their arguments on the mind of the right hon. the late preſident, which the papers did not ſufficiently authorize, in his humble opinion; it was now in the judgment of the proprietors, and they would form their own ſentiments reſpecting it.

Mr. Henchman ſaid, that after the various objections that he had been under the neceſſity of taking to the report, he was far from conſidering himſelf as able to make up his mind finally on this important ſubject. He knew, as he had ſaid in the outſet, that more very valuable advice and information might be obtained; and all he contended for, therefore, and intreated of the proprietors, was, that they would not come to a final determination till ſuch time as they had availed themſelves of the advice and opinion of the late governors of India. He therefore ſhould now ſubmit to the court a motion to that effect:

" *Reſolved*, That this court is highly ſenſible of the very great importance of the general trade between India and Europe to the political and commercial intereſt of Great-Britain, as well as of the Eaſt-

Eaſt-India Company; that they lament the wide difference of the opinions entertained on the ſubject by the court of directors on one ſide, and the late preſident of the board of commiſſioners and the governor-general of India on the other; and, anxious that the meaſures finally to be adopted may be formed on the fulleſt information, and matureſt deliberation, and thinking it may eſſentially conduce to that deſirable end, if the court were aſſiſted by the wiſdom and experience of the late governors-general of India, they recommend to the court of directors to tranſmit a copy of the printed papers to Marquis Cornwallis, Earl Macartney, Lord Teignmouth, Sir John Macpherſon, and Warren Haſtings, Eſq. with a requeſt that they will ſeverally favour the Company with a communication of their advice and opinion on the ſubject of them.

Mr. IMPEY ſeconded the motion.

The Chairman (Mr. D. SCOTT) wiſhed to ſay a few words; and firſt, he muſt take notice, that it was not uſual nor neceſſary for forty-three proprietors to ſign a letter to the chairman and deputy chairman, deſiring them to call a general court, &c. &c. the by-law requiring no greater number than *nine;* but ſo unuſual a circumſtance as forty-three coming forward on the occaſion, naturally excited ſome ſurpriſe, and called forth a degree of obſervation that might not otherwiſe have ariſen either in the minds of his worthy colleague and himſelf, and alſo of the court of directors. He was far from meaning to caſt any reflection on any of the gentlemen who ſigned that letter; on the contrary, he knew them to be men of character and reputation, men for whom, perſonally, he entertained the higheſt reſpect; but he muſt be permitted to obſerve, that when he conſidered that many of thoſe gentlemen were immediately concerned and intereſted as merchants or agents in the private trade to and from India, their opinions could not have the ſame weight with him as thoſe of more impartial and diſintereſted perſons. He could not avoid feeling that they might be acting under ſome degree of prejudice, and ſtill give a preference to the unanimous opinion of the directors, an opinion formed upon deep reflection, careful inveſtigation, and after full diſcuſſion. The hon. proprietor who moved the reſolution complained of Mr. Browne's report. There might poſſibly be ſome trifling errors in it. He had alſo laid ſome ſtreſs on the ſecond letter of the right hon. gentleman, late preſident of the India board. In the letter that right hon. gentleman ſtated his concurrence of the general principles on which the majority of the reſolutions come to by the directors on the 4th of February, expreſsly declares, that the ſubject is purely commercial, and not ſubject to the control of the board of commiſſioners for the affairs of India; but the concluſion of the right hon. gentleman's letter is highly deſerving the attention of the court, as he emphatically ends his addreſs to the chairman and deputy, with deprecating any further delay in acting on the reſolutions as the worſt reſult that can poſſibly attend the further diſcuſſion of the ſubject.

Mr. IMPEY, who ſeconded the motion, ſaid, he had concurred with the large and reſpectable body of proprietors, at whoſe requeſt the court had been called; he could not better expreſs their object than in the words of the directors themſelves at the beginning of their firſt report;

report: "That they fought to obtain, from all the fources of information within their reach, a comprehenfive knowledge of facts and opinions relating to this fubject, that they might be affifted in forming intelligent and juft conclufions." As this was confonant both to reafon and the expreffed fentiments of the court of directors, he could fcarcely believe it would meet with oppofition; he could fcarcely believe any proprietor would perfuade the court to give a final opinion on this queftion, which was admitted to involve the deareft interefts of the Britifh empire, before they were affifted with the advice of thofe great men, to whom we owed our poffeffions in the Eaft, who were beft acquainted with their actual ftate, and muft feel moft anxious for their profperity. He could not think the directors would wifh for a blind concurrence in their meafures, but would rather defire all poffible lights might be thrown on them, that, if they fhould prove to be erroneous, they might be retracted. It was matter of regret to the proprietors when any wide difference of opinion prevailed between thofe who had the chief direction of the affairs of the Eaft-India Company; but on fuch occafions, it became particularly their duty, as well as intereft, to be circumfpect, and feek for every poffible information and advice before they decided between the contending parties. In this cafe the directors ftood on one fide, Mr. Dundas and the governor-general on the other; as he was bound to admit that the court of directors endeavoured to purfue the interefts of the Company and the Public to the beft of their judgment, they were bound to make the fame admiffion on their part to Mr. Dundas and Lord Wellefley; he confidered it as an error in judgment on one fide or the other, and wifhed the opinions of both to be fully inveftigated before thofe of either were adopted. He faid he fhould refrain from faying any thing on the main queftion at prefent, hoping the motion would not be oppofed.

Mr. TWINING rofe next, and began with making fome obfervations on the names fubfcribed to the letter requiring the chairman and deputy chairman to call the court; and faid, that it was impoffible not to take notice, that, among thofe names, there were many gentlemen, however refpectable or high in character, who were known to be concerned in the private trade to and from India. The confideration of that circumftance was of itfelf fufficient to convince gentlemen that the general court had not been called at the inftance of proprietors perfectly difinterefted, and who had no object in view but the general interefts of the Eaft-India Company——

Mr. Twining was called to order by Mr. DURANT, who maintained that it was diforderly, and contrary to all ufage, in public affembly, to call the motives of any man, or any fet of men, in queftion; in a much higher affembly than that court (the Houfe of Commons), let a man bring forward what motion he pleafed, it was highly irregular to impute improper motives to him.

The CHAIRMAN faid, he conceived the hon. proprietor to have been ftrictly in order. He had an undoubted right to obferve, that the fubfcribers to the letter were many of them concerned in the private trade, and to confider whether the defire to pufh their interefts might not clafh with the general interefts of the Company?

Mr. TWINING refumed his fpeech, and

and ſaid, he intended no diſreſpect to any of the gentlemen who ſigned the letter deſiring that the general court might be called; he knew them to be men of great character, and entitled to reſpect; but they would, he hoped, allow him to ſay, that they were not, of all others, the beſt entitled to be conſidered as impartial and independent proprietors, who ſought no other object than the promotion of the beſt intereſts of the Eaſt-India Company. With regard to what he had to offer that day, he thought it neceſſary to premiſe, that the general court muſt not look to him for profound reſearch or abſtruſe philoſophy; he ſhould merely endeavour to convey a few ſimple ideas, in plain reaſoning, limited by common ſenſe. Thoſe who might be ſuppoſed to feel themſelves intereſted in the ſubject of the preſent motion, appeared to him to reſolve themſelves into claſſes: Thoſe who were concerned in the private trade, and were not proprietors; thoſe who were proprietors, and were engaged in the private trade; and thoſe proprietors who had no private intereſt, but think it would conduce to the advantage of the Company. Had nine gentlemen of the latter claſs come forward with a letter, requeſting a general court to be called on the ſubject of the private trade, he was free to confeſs he ſhould have thought the manner of convening the court more reſpectable, and leſs liable to ſuſpicion, and the matter, for the diſcuſſion of which it was brought forward, better entitled to fair and candid conſideration. He owned he had, with ſome ſurpriſe, obſerved the name of the hon. gentleman who made the motion among the forty-three ſubſcribers to the letter. The report, to which the hon. proprietor had raiſed ſo many objections, was the reſult of a long and deliberate inveſtigation of the ſubject, by a ſpecial committee of their executive body, who were neceſſarily led to take advantage of all the information that could be derived from a maſs of materials beyond the reach of common proprietors, and whoſe duty, as directors, plainly pointed out to them that they were bound to ſupport the general intereſts of the Eaſt-India Company, as the paramount object of their attention; they could have no private motive to prejudice their judgment, or bias their opinions; and it was due to them to admit, that, in deciding on a ſubject ſo extremely important, they had exerciſed their beſt wiſdom, and acted moſt conſcientiouſly. Their deciſion was obviouſly calculated to ſupport and enſure the ſtability of the Company, and to preſerve its valuable intereſts entire. What, on the other hand, was the complexion and character of the objections urged againſt the report, and the motion which the hon. proprietor had concluded with? Neither more nor leſs than an avowed charge againſt the directors for neglect of duty, a palpable innovation on the conſtitution of the Company, and an attempt to introduce a new and hitherto unheard-of ſuperintending power, to awe and influence their executive body, in whoſe hands, by the law of England, the direction and management of the commercial concerns of the Company were veſted. Is it the intereſt of the proprietors to abandon the trade of the Company? The general court would do well to pauſe, before they conſented to a motion that would lead ultimately to a ſurrender of the moſt valuable rights of the proprietors. He could not allow that the hon. gentleman (who had ſo politely interrupted him when he firſt roſe), or the hon. mover of the reſolution

resolution before the court, had dealt in fair argument; the latter had certainly displayed much ingenuity, but he had said nothing that brought conviction to his mind, that they might safely continue to confide in their executive body, and leave to them, as the law of the country had done, the free, full, and unembarrassed management and direction of their commercial concerns. Mr. Twining said, he should conclude with moving an amendment, the purport of which was, "That this court do confirm "the unanimous resolutions of the "court of directors on the 4th of "February last; and that the court "of directors do, without delay, "act upon the principles detailed "in those resolutions." — Mr. Twining called upon the court of directors, and all others who were proprietors, to come forward on this occasion, and vote for the amendment, as the only effectual means of maintaining the authority of the executive body, and preserving the rights and privileges of the proprietary.

Mr. Chisholme seconded the amendment, which having been read,

Mr. Chisholme rose again, and said, he had seconded the amendment, because, though he had often acted with his honourable friend in supporting motions calculated, in his judgment, to promote the interests of the East-India Company, he could not bring his mind to concur in a motion which appeared to him to trench upon the best rights of the Company, through the medium of a direct and unqualified attack on their executive body, whose constitutional functions it aimed at superseding, and investing in other hands. The report, which had been in so many instances objected to by his honourable friend, he had gone through with every possible degree of attention, and he must declare, that of all the papers he had ever read, (and, considering his time of life, they could not be supposed to be few in number,) he had never met with one more clear and perspicuous in arrangement, more plain and unanswerable in reasoning, or more satisfactory in its deductions and conclusions, than the report in question. He was ready at all times to give his honourable friend full credit for his great abilities; but he had that day displayed a degree of ingenuity, that, with all deference to his talents, he had not expected from him. He had discovered, what no other honourable proprietor dreamt of, that the late president of the India board, Mr. Dundas, had yet to learn the distinction between that part of the Company's affairs which was *political*, and that which was *commercial*, and that he was ready to teach him. To a man of his plain and simple understanding, Mr. Dundas, in his letter of the 21st of March, appeared to be perfectly master of that distinction; for he says, (speaking of the private trade,) "It is a subject over which the commissioners for the affairs of India have no control;" and he ends that letter with recommending the avoidance of *further delay* in coming to a decision upon it. Mr. Chisholme reasoned upon this as an irrefragable proof, that the late president of the India board entertained a clear and decisive opinion, that the private trade of the Company was purely commercial, and that he earnestly recommended to the directors to use all possible dispatch in acting upon the principles detailed in their resolutions of the 4th of February. He observed, that, in speaking of the danger of colonization in India, his honourable friend had introduced a comparison

parifon between colonization in America and colonization in India. In judging of this comparifon, gentlemen fhould recollect the very different ftate and condition of America, when firft reforted to by Britifh fubjects, and of India as it now ftood. America was found to be a rude, uncleared, uncultivated country, thinly peopled, and that only by hordes of uncivilized favages; it was impoffible, in the nature of things, for Britifh fettlers to look for fafety or fupport, but from numbers; increafing colonization, therefore, neceffarily was encouraged, and an early intercourfe eftablifhed with the Weft-India iflands. It took a long period of time to cultivate and eftablifh colonies along the coaft, in the northern provinces efpecially, and many, many years elapfed, before the ftates felt themfelves fufficiently ftrong to throw off their dependence on the mother country. What was it that enlightened their minds, and enabled them to affert their independency? It was the gradual approach of literature, the introduction of acquaintance with the dead languages and the claffics, the foundation of colleges and univerfities, and the ready accefs opened to literature, which introduced philofophy. Hence the youth of America were furnifhed with education at home; and it is well known that every man finds his mind endeared to the place of his education, and is naturally led to look to his native country as the feat of his future happinefs, his comforts, his profpects, and ultimate fame and fortune. Does India ftand at this moment in the fame fituation that America did when firft reforted to? Directly the contrary. India is a country rich in foil, genial in climate, extremely populous, unrivalled in manufactures of the moft valuable kind, cultivated to an uncommon degree by its natives, who are perfectly civilized, enlightened, and religious. Does not every man fee that, if colonization in India were not rigidly guarded againft, it would take a much fhorter time to enable India to affert her independence than it coft America? Mr. Chifholme ftrongly reprobated the motion as an attack on their executive body, and an infulting attempt to fubject them to receive inftructions from their former fervants, who had not the fame means of acquiring general knowledge in regard to the commercial and fovereign interefts of India, that they themfelves poffeffed. For thefe reafons, among others, Mr. Chifholme faid, he had feconded the amendment.

Mr. Inglis (an American merchant), after fpeaking for fome time on the fubject of the private trade, faid, he was not an advocate for building fhips to be employed in trading to and from India, but he was a warm and anxious friend to building fhips in India to be freighted home to Great-Britain, and, on their arrival, added to the Britifh marine, becaufe that would be opening a moft valuable influx of national refource, viz. fhip-building materials, which had better come home in the fhape of a fhip than in the rude form of a log; and he was the rather inclined to encourage this fyftem, as the materials for fhip-building were fo extremely dear in this country. He concluded with declaring that he fhould vote for the amendment.

Sir Stephen Lushington faid, he did not intend to trefpafs long on the time of the proprietors, but he thought it proper to obferve, that the prefent appeared to him the moft extraordinary proceeding that ever he had witneffed in that court. Forty-three individual proprietors, moft of them engaged in the private trade

trade to and from India, to ſet up their opinions againſt the judgment of the directors, their executive body, eſtabliſhed as ſuch by repeated acts of the legiſlature. Let the proprietors recollect the weight of the word *unanimity*. The four-and-twenty directors were unanimous. Not only ſo, but the ſix new ones, who came in but laſt month, had carefully examined all the papers on which the twenty-four old directors grounded their opinions, and they fully concurred with them; ſo that thirty directors, the majority of whom had patiently inveſtigated the ſubject, conſidered it again and again in every poſſible point of view, for many months, (he might ſay years, as it originated ſoon after 1793,) were clearly of one opinion, forty-three intereſted individuals of another. What was it that the reſolution that had been moved aimed at, but the ſetting up of a new board of control to inſtruct and direct the directors? The exiſting board of control, when firſt inſtituted, had not been ſo highly reliſhed as to make the proprietors very eager to have a ſecond inſtituted. Inſtead of this covert means of attacking the directors, it would have been far more manly to have come forward at once with a motion to diſmiſs the preſent directors, as unworthy of further truſt, and of the appointment of thoſe in their room, who ſtood forward on the preſent occaſion, and who, if they once found their way behind that bar, would no doubt introduce a new ſyſtem of management of the Company's affairs, ſince the preſent motion maniſeſted their utter diſregard of the rights of the Eaſt-India Company. Sir Stephen ſaid, he was not a little amazed to ſee among the forty-three proprietors who ſigned the letter requeſting the court to be called, the names of many gentlemen who owed every ſhilling of their fortunes to the Eaſt-India Company. Among them, with equal ſurpriſe and regret, he perceived the name of a ſon of an honourable proprietor, now no more, who had made it one of the chief objects of his life to prove himſelf the ſtrenuous advocate of the rights and privileges of the Company; a gentleman whoſe merits as a proprietor, and whoſe zeal in maintaining their true intereſts were ſo univerſally acknowledged, that he ſhould not think too high a compliment had been paid to his memory if his buſt had been the ornament of a niche among thoſe of the honourable men whoſe ſtatues were placed above their heads. [Lord Clive, General Lawrence, Sir George Pocock, and Sir Eyre Coote.] What then muſt his regret be to ſee the ſon of that honourable proprietor, who had ſaid, on a former occaſion, that "he owed every thing he poſſeſſed to the Company," joining in and lending countenance to a motion calculated to ſubvert the rights and conſtitution of the Company? That honourable proprietor might be conſidered as the immediate child of the Company; and was his conduct in the inſtance alluded to a natural return for paſt favours, or rather for parental kindneſs? But would that court be led away by an argument, however ingenious, and induced to loſe ſight of the great national importance of the Eaſt-India Company? Would they forget that the wiſdom of ages had uniformly ſhewn that it was the policy of the ſtate to have the trade to the Eaſt-Indies carried on by an excluſive monopoly in the hands of the Company? Did gentlemen recollect what a vaſt engine of revenue the Company was to the government of the empire? Had they forgot the large ſums paid in duties of exciſe and cuſtoms; and would

would they on light grounds take a ſtep that might ſhake the conſtitution of the Company to its foundation? The report of Bengal imports and exports was ably referred to by the honourable proprietor who moved the reſolution; it might, for aught he knew, be in ſome points erroneous. It was impoſſible, in matters of that magnitude, to be minutely correct; but whatever errors there might be found in Mr. Brown's report, they could not weaken the authority of ſo valuable a paper. With regard to the objections made by the honourable gentleman to the report of the ſpecial committee of directors, if the able ex-director who drew it, (and who was confined to his houſe by indiſpoſition,) had been preſent, he was perſuaded every argument that had been advanced by his honourable friend who opened the debate, would have been completely anſwered and overthrown, notwithſtanding the acknowledged abilities of his honourable friend. Sir Stephen added various other arguments againſt the reſolution, and declared he ſhould vote for the amendment.

Mr. Johnstone obſerved, that after the perſonal alluſion of the hon. Baronet, it was ſcarcely neceſſary for him to offer an apology for preſenting himſelf to the notice of the chairman; though his obſervations would naturally be very ſhort, as the forcible argument of his hon. friend (Mr. Henchman) remained totally unanſwered, and was, in fact, unanſwerable. The hon. Baronet, after alluding to a deceaſed relation, in terms which, while they inſpired him with pride and ſatisfaction, demanded his acknowledgments. The hon. Baronet expreſſed his aſtoniſhment that he, whom he juſtly termed the child of the Company, ſhould unite in an attack upon its privileges. Mr. Johnſtone ſaid, "Sir, I muſt repeat what I ſaid in this court on a former occaſion. The example of that reſpected relation, and the zeal he ever felt for the Company, taught me to feel an infantine attachment for its rights; and, placed in its ſervice at a very early period of life, and advanced in a degree very far beyond my deſerts, I have never ceaſed to look on the Company with a reverential attachment, matured by years and reflection. If, owing every thing I poſſeſs to the Company, I could join in an attempt to invade its rights and endanger its permanence, I ſhould be the moſt ungrateful of human kind, and deſerve the reprobation of every juſt and good man. But before ſuch inſinuations are uttered, let gentlemen ſhew what right is ſought to be invaded, what privilege is attacked. That has not been done by the hon. Baronet—that has not been done by any perſon in this court; and, indeed, ſuch a charge muſt aſtoniſh every reaſoning and diſpaſſionate man, who does not reflect how ready are the executive members of every public body to repreſent a diſſent from their meaſure as an attack on the vital intereſts of the community. Sir, it is becauſe I feel that ardent zeal for the intereſts of the Company, which it is my duty and my pride to feel, that I ſupport this motion. I have ever thought the firſt and laſt ſecurity for the permanency of this Company to be the impoſſibility of placing its patronage and authority in any other hands, without overturning the balance of the conſtitution; for if to the influence of the crown, already ſo enormouſly increaſed, were added the diſpoſal of the revenues of the Eaſt-India Company, there would be an end of our

liberties. Standing on ſuch a baſis, if, in our conduct, we adopt a liberal and generous policy—if, uninfluenced by that narrow ſpirit of which all excluſive companies have been accuſed, we grant ſuch liberal facilities to the trade of India, as ſhall render London the emporium of eaſtern commerce, as ſhall enable this nation to be ſupplied with the produce of India cheaper than ſhe can be ſupplied by any other means; then, I ſay, the ſafety and permanency of the Company will be perpetual. To do this, is it required that the Company ſhould diminiſh its inveſtments, ſhould forego any part of its trade? No! All that is aſked is merely to be permitted to ſend to Europe the exuberant produce of India, which the Company cannot purchaſe, ſubject to every check, and reſtraint, and regulation, which can be deviſed. It is admitted on all hands, even in the report itſelf, that this produce muſt come to Europe; and, therefore, the only queſtion is, whether it ſhall be brought to England in the firſt inſtance, or go directly to thoſe parts of the continent where it is to be conſumed? In either way, it muſt enter into competition with the ſales of the Company; for it is notorious that the greater part of the purchaſers buy with a view to exportation. But if this produce is brought here, the people of England will obtain it cheaper than foreigners, by all the coſt and charges attendant on tranſportation from hence to the continent. But if it goes directly to the continent, and private traders are excluded from ſending their goods to England, the nations of the continent will conſume the produce of our poſſeſſions cheaper than we do. To produce ſuch an event is to hazard the ſafety of the Company, for what anſwer can be oppoſed to its enemies when they ſtate ſuch a fact?

"Now, Sir, as to colonization and its dangers. It is evident that, if colonization is attempted, it will be with a view to facilitate the purchaſe and manufacture of thoſe articles of Indian produce for which there is a demand in Europe. Whether the demands of Europe are to be ſupplied by the agency of Foreigners or Engliſhmen, colonization is equally likely to be attempted; and, therefore, the only queſtion is, whether the attempt can moſt eaſily be defeated when made by Foreigners, over whom our Indian government has no legal authority, or when made by Engliſhmen, over whom the law has granted an unlimited power of control.

"An honourable friend (Mr. Chiſholme) has complimented my honourable friend on the ingenuity he diſplayed in one part of his argument; but I ſay that the beſt and juſteſt tribute that has been paid to his talents is, that the honourable proprietor (Mr. Twining) has not anſwered any one of his arguments. Of the various facts he ſtated, and the inferences he drew, not one has that gentleman even attempted to controvert; and whoever calls to mind his talents and ingenuity, ſo often diſplayed in this court, muſt conſider his ſilence as a convincing evidence that the arguments are in themſelves unanſwerable. He has indeed told us, that the ſupporters of this meaſure may be divided into ſeveral claſſes, ſome of whom he warmly reprehends as chargeable with ingratitude for an attack on the Company, through whoſe protection they have thrived ſo greatly; but he likewiſe neglected to ſhew in what that attack conſiſted, and I again challenge every

every gentleman on the ſame ſide to explain diſtinctly in what the attack and the ingratitude conſiſts. When they ſhall do ſo, I will with due contrition acknowledge my error; but until it is done, I muſt be of opinion that ſome of his obſervations are not conſiſtent with the candour and fairneſs he has uſually manifeſted.

"But, ſays my honourable friend (Mr. Chiſholme), I object to this meaſure, becauſe it leads to innovation. The utmoſt latitude of privilege which is deſired has ſubſiſted ſince 1795, has ſubſiſted in a greater or leſs degree for ſeven years, without producing any evils, without leading to any infringement on the Company's rights, without proving injurious to the Company's trade. It cannot, therefore, be called an innovation, but has undergone ſuch wholeſome trial as ſhould ever precede meaſures of importance. But the ſyſtem now propoſed is indeed an innovation, an innovation of a moſt alarming kind, by which the Company propoſes to bring to Europe the goods of individuals at a certain and increaſing loſs. My honourable friend ſtated, that 10,000 tons of ſhipping would be required, for which the Company would pay 37*l.* per ton, while they would receive from the merchant 21*l.* being a loſs of 160,000*l.*; but the amount of India goods brought home in Indian ſhips laſt year was 20,000 tons; ſo that if the ſame quantity of goods comes home this year, and the Company do what the report propoſes, there will be a loſs of 3,20,000*l.* But is this all? No! The loſs muſt increaſe annually. The report would lead to a belief that the trade of India has not increaſed; but he who does not ſhut his eyes againſt conviction, muſt be ſenſible that the uſe of articles of Indian produce and manufacture is increaſing daily throughout Europe; ſo that if this ſyſtem were adhered to for half a century, and the Company annually furniſhed, at a loſs of 16*l.* per ton, all the ſhipping likely to be required, which is in reality the purport of their undertaking, it is no exaggeration to aſſert, that the whole territorial revenue would not ſupply adequate funds for the purpoſe."

Sir Francis Baring roſe immediately, and warmly repelled the aſſertion, that the arguments of the hon. mover of the reſolution were unanſwerable, nor would he allow that the report was liable to the objections that had been made againſt it. There was not a part of it, which he declared, he was not ready to diſcuſs with the hon. mover, or any other proprietor. The motion was a direct attack upon the executive body, and an infringement of the rights, privileges, and conſtitution of the Eaſt-India Company. Looking at the names of the forty-three proprietors who ſigned the letter deſiring the court to be called, there were among them many who were known to be deeply concerned in the private trade, and from the attempts that have been more than once made to open the trade to and from India, and break that excluſive monopoly that the Company held under the ſanction of repeated acts of the legiſlature, a ſuſpicion could not but ariſe that ſome of the ſubſcribers to the letter were more actuated by a wiſh to promote their own intereſted views, than that due conſideration for the welfare and proſperity of the Eaſt-India Company, it was their duty as proprietors to make the rule of their conduct in that court. Why were forty-three gentlemen required to examine into the conduct of the

 directors?

directors? If the majority of those who signed the letter were not actuated by a predominant regard for their own interest, why need more than nine respectable and independent proprietors, all that the byelaw required, have come forward and called upon the chairman and deputy to call a court? Sir Francis reminded gentlemen of the transactions that took place in the year 1793, previous to the passing of the act for renewing the Company's charter. He had at that time the honour to sit in the chair, and he remembered the various negociations that then took place upon the subject of the private trade. Mr. Dundas then acted under the influence of repeated applications of the East-India agents, and others concerned in that trade. A *carte blanche* was offered to Mr. Dundas as to the quantity of tonnage to be provided by the Company for that object, and after considerable discussions, Mr. Dundas himself fixed the quantity at 3000 tons. Had that quantity been ever occupied? Who was it then that complained? Did the merchants of London in a body? No such thing. They wanted none of the trade; and, two or three years ago, an offer was made to the Manchester manufacturers to send out as many ships as they pleased to Bombay to bring home cotton, but the Manchester people declined the offer; a clear proof that they were not desirous of engaging in that trade. Those who were clamorous for an extension of the tonnage on that account, were those who were immediately engaged in the trade, and had an interest in building teek ships in India. The honourable proprietor who moved the resolution had said a great deal about the foreign trade and the increase of it. It was true that the Portugal trade had of late increased amazingly, and consisted almost wholly in carrying of bullion. Did gentlemen wish to annihilate that trade because it was foreign? With regard to the report, it was unanimously approved by the court of directors, after the most deliberate consideration for months together; and it was a circumstance unparalleled in the history of the Company, that the whole twenty-four directors who had sat at the board during the progress of the investigation of the subject, and also that the six new directors, should concur unanimously in every part of the report. That circumstance was of itself a general answer to all the arguments of his honourable friend who brought the business under discussion in the general court. He might, Sir Francis said, add to this, that it would be nugatory and useless to ask the opinions of their former governors-general on the subject, as they were in possession of those opinions already. Before he sat down, he observed, that it was apparent from Mr. Dundas's letter of the 21st of March, that he was convinced by the arguments of the directors as to the general principles of most of the resolutions come to on the 4th of February; and in the last section of his letter he says expressly, that the private trade "is a subject over which the commissioners for the affairs of India have *no control*;" adding, in the last paragraph of that section, "I trust that you will not delay acting upon the principles detailed in the resolutions you have done me the honour to communicate to me, for the worst result that can arise from its discussion is any further delay in coming to a decision upon it."

Sir

Sir Francis concluded with declaring that he ſhould vote for the amendment.

Mr. JONES ADAIR ſaid, at that late hour of the day he would not detain the houſe long. He conſidered the motion to be a direct attack upon the Company's executive body, the gentlemen behind the bar, and, through the means of an attempt to undermine their authority, to violate and infringe the rights and privileges of the Eaſt-India Company. The court of directors were legally inveſted by their charter with the excluſive management of the commercial concerns of the Company, and before that excluſive right was torn from them, more than one act of parliament muſt be broken through. At any rate, thoſe who wiſhed to make the attempt, were bound to wait till the expiration of the act of 1793, before they ventured to ſubvert the conſtitution of the Company, and take upon themſelves to direct the directors. With regard to the report of the directors, he thought it did thoſe gentlemen the higheſt credit, it unanſwerably proved the very great attention they had paid to the whole of the ſubject. It ſhewed that they had taken it into their conſideration on a large and comprehenſive view, ſo as at once to embrace all the different and truly important objects connected with it. So ſatisfied was he of this, that, Mr. Adair ſaid, at one time his intention had been to have moved the thanks of the general court to their directors; but, upon reflection, he had been induced from making that motion, as it would have precluded the directors from favouring the general court with their ſentiments on the report. Mr. Adair took ſome notice of what had fallen from Mr. Impey, as to the probability of there being no oppoſition to the motion. How could the learned gentleman for a moment entertain the idea that the general court would blindly abandon their own intereſts, and give up their rights and privileges? Mr. Adair alſo endeavoured to ridicule Mr. Johnſtone's having talked of his infantine attachment to the rights and privileges of the Eaſt-India Company, obſerving, that his having been one of the forty-three proprietors, and ſupported the reſolution, manifeſtly proved that his infantine attachment to the intereſts of the Company, and his mature conduct as a proprietor, appeared to be at war with each other. Mr. Adair added a few obſervations on the ſuſpicion to which the ſignatures to the letter were liable from their known intereſts and concerns in the private trade. He aſked, was it the buſineſs of the governor-general to decide, or was it the duty and office of the directors? Mr. Adair concluded with declaring that he ſhould vote for the amendment.

Mr. R. THORNTON (a director) ſaid, he was anxious to declare what ſeemed to him to be the complexion of the propoſition that was ſuggeſted. He looked upon it as an attempt to wrench the privileges of the Company from the hands of thoſe that were appointed to guard them, but they had perceived the danger and made every reſiſtance.

Thoſe honourable gentlemen who had called the court, were inconſiſtent upon their own principles; they did not act in a manly and deciſive manner, their aim was to be gueſſed at, but it was not avowed. Why did they not declare their intentions if they wiſhed to throw the trade open? Their ſpeeches ſhewed that ſuch was their object, and he did not mean to charge them with diſhonourable motives; no doubt, the

the hon. mover and the reſt thought it would be for the benefit of the country at large; but he (Mr. Thornton) thought it would not be for the benefit of the public, nor of individuals, except in a temporary point of view, and certainly not for the benefit of the Eaſt-India Company. But if they wiſhed to throw the trade open, and ſaw the eligibility of ſuch a meaſure, why not avow the propriety of it? The propoſition offered for the acceptance of the court mentioned no ſuch thing; it only went to appoint a committee of ex-governors general from India, and thus ſet aſide the directors, to carry on their deliberations, and to execute their duties. Theſe noblemen, and theſe gentlemen, are certainly well informed men upon the points in queſtion; but if they are to decide, or even to bias and direct ſuch a great general meaſure, let them at leaſt do that which the court of directors have done; let them meet together, compare their opinions, hold conſultations, and ſtrike out ſome grand reſult from ſuch conferences.

The honourable mover charges the directors with too much precipitancy, with too haſty a determination, with too raſh a judgment: let not this committee of governors general decide more haſtily, let them collate and compare; for it is to be acknowledged, that there was a ſhade of difference among ſome of the directors, as to this ſubject, when it was firſt agitated; but, on full diſcuſſion, they all ended at the ſame point, and arrived at the ſame concluſions, and the report is ſanctioned unanimouſly. We ought then to give up the India Houſe to thoſe who are now to deliberate on the plan of the honourable gentleman; let us make over to them our clerks, let them examine our records, let them ſit from day to day as the directors have done, and then let them propoſe the meaſures fit to be adopted under preſent circumſtances, and I think at laſt they will come to the ſame concluſions. But certainly this will not be according to our preſent conſtitution, it will form a new board of control, a commercial board of control, which is unacknowledged upon our preſent ſyſtem. Mr. Thornton ſtated, that the value of our Indian poſſeſſions, and our trade in thoſe parts was felt and admitted, by all the world; in this country, and in that of our moſt inveterate enemies, the ſame ſentiments prevailed. We made the greateſt ſacrifices, and had ſhed the beſt blood of the country to protect our Indian poſſeſſions and the trade of the Eaſt; our enemies were ſtruggling to wreſt them from us. We were fighting for India in the territory of Egypt. Shall we then put to the riſk, in a voluntary manner, that which we defended at ſo great a ſacrifice? Mr. Thornton conceived that, in a few years, we might loſe the country if the monopoly was diſturbed.

There might be a preſent gain to a few individuals, but it would end in general loſs and in complete diſappointment to every party; our enemies only would be likely to profit eventually by ſuch a meaſure. If the door were opened for a change of our ſyſtem, it was impoſſible to calculate what riſks might ariſe, and many dangers might be foreſeen and anticipated. At any rate, if gentlemen are diſpoſed to make experiments, Mr. Thornton begged that they would defer them till the expiration of the charter, that no rights might be violated, and that they might not diſſolve engagements ſolemnly entered into; it would be unjuſt to take away that for which a due

due compenſation had been given, and which was eſtabliſhed on the mutual conſent of all parties.

Mr. BENSLEY (a director), in a ſhort ſpeech, defended the report, and ſaid, if the reſolution that had been moved was to paſs, it would give a death blow to the conſtitution and intereſts of the Eaſt-India Company; and when he talked of the intereſts of the Eaſt-India Company, he embraced the intereſts of the Nation, for they were now ſo interwoven with each other that they were inſeparable. Mr. Benſley declared that he ſhould vote for the amendment.

Mr. DURANT ſaid, he felt his character called in queſtion by ſome reflections that had been thrown out in the courſe of the debate, reſpecting the motives of the forty-three gentlemen who ſigned the letter deſiring the chairman and deputy chairman to call a general court. He had been one who ſigned that letter, but he would not yield in independence and integrity to any man in that court. Before the court ſat, he had told a director, that he did not know which way he ſhould vote; no more did he when he ſigned the letter, but underſtood that it was in order to call for more papers, and further information, previous to the proprietors coming to any deciſion on the reſolutions of the court of directors. The motion before the court went to the ſame point, and therefore it ſhould have his ſupport. Mr. Durant argued in favour of the reſolution of his honourable friend, and denied that any of his arguments had been anſwered, or even attempted. He ſpoke of the great abilities of his honourable friend, and ſaid, in point of knowledge of buſineſs and clear underſtanding, no man in that court was his ſuperior, few, if any, his equal, as he had proved that day, by the perſpicuous and maſterly manner in which he had opened the ſubject and ſpoken to every part of it. At the ſame time the known integrity of his honourable friend ſet him far above the reach of the looſe and illiberal inſinuations on the motives of thoſe proprietors who had ſigned the letter to the chairman and deputy, that had been ſcattered about that day by thoſe proprietors who in their ſpeech had taken the oppoſite ſide of the queſtion, and declared themſelves in favour of the amendment.

Sir HUGH INGLIS (late chairman) ſaid, as his ſentiments were detailed in the report, it would be unneceſſary to trouble the court with a repetition of them, and therefore he ſhould not detain them very long. He would only make a few obſervations that had occurred to him in conſequence of the matters referred to and treated of in the ſpeech of his honourable friend who had moved the reſolution. His honourable friend was certainly under ſome error in reſpect to the ſhips that were cleared out from the port of Calcutta. The honourable proprietor could not have to learn, that not only all the ſhips cleared out at that port did not come to Europe, but that a great number of them were coaſting veſſels, or veſſels bound to ſome adjacent iſland, and never quitted the Indian ſeas. In regard to the great ſtreſs that his honourable friend and the learned ſeconder had both laid on the authority of the governor-general's opinion, he certainly entertained a great reſpect for Marquis Welleſley, but it was recollected that the Marquis muſt derive all his information from the reſidents in Bengal, who were intereſted in the trade, and conſequently his judgment was likely to

to be prejudiced and turned aside from a comprehensive view of the great and leading interests of the Company and the Nation. With regard to the complaints of the merchants, of which so much had been said, would any gentleman undertake to say that the directors had ever withheld permission to export the manufactures of this country, when it was applied for? He could take upon him to assert, that no person would venture to come forward upon such a charge. He asked, how would the directors be able to pay the Company's bills, particularly from India, but by their trade? If the trade was thrown open, men of bad principles might go in their ships to India, and, by spreading their pernicious notions and doctrines abroad on their arrival, might entail the most mischievous effects on their settlements, and ultimately bring down ruin on their authority and government. Another circumstance seemed to have escaped the notice of those who contended against the report, and that the only mode that the Company had of increasing their revenues was by their trade. Sir Hugh added several other observations, all tending to support the reasoning of the report, and to shew that the arguments were inconsiderate or inapplicable.

Mr. Peter Moore defended the forty-three proprietors who convened the meeting against the severe insinuations of Sir Stephen Lushington and Mr. Robert Thornton, and contended, that, if the honourable mover of the amendment had to form another class, he would place those ex-directors in a class of extravagants. Whatever he might think of the discordant classes of the forty-three, even according to his own definition, they contained all the wholesome ingredients of a good sallad, forming a constitutional union in support of the best interests of the Company, and of the Nation. He should reserve his sentiments for the general discussion: he supported the motion for information and opinions for the benefit of others; he had long consulted the soil and climate of the country, and the bountiful influence of nature, and the subject had occupied his mind many years ago: in the mean time, he should tell those who insinuated that they formed an hostile combination, that whenever they joined them, which soon or late they would, they would find themselves in the most honourable company of independent men, who had the honour and prosperity of the Company and of the Nation as sincerely at heart as any subjects of England. Their opponents, indeed, represented their objects to threaten the overthrow of the Company: he maintained, on the contrary, they were their best friends and supporters: they did not demand what was idly called a disturbance of chartered rights. No such thing! They came forward on the part of the mercantile interests of England with this petition to the court—The vast empire acquired in India yields abundantly more products of mercantile enterprize than the Company choose to avail themselves of: allow us to try our skill and employ our industry in such articles as you reject, at present allowed to foreigners, our rivals or enemies. Licence us in this abandoned commerce, subordinate to your authority, regulations, and controling jurisdiction. We will implicitly conform to them, pay all your dues, and the duties of the State. This, said Mr. Moore, was reasonable, and the consistent object of our

our charter; and while it improved the navigation, brought wealth into the kingdom. The ſubject was of vaſt magnitude, both to the Company and to the State; and they were the beſt friends of both who ſeconded the meaſure. And what, ſaid he, will be the reſult? It will fill the docks of England with ſhipping, the warehouſes of the Company with goods, and repleniſh their exhauſted coffers with money, now ſo much wanted. It would convert their ſpare rooms into an opulent cuſtom-houſe. It would prove a moſt valuable nurſery for ſeamen, and add great ſtrength to the Britiſh navy; improve the legal income, and unite us amongſt ourſelves in thus proſperouſly conducting thoſe portions of eaſtern commerce, at preſent loſt to our nation, but of which our enemies and rivals feel the full value. He contended that the whole ought to be brought into the Thames, either by the Company or individual Britiſh merchants. If ſuch were the crimes of thoſe who argued for the meaſure, Mr. Moore ſaid, he ſhould proudly boaſt of the guilt.

The deputy chairman (Mr. Mills) made a ſhort ſpeech, in which, among a few other matters, he ſaid he had ſometimes conſulted the governor-general, but that he ſaid was no good reaſon for conſulting him or his predeceſſors on the preſent occaſion, the court of directors being by law the executive body, and fully competent to decide for themſelves from the information they had collected from the beſt ſources. Mr. Mills aſked why the honourable gentleman had not ſent him a copy of his motion, for which he had waited all the morning?

Mr. Impey ſaid, he was not ſurprized that gentlemen who entertained ſuch opinions as the honourable proprietor who ſpoke laſt, who thought that the Eaſt-India Company ſhould rather have reſigned its charter than admitted any of its fellow-ſubjects to a participation of the Indian trade, and that it ought to conſult its own intereſt alone, without conſidering that of the nation, ſhould vote for the preſent amendment. He had ſeconded the preſent motion, becauſe he held an opinion directly oppoſite. He thought no amendment was ever moved in a more extraordinary manner; the honourable mover profeſſed to expect that nothing would be ſaid upon the main queſtion, that a motion would be made for further information only; he himſelf advanced no one argument upon the main queſtion, and yet his amendment propoſed that the main queſtion ſhould, without any further information, be decided. From the manner in which ſome gentlemen took up the matter, one would think that a conſpiracy had been formed to overturn the Eaſt-India Company. [*The directors nodded aſſent.*] Mr. Impey ſaid, if this was a conſpiracy againſt the Company, Mr. Dundas and Lord Welleſley were among the conſpirators, and before they proceeded further, he wiſhed to add Lord Cornwallis, Lord Macartney, Lord Teignmouth, Sir John Macpherſon, and Mr. Haſtings, to their number. An honourable baronet had ſaid, the directors had already taken the opinions of the late governors-general on this ſubject; if they have, why are they not laid before the proprietors? But, ſays the honourable baronet, they were *ex parte* opinions; we wiſh to hear what opinions they will give when they have heard both ſides of the queſtion. From what the honourable

able baronet ſaid, one would imagine that Mr. Dundas had quite changed his ſentiments on this ſubject, and now thought with the directors. To ſhew he did not, Mr. Impey read a paſſage from Mr. Dundas's laſt letter, in which he expreſſed his full concurrence with Lord Welleſley. It was the univerſal cry on the other ſide, that this was an attack on the excluſive privileges of the Company. Nothing was further from the fact: Mr. Dundas and Lord Welleſley contended, that the Company ſhould be fully ſecured in the excluſive poſſeſſion of Indian commerce, as far as their capital would enable them to carry it on; that it would be equally unjuſt and impolitic to encourage private trade in oppoſition to them; that the Eaſt-India Company's trade ought to be carried on in the regular ſhipping; that no private merchant or agent ſhould reſide or act in India without their licence, and under their regulations; that the private ſhips, their officers and crews, the paſſengers, and cargoes they carried, ſhould be directly under their control and inſpection; that the private goods ſhould be ſold at the Company's ſales only, and that the Company ſhould receive duties on them. How, then, could this be fairly called an attack on the Company?

Mr. Impey then entered at large into the queſtion. He ſtated, that the Company's capital would not embrace half the trade of Britiſh India; that the remainder of it was carried on by private individuals, Britiſh or foreigners; that a large part of the Indian trade carried on by foreigners was ſupplied by Britiſh capitals; to what amount, or what part of thoſe capitals was drawn from India or from England, it was impoſſible to aſcertain. The act of 1793 was intended to remedy the evil, but had failed; according to Lord Welleſley's letter, the foreign trade had increaſed to ſo aſtoniſhing a degree, that, he emphatically ſaid, "it has become eſſential to the Company's and the Nation's welfare to check it." He ſtated Mr. Dundas's and Lord Welleſley's argument to be, "that it was more advantageous to the Britiſh empire and the Company to encourage Britiſh merchants to carry on that ſurplus trade, which the Company cannot embrace, than to leave it to foreigners; for which purpoſe it would be wiſe to remove every temptation to Britiſh merchants to veſt their capitals in foreign merchandize, and to enable them to rival foreigners in the markets of India and Europe." The directors had laid much ſtreſs in their report on ſome ſuppoſed difference in the opinions of Mr. Dundas and Lord Welleſley; perhaps, if they had favoured the proprietors with a ſight of their individual written opinions, which they had alluded to, the word "unanimous" would not appear very applicable to them, at leaſt it ſeemed ſo from what had fallen from one of the directors (Mr. Thornton). He contended, that there was no eſſential difference in the opinions of Mr. Dundas and Lord Welleſley; the latter thought much of the capital employed by neutral nations in Indian commerce was drawn directly from England; if the trade was advantageous, and we had a ſurplus capital applicable to it, it was impoſſible to prevent that application; whenever peace ſhould be concluded, the Britiſh merchant might, if he pleaſed, croſs over to Antwerp, which is declared a free port, domiciliate himſelf there,

there, and carry on the Indian trade from thence, if we did not by ſome wiſe prevention deſtroy the temptation to it. Mr. Impey contended, that although we could not prohibit foreigners from trading in our Indian ports, that was no reaſon why we ſhould not endeavour to rival them, or why we ſhould ſurrender to them the whole Indian commerce of foreign Europe and America; he thought the opinion of the directors on this point ſavoured more of the narrow ſpirit of monopoly, than the liberal and emulous ſpirit of Britiſh commerce.

Mr. Impey ſaid, a great evil exiſted in the great increaſe of foreign trade in India, for which the directors on the one ſide, and Mr. Dundas and Lord Welleſley on the other, had propoſed remedies. The proprietors would judge which was the wiſeſt. The directors propoſed to build, or contract for in England, a new fleet of ſhips, to carry on the private trade, for which they agreed to charge the private merchants no higher freight than that of the India ſhips in this ſeaſon. This plan would raiſe to an exorbitant degree the preſent immoderate prices of all the articles of ſhip-building; would be a certain loſs to the Company, even at the preſent rate of 15l. a ton; and, after all, would not enable the Britiſh merchant to rival the foreigner, from the embarraſſments he would be under in his trade, by the interference of the Company. Lord Welleſley and Mr. Dundas propoſed, that the Britiſh merchant ſhould be allowed, under ſuch reſtrictions as the Company thinks proper, to employ the India ſhipping; this would convey his goods at the cheapeſt poſſible rate, and enable him at once to rival foreigners in the European market. To this the directors object, firſt—That it would enable the private trade to rival that of the Company, and reduce their commercial profits; he thought it would have no more effect on their commercial profits, than the ſame trade carried on by foreigners. Secondly—That it would lead to the colonization of India. He thought that impoſſible, while no Engliſhman could enter India, or reſide there, without the Company's licence, and under the ſevereſt reſtrictions. Thirdly—That the reports of the Laſcars employed in the India ſhipping, when they returned, would deſtroy all veneration in the Eaſt for the Britiſh character. He thought no ſuch derogatory reports would be ſpread by them, or if they were, that the reports of ignorant, common ſailors, could have little or no effect. Fourthly — That it would throw Britiſh ſeamen out of employ. He thought it would furniſh them more employment, by greatly increaſing our trade. Mr. Impey agreed with the directors, that, if probable danger would ariſe from the meaſure propoſed, it would be a ſufficient reaſon for rejecting it, but it ought not to be rejected upon any idle and improbable ſpeculation of diſtant evils; whether the evils apprehended by the directors were probable, the late governors-general, who were perfectly verſed in the ſtate of India, muſt be the moſt competent judges; he wiſhed the proprietors to hear and to weigh what they ſaid. He agreed with the directors, that the intereſts of the Nation and the Company were inſeparably united; the beſt ſecurity for the Company's excluſive rights was, that they were for the benefit of the Public; but if ever the Public ſhould be led to believe that the Company employed their

powers

powers and privileges not to protect themselves, but unnecessarily to cramp and fetter the commerce of their fellow-subjects, the foundation on which they stood must be cut from under them. If the proprietors think the measure proposed by Lord Wellesley and Mr. Dundas is an invasion of the Company's exclusive rights, let them, after the fullest information and investigation of the subject, concur with the directors, and thank them for their resistance to that measure; but if they should think the exclusive rights of the Company cannot be probably affected by it, let them not, out of deference for their executive body, however respectable, reject a measure that is obviously for the advantage of the nation.

Mr. Bosanquet said, it appeared to him to be a question of great indifference, on the present occasion, what the opinions of their former governors-general were: and with regard to the present governor-general, though a most respectable man, and most meritorious servant of the Company, it was to be recollected, that it was through the impropriety of his conduct that the agents and merchants were admitted into what they wanted and now enjoyed. There were, Mr. Bosanquet observed, two parties on the present occasion: the executive body of the Company on the one side, and the agents of those concerned in the private trade on the other. Were gentlemen prepared to say that the birth-right of British seamen was to be bartered away for the sake of admitting India-built ships, manned with Lascars, into the carrying trade? No impartial Englishman could surely so far forget the gratitude due to our brave tars, as to listen to such a proposition with patience. At present gentlemen ought to recollect, that all nations were looking up to the East-India Company; they remember the repeal of the penal laws, and if a further opening be given, they will take advantage of it, to the detriment of the interest of the Company and of the Public. He said, some houses in London traded for 400,000l. annually with foreigners, and he would ask those who were eager to obtain a farther enlargement of the private trade, if it was wise to grasp at every thing, and if there was not a point in matters of business and commerce, at which wise and prudent men would wish to stop, because, in so doing, they would best consult their own interest. With regard to additional papers, Mr. Bosanquet said, he for one was willing to give every paper that was useful, or that might be required, but that it ought first to be shewn that they would be useful. After a variety of observations on other points, such as that goods are the means, and ships the end, which ought always to be kept in view, on Mr. Fairlee's Letter, &c. &c. on which Mr. Bosanquet dilated, he mentioned, that if the private trade should require it, the Company should build twenty or thirty ships, or more, for its freight. He nevertheless, before he sat down, took notice that it was difficult at present to find timber enough for the British navy. Mr. Bosanquet, in the course of his speech, said more in reply to the arguments that had been urged in support of the resolution, than had fallen from any other gentleman in the course of the debate; and his speech altogether was of considerable length.

Mr. Prinsep said, he felt no indecency or impropriety in avowing himself to be personally and col-

collaterally interefted in the main queftion. He remembered, on a former occafion, when a worthy friend of his (Mr. Lufhington,) had been alluded to on a fimilar accufation, as preffing private interefts, under cover of his proprietary privilege; interefts which, it had been decided, were inimical to thofe of the Company; whereas thofe he efpoufed had no fuch tendency, and would fooner or later be admitted: That the honourable proprietor, with a manly and becoming franknefs, had avowed the fact, and that the general court had applauded and fupported him in the claim. The worthy alderman was a brother of the honourable baronet who had fo harfhly reprobated the conduct of himfelf, and thofe of his fellow-agents, who had, among others, called this court. The honourable baronet might have recollected, that he himfelf, when in the chair, (in 1799,) had publicly called on proprietors and interefted individuals to bring forward their claims, and had promifed that the directors would give them their ferious and deliberate confideration, and report thereon to a future general court. The honourable baronet, who he was forry to perceive had quitted the court fince he had firft offered himfelf to the chairman's notice, would alfo recollect, that he (Mr. Prinfep) had accepted the challenge, and had made a pledge that he would detail thofe claims, and the grounds on which they refted. Mr. Prinfep faid, he had, in confequence, addreffed a letter to that honourable baronet, explaining the nature and extent of thofe claims in behalf of individuals, and defired it might be laid before the court of directors. His requeft had been complied with. He now appealed to the gentlemen behind the bar, to declare, whether that addrefs was not couched in thofe terms of refpect and deference to the executive reprefentatives of the Company, which became an individual proprietor advancing his fubftantive opinion on a great public queftion, a queftion involving the welfare (as it was well faid) and perhaps the exiftence of the Company?

In proof that this was the cafe, his letter had been honoured with a place in the manufcript appendix to the printed report and proceedings; there would, therefore, be found his recorded opinions on this great queftion. He was not afhamed of thofe opinions, nor of the facts and arguments in their fupport: they would ftand a record of the truth or fallacy of his conceptions on the fubject. He had come forward as a proprietor, to give reafons for the faith that was in him. He felt no fhame or regret for fo doing—for having given them at the call of the honourable baronet: He prefaged, that fome time or other the truth of them would be eftablifhed, and the meafure therein recommended adopted on its principle.

Not an atom of proof had been advanced either againft the fact or the reafoning of the honourable proprietor who had opened the debate; no argument could confute them. The directors had decided on evidence not fully before the prefent court of proprietors; they had decided, but not convinced him—they had produced an unanimous refolution of the whole court to refift thefe claims, a fact fingular in the annals of the Company, on a queftion of fuch moment; a fact no lefs remarkable for its fingularity than (he meant no cenfure on the court of directors) for its difcordance with the previoufly recorded fenti-

 ments

ments of many members of that court.

The honourable director who had juſt ſat down had accuſed his brother proprietor of talking againſt time; he had himſelf taken up a conſiderable portion of the time of the court, without convincing Mr. P. upon any of the points at iſſue. The proprietors at this late hour ſhould not find him intruding on the indulgence they were granting him, by any prolixity. He would endeavour to bring the queſtion to a point which ſhould preclude farther debate. In the firſt place, for himſelf, and thoſe abroad, for whom he acted, he avowed a perſonal motive; he had ſpecifically ſtated their claims, and he now repeated them to be merely to the enjoyment of that ſhare in the India trade which the Company had either abandoned, or had not the faculty to embrace to enjoy the privilege of ſharing it with foreigners. This was their admitted right under the act of 1793. This right, therefore, he never would abandon. Until the directors could ſhew that the Company had the faculty (not occaſional, but permanent and beneficial,) and the poſitive permiſſion of government, aſſuredly to that act, of carrying on the whole of the trade with Britiſh India, this claim ſhould never lapſe. Had the Company the means of ſo doing? Could the directors ſay that ſuch was the ſtate of our reſources, that we could embrace the whole of Britiſh India trade? He found that no anſwer was to be expected to theſe queſtions: for his own part, he had examined into the preſent ſituation of the Company. He was convinced they had no ſuch faculty, and indeed he had ſhuddered at the proſpect before them; but at this late hour he ſhould not enter into arguments, though he was nevertheleſs ready at all times to diſcuſs the buſineſs fully. He ſhould not preſs the matter farther than to repeat, that till it was ſhewn that the Company had the means of bringing the trade to this country, he would perſiſt in claiming as an inherent right of Britiſh ſubjects under the charter, that individuals ſhould be allowed to enjoy it: it was their birth-right, their privilege; a right in union with the ſubſtantial intereſts of the Company, and with the proſperity of the Britiſh nation.

Mr. Henchman roſe in reply, and ſaid, Mr. Chairman, it has given me much pain, during the courſe of this debate, to find thoſe who have oppoſed the motion I have had the honour to offer, ſo generally aſcribing unworthy motives to the gentlemen who have called this court; ſome of them, having a private intereſt as agents for the reſidents in India, is in my mind an additional reaſon why they ſhould join in bringing this queſtion to a final and juſt concluſion: but, Sir, it muſt be evident to the court, that many, who ſubſcribed the letter, have no other intereſt than as proprietors of India ſtock, and I am ſatisfied they are fully convinced they will promote the true intereſts of the Company by the part they are taking. For myſelf I declare ſolemnly, it is the only intereſt I have; and therefore I do not think it is very candid in any man to ſay that I am confederating to deſtroy the rights and privileges of the Company, becauſe I ſee the ſubject before us in a different light from the directors. Sir, the honourable gentleman (Mr. Twining) who has offered you an amendment upon my propoſition, certainly has not ſaid much in favour of the report, nor

nor in anſwer to thoſe objections I have taken to it: he has principally confined himſelf to claſſing the parties who called the court, in order to leſſen, if poſſible, the effect of ſuch a numerous ſubſcription. Where he has placed me, I really do not recollect; but I think he expreſſed himſelf ſurpriſed to find me taking the part I do. Sir, I repeat, that I take it upon conviction, as far as my information goes, that I am right; but I wiſh for more information, that I may be clear, at leaſt that I form a correct and proper judgment on this important occaſion. This the honourable gentleman, by his amendment, is inclined to deny me: but I have not heard from him any reaſoning to ſatisfy my mind; indeed he has apologized for not going at length into the ſubject. He has offered an amendment to put an end to the diſcuſſion, and he has concluded with a very extraordinary call indeed upon you, Sir, and your brother. He has invoked the conſul, the proconſul, and the ſenators, the houſehold troops, pioneers and all, to come forth on the preſent occaſion, and repel what he is pleaſed to call an attack upon the rights of the Company; but which I muſt conſider as a fair and juſt exertion to put the trade of India on a proper footing, to the great advantage of the Company and the Public. An honourable friend behind me (Mr. Chiſholme), equally avoiding the general argument, has amuſed himſelf and the court, by attributing to me the preſumption of teaching Mr. Dundas what is commercial and what is political; he is perfectly welcome to all the benefit ſuch a ſarcaſm can have on the ſerious ſubject under diſcuſſion. I expected, I confeſs, to have heard from him a different ſort of addreſs, and, Sir, I am perfectly eaſy as to the effect his obſervation will have reſpecting myſelf; becauſe, I truſt, my character is not to be guilty of any ſuch preſumption, having juſt common ſenſe enough to be aware of the very humble diſtance at which I ſtand from the right honourable the late preſident, in every inſtance where judgment is to be exerciſed.

Another honourable proprietor, (Mr. Inglis, American merchant) after ſome very judicious obſervations, has concluded with offering to you a conſideration that I truſt will not be forgotten. He ſaid, if I underſtood him right, that the commerce of Great Britain wanted the India-built ſhipping. I am happy to find ſo reſpectable a man agree with me in this main point. Whether they ought to be ſold in this country, or ought to be allowed to return to that, is a matter for future conſideration, and, in reality, of no conſequence; becauſe ſome Britiſh tonnage or other muſt be employed to bring private trade; and which part it is, whether ſhips built in India or Europe, ſeems to me very immaterial to the whole.

An honourable baronet, (Sir Stephen Luſhington,) whom I now do not ſee in his place, has fallen into the general practice of the day, and given his aid to depreciate the characters of thoſe who have called the court, and did ſuppoſe would not allow him to condeſcend to. Sir, I have had the pleaſure of knowing the honourable baronet many years; and when he ſat on this ſide of the bar, who was there a more able or a more conſtant inquiſitor into the affairs of the Company? and who would have repelled, with more indignation than himſelf, any imputation upon the motives that induced him to take one ſide or the other in a debate before this court? Another

‡ M 2 honour-

honourable baronet, (Sir Francis Baring,) a friend that I reſpect and eſteem, both for his virtues and his talents; he ſays, that forty-three gentlemen require to examine into the conduct of the court of directors. The able baronet knows that it is not unreaſonable for them to examine into their own affairs, it is the right of the proprietors as eſtabliſhed by law, and he ſurely cannot mean it as an objection againſt them, becauſe they are forty-three inſtead of nine, which is the ordinary number. Nor, Sir, is the honourable baronet correct in ſtating, that I accuſe the directors in being haſty in their deciſion; quite the contrary, I lament their deciſion has not appeared much earlier; but I hope, after they have taken ſo long a time to form their opinion, they will not expect the proprietors to determine without ſome time for deliberation. The honourable baronet alſo ſaid, that Mr. Dundas was convinced by the arguments of the directors. It is very extraordinary how differently men's minds are formed; I really conceive the very contrary, and that Mr. Dundas differs as much from the directors as he did when he wrote his letter of 2d April 1800; for in his laſt letter he ſays, "It is my misfortune to view the ſubject in a different light, and that the governor-general's letter had demonſtrated the grounds of thoſe opinions, which he had from time to time taken the liberty of laying before the court of directors:" the proprietors muſt judge for themſelves, but if words have ſtill their uſual meaning, ſurely the right honourable gentleman is at this moment of opinion that India-built ſhips ſhould be employed. The honourable baronet has referred to the Portugueſe trade, and aſked whether that is a trade which ought to be done away, becauſe it is foreign, when it conſiſts in a great part of bullion carried to our ſettlements in India? Sir, I cannot anſwer this queſtion of my honourable friend, but by putting another to him. Will he condeſcend to give me his opinion, or inform me, whether the greateſt part of that bullion is Portugueſe or Britiſh property? If it is Britiſh, I ſay, the Portugueſe ſhould not be allowed to carry on that trade even with Engliſh capital; but the Britiſh merchant ſhould be enabled to ſend his treaſure immediately from the port of London. The honourable baronet has alſo told us, as a proof of their engagement to the Britiſh merchants, that ſome time ago, when cotton was ſcarce, and the Mancheſter weavers wanted India cotton, the directors agreed to allow the merchants of that town to ſend out as many ſhips as they pleaſed to fetch cotton from Bombay. I ſhall only obſerve, that when the directors made this offer, the danger of colonization could not have been ſo ſtrong upon their minds as they are at preſent. And laſtly, the honourable baronet has taken a very ſubſtantial objection to the motion I have had the honour to offer. He ſays, the directors are already in poſſeſſion of the opinions of the governors-general. Sir, can it be poſſible for the directors to have thoſe opinions, and that they are withheld from the proprietors? this is ſo extraordinary a piece of information that I muſt beg the court's attention to it.

[Here Sir Francis ſaid, after referring to one of the clerks, that they were among the papers, open to the peruſal of the proprietors.]

"If that is all the honourable baronet means, I am ſatisfied he will allow I am correct in obſerving, that

that thoſe papers contain no opinion on this ſubject at large. I do not recollect Lord Macartney's name throughout the papers—Lord Cornwallis's and Mr. Haſtings's I do, to two ſhort extracts of letters, but not entering generally into the ſubject. Their opinions are ſtill wanted as to all the great political as well as commercial conſiderations involved in this queſtion; and I truſt the proprietors now underſtand that no ſuch opinions at preſent exiſt. Another honourable director (Mr. R. Thornton,) has ſaid, in the ſtyle of ſo many before him, that this is an attempt of intereſted men to wrench from the Company their beſt rights and privileges. What right has that honourable gentleman to tax me with any ſuch unjuſtifiable motives? It ſeems, Sir, if we differ from the directors in opinion, our motives muſt be bad. The criterion is ſingular. The honourable director, however, has confeſſed, what I have all along ſtrongly ſuſpected, that there muſt have been ſome difference of opinion among the directors themſelves; if ſo, and we had their ſeparate opinions given to the committee, and referred to in the report, we ſhould be better able to judge what ſort of unanimity this is, with which they recommend their own plan in oppoſition to Lord Welleſley's."

[Here Mr. Thornton begged to explain. He ſaid he only admitted that there had been ſhades of difference in the committee; that there was no material difference of opinion, only ſome ſmall ſhades; very ſmall ſhades of difference, which were not very material.]

Mr. Henchman ſaid, he was willing to accept the honourable director's explanation; he has acknowledged there were differences of opinion, which, upon ſo complicated a ſubject, it was impoſſible but there muſt be; and he now had ſoftened it down till the difference became a ſhadow hardly diſcernable. "Sir, whatever the differences are, however light the ſhade, it is material the proprietors ſhould know the differences, in order to aſſiſt their judgment; and I am obliged to the honourable gentleman for clearing up this point ſo much as he has done. I lament, however, exceedingly, another obſervation which fell from the honourable gentleman; and that was, if I heard him right, that it would degrade the directors to conſult the governors-general. Sir, this is a very extraordinary opinion——

[Mr. Thornton again explained, and ſaid, he had aſſerted only that it would be condeſcending in the directors.]

"I have no objection to explanation, but I cannot agree, even now, in opinion with the honourable director. Indeed, I feel ſo very differently on this occaſion, and am ſo little uſed to conceal what I feel, that I ſhall make no ſcruple to expreſs it; and it is, that when I look at the ſituation and characters of the parties, I can ſee no condeſcenſion in the caſe; and I will add, becauſe in my conſcience I believe it, and meaning not the leaſt offence to any one, that the late governors-general of India, in my opinion, underſtand the general and real intereſts of the Eaſt-India Company better than any gentleman behind the bar without exception. Can it be condeſcenſion to refer to ſuch authorities?

"Another honourable director Mr. Boſanquet) has alſo, I am ſorry to remark, treated the opinions of theſe high characters as matters of great indifference, and he has ſpoken

of the conduct of the prefent governor-general in ftill harfher terms; for, as I have his words, he faid, the agents and merchants are now in the enjoyment of what they wanted, by the impropriety of the governor-general. Sir, it is very neceffary that this point fhould be explained, and that we fhould fee whether the governor-general deferves this cenfure. If Marquis Wellefley's letter of the 30th September laft is referred to, it will be feen he writes purpofely to fubmit to the committee of directors the very urgent confiderations that determined him to adopt the temporary arrangements for the current year, of allowing India-built fhips to come to Europe: he tells them, that the tonnage of the year is inadequate to the demand in India; and that unlefs India-built fhips are allowed to go to Europe, much of the Company's gruff goods, and all the goods of private merchants, cannot be fhipped for London; his lordfhip alfo adds, that the refort of foreign fhips is unufually large, and that the goods of the private merchants would, under fuch difappointment, go into the hands of foreigners.

"This ftate of things I have not heard difputed; I take it therefore to be well eftablifhed, and if fo, where is the impropriety in Marquis Wellefley's conduct? Inftead of being cenfured, furely he is much to be commended.—I beg gentlemen will refer to that letter, and I truft the contents of it will have an influence upon the minds of all much in favour of the governor-general's conduct, inftead of againft it. The honourable director next made ufe of a favourite appeal to an Englifh audience: he afked, whether the birth-right of Britifh feamen was to be bartered away by admitting India-built fhips manned by Lafcars? To which I can readily reply in the negative; and I think I can prove that the admiffion of India-built fhips will be a benefit inftead of an injury to them. If thefe fhips are not allowed to come to London, not one additional Britifh-built fhip will be employed, for the trade will go into the hands of foreigners, and they will employ their own fhips and their own feamen; whereas, if they do come, they will be numerous, and they will be defirous of having in their employ as many Britifh feamen as they can get. Although generally manned with Lafcars, they always have Englifh officers; they wifh to have petty officers alfo, and fome European feamen; fo that every fhip of this defcription will be ready to engage the Britifh feamen, and it will be, as far as it may extend, a new and additional channel of employ for this valuable clafs of men, inftead of its taking from them any means of engagement that are at prefent open to them. The honourable director, I think, alfo obferved, that all nations were looking up to the Eaft-India Company. I agree moft entirely with him, and it is to afcertain what they will at laft do with refpect to this private trade. They faw, with fome apprehenfion, the repeal of all the penal laws in 1798, becaufe it was the beft affurance that the Company would do fomething effectual to bring all the trade going on with Britifh capital to the port of London; but they have recovered their fpirits fince they have found the Company unwilling to give the merchants facilities enough to bring their goods to London. Foreigners, at this time, are exceedingly anxious about this queftion; they know, if thofe facilities are

are granted, if individual ſhips are allowed to navigate, there will be an end to the credit and aſſiſtance they at preſent receive from the Engliſh merchants in Calcutta, and that they will be reduced to trade on their own capitals. The honourable director, I think, next ſaid, that one houſe, to his knowledge, traded for 400,000*l.* in a year with foreigners (a proprietor called out No!—but to four times as much as the clandeſtine trade amounted to, that is by the director's account 250,000*l.*) Mr. H. ſaid, he was ſatisfied either way; he only noticed one thing to ſhew that in the minds of ſome of the directors, the foreign trade carried on by Britiſh capital exceeded the ſum it was ſtated at in the report. The honourable director alſo repeated what is ſo fully argued in the report, that the India ſhips are the object in the end, and that the goods are only the means. This had not eſcaped my attention, but I cannot find by inquiring, I cannot recollect in my own experience, that ſuch a practice is poſſible in commerce, and eſpecially from India. I ſpeak, however, in the preſence of many of the moſt reſpectable merchants of London, they will judge whether it is poſſible for a trade on ſuch principles to exiſt. I thank the honourable director for another obſervation that he made, and that was, that this country could not at preſent ſupply timber enough for the Britiſh navy; yet, Mr. Chairman, the honourable director ſeriouſly recommends that the India Company would build twenty, thirty, or forty more ſhips for additional trade, and to add to that diſtreſs for timber which is already felt. Sir, this cannot be of real advantage to the India Company or the Nation; his majeſty's miniſters have their eye upon the Company, and will not allow any thing ſo injurious to take place. They will examine into the reſources of ſhip timber which you have on the Malabar coaſt; they will call them in aid both to the commerce and the navy of their country; and this circumſtance alone, if none other offered, would be grounds ſufficient to decide the preſent queſtion, and to ſhew that ſhips built in India, and not in Great Britain, muſt carry on the ſurplus trade between the Eaſt Indies and the river Thames. This, I am convinced, will at leaſt be effected. I wiſh it to be done by the Company themſelves upon conviction, and I wiſh them to conſult their governors-general to aſcertain, whether they are, or are not of opinion, that it can be done without any of thoſe dangers which the report of the directors ſo alarmingly holds forth—dangers, in my mind, totally void of foundation, and ſuch as the nature of your governments in India muſt always effectually preſent?"

The queſtion being now loudly called for, it was put, and the court divided on the original motion of the reſolution,

Ayes,	- - -	80
Noes,	- - -	183

A ballot on the amendment was demanded in the name of nine proprietors.

On Friday, June the 5th, the ballot took place, when the motion of Mr. Henchman was finally loſt.

Wednesday, *Dec.* 16, 1801.

A quarterly general court was held this day, when Mr. Mills (the Chairman) informed the court, that the court of directors had reſolved that the dividend on the Company's capital, from the 5th of

June laſt to the 5th of January next, be five and a half per cent. The queſtion, therefore, that he was to put was, that five and a half per cent be the dividend?

Mr. Henchman ſaid, he did not riſe to object to the dividend propoſed, but he thought that a proper occaſion to notice a report, which was in very general circulation, of an intention to increaſe the Company's capital, and which, if it had any foundation in truth, he thought it might be injurious to the Company's affairs. Mr. Henchman obſerved, that although the Company had obtained an act of parliament five years ago, empowering them to increaſe their capital two millions, yet it was known that they had never uſed that power; it had lain dormant in the office. He truſted, therefore, that whenever the directors ſhould be about to make uſe of it, the proprietors would be called upon for their conſent; for the Company was now in a very different ſituation from that in which they ſtood when the power was given, at which time he had objected to enlarging the capital, and which he ſhould do again, becauſe he thought it the very worſt way of raiſing funds in any caſe whatever; it was ſuch, in his opinion, as moſt likely to affect the preſent dividend, and on that account particularly deſerving of attention. It was a mode that became a permanent obligation on the Company; be their ſituation ever ſo much improved, they could not get rid of the expence of it. It had many other diſadvantages not neceſſary at preſent to be enumerated. Mr. Henchman begged only further to ſay, that, entertaining this opinion, he had turned his mind to other modes of ſupply, and he had left, a day or two ago, a propoſition with the ſecretary, for the chairman's peruſal, which he had no doubt he muſt have ſeen (the chairman allowed that he had); the propoſition was to transfer a conſiderable part of the debt in India to this country, and thereby ſave half of the charge of Indian intereſt. Mr. Henchman ſaid he was ſorry to notice that it had been too publicly inſinuated that he was an enemy to the Company, becauſe he happened to differ upon a great political and commercial ſubject from the opinion of the directors; but he hoped the court would do him the juſtice to believe that he never took a part in their affairs but with a view to the proſperity and welfare of the Company, which he had as much at heart as any member belonging to it; and if his preſent propoſition could in any degree be of ſervice to that end, he ſhould feel a particular pleaſure in having ſuggeſted it.

The Chairman ſaid, that as the honourable gentleman had ſet out with declaring that he did not mean to oppoſe the reſolution for the dividend, the queſtion upon that might as well be put: That with regard to the adding two millions to the capital of the Company, no ſuch meaſure was in the contemplation of the directors at preſent. The ſubject of the Indian debt had indeed occupied much of his attention, with reſpect to the beſt practicable means of diſcharging it. He had duly received the paper to which the honourable proprietor had alluded, and he returned him his thanks for the valuable hints it communicated, and ſhould at all times feel himſelf obliged to the honourable proprietor for the hints he might be pleaſed to convey to him, on that or any other ſubject.

Mr. Henchman ſaid, he felt obliged by what had fallen from the chair;

chair; he would leave his proposition with the court of directors, or he would just read the heads of it, if the court would condescend to hear it—*(a loud cry of Read, read!)* Mr. Henchman then read his plan as follows:

PROPOSITION

For the more speedy Transfer of the East-India Company's Debts in India to Great Britain, for the Assistance of the Finances of that Country, and the Reduction of the Charge of Indian Interest.

I. To establish a fund at the India House, bearing five per cent. per annum interest, payable half-yearly, and transferable by transfer-books.

II. To this fund all persons in India may subscribe Company's bonds, or other paper in circulation, at a certain exchange to be fixed.

III. As the Company's paper in India has different value in the markets in India, according to the tenor and rate of interest, proper consideration to be paid to those circumstances.

IV. That the governor-general in council have power to adjust the rate of exchange.

V. That the rate of exchange be, in the first instance, only settled for three or six months; that, by the result of the trial, it may be either increased or decreased, as may be found expedient.

VI. That transfer certificates shall be granted to those who subscribe, which will bear five per cent. per annum interest from the day of their date, payable at the India House.

VII. That, on production of any such transfer certificate to the proper officer at the India House, an entry of so much stock shall be made accordingly in the transfer-books, in the name of the party.

VIII. That such stock shall be transferable at the office in the same manner as is usual with other public funds.

IX. That the Company shall be bound not to pay off this stock for   years, and to give   years notice whenever they may be inclined to pay it off after that period.

X. That the territorial revenue of India, as well as the East-India Company, shall be answerable for this fund.

XI. That the plan shall be published in England, and persons here be invited to subscribe to the fund. All such subscriptions being paid at the India House, and faithfully invested by the court of directors in dollars, and sent to India, to be applied towards the liquidation of the Company's debts, and nothing else. In such cases, the parties would have their names entered on the books here, immediately upon paying their subscriptions.

XII. That private persons in England shall be allowed to send out silver on the Company's ships, freight free, for the purpose of subscribing to this fund in India.

XIII. That a *bonus*, if necessary, may be given to persons in Europe that will subscribe; and that a preference may be given to the proprietors of East-India stock. The amount of these subscriptions may be limited, and the instalments made easy.

Arguments in favour of the Proposition.

I. Persons in India having property to remit to England, will have the means of immediate investment, at five per cent. per annum.

II. The rate of interest being higher than government funds, will be an inducement to engage in this fund.

III. The subscribers will have another inducement by the rate of exchange at which the transfer should be made, which is left to the government in India to decide according to circumstances.

IV. That the rate of exchange should be fixed only for a limited time, that the government may alter it as they may find expedient.

V. Many persons in Europe, in consequence of the peace, and the expected reduction in the price of silver, may be induced to send specie to India for the profit thereon, having such a favourable opportunity of immediate returns by means of this proposed fund.

VI. A plan of this kind, if timely adopted, may do away the necessity of increasing the Company's capital stock.

VII. This is a plan in which no private person can enter into competition with the Company.

VIII. The rise which may be expected in the public funds, will make this fund of increasing value.

IX. This plan saves to the East-India Company all the difference between Indian and British interest; the latter being five per cent. per annum, while the former is eight, ten, and twelve per cent. and some of those securities at considerable discount.

X. This fund may be the means of restoring

ſtoring the public credit of the Eaſt-India Company abroad, by a ſpeedier diſcharge or transfer of their Indian debt.

The queſtion on the dividend was then put and carried.

LOSS OF THE KENT INDIAMAN.

The CHAIRMAN ſaid, the next buſineſs to be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the court was, a reſolution of the court of directors on the 4th of November laſt, which ſhould be read. It was as follows:

"That it is the opinion of this court, that the commander, officers, and owners of the ſhip *Kent*, are fully acquitted from all imputation of neglect or miſconduct, in reſpect to the loſs of that ſhip."

Mr. CHISHOLME ſaid, that before the general court proceeded to a vote upon that reſolution, it would be proper that the report of the proceedings in Bengal, reſpecting the capture of the *Kent* on the 7th of October, ſhould be read.

A report of the part taken by the governor-general, as ſoon as the news of the loſs of the *Kent* arrived at Calcutta, was read, and the proceedings on the inquiry inſtituted by the committee to whoſe inveſtigation the matter was referred; together with the minutes of the marine board upon the ſubject, and the depoſitions of Mr. Hall, Mr. Morris, and other perſons who were on board when the *Kent* was captured.

It appeared from theſe papers, that the arms provided for the *Kent* were defective, and unfit for ſervice; a fact that Captain Rivington could not but be acquainted with, as he had inſpected them at Graveſend, and had ſent to the armourer to exchange one of the muſkets, when he fetched one away, and returned another in lieu of it. That the blades of the cutlaſſes (which coſt but three ſhillings and ſixpence each, including the ſcabbard) were made of ſuch bad materials, that they were cut in half by a ſingle ſtroke of the Frenchmens' ſabres. It appeared that there were 2000 ſtand of arms on board in packages, which were ſtowed in the hold; that the captain ordered a rummage to be made, and one of the boxes taken up and brought to him, which he opened and looked at, but that he had it faſtened down and ſtowed away again. It likewiſe appeared, that the ſhip, from being overladen, was ſunk ſo deep in the water, that ſhe ſailed heavily, and it was difficult to manage her. It was impoſſible, alſo, on account of her being ſunk ſo deep in the water, for the crew to open their gun-deck ports, excepting only in very fine weather. That, in fact, it did not appear that they had ever been opened during the voyage, but for a ſhort time in the Bay of Biſcay. It became therefore impoſſible to exerciſe the men with the guns, and that they had not been exerciſed with the ſmall arms weekly, as they ought to have been. When the enemy firſt attacked the *Kent*, ſhe beat her off with her great guns; but the *Confiance* returned to a ſecond attack, and attempted to board, when it was found that there were not a ſufficient number of ſmall arms on board to arm each paſſenger and perſon capable of bearing arms, and enable them to co-operate in the defence of the ſhip. The conduct of Mr. Hall and Mr. Morris, in deſtroying the private ſignals after the ſhip was captured, was highly meritorious, and did theſe gentlemen great credit. It appeared alſo that Captain Rivington put the ſhip into ſtays when the enemy was cloſe to her, during the action, but that ſhe miſſed ſtays, and by that means fell along-ſide the *Confiance*, which enabled the privateer's people to board

board the *Kent* fore and aft at the fame time. Upon the whole, the lofs of the fhip was to be imputed to the circumftance of the fhip's having been injudicioufly put into ftays, to the want of a fufficient quantity of fmall arms being on board, and to thofe that were on board being defective and unfit for fervice; but that the captain and his officers had fought gallantly in defence of the fhip, and fo had feveral of the paffengers; and that the captain loft his life bravely fighting to repulfe the enemy, whofe lofs it had fince appeared to amount to fourteen killed, and a great number wounded; and that the *Confiance* herfelf was fo much injured in the courfe of the action, that fhe muft have been taken, if her people had not fucceeded in boarding the *Kent*. The minutes of the marine board concluded with recommending to the directors to furnifh their fhips with better fmall arms, a larger quantity of them, boarding netting, and other means to enable them to repel every attempt of an enemy to board, and to have two magazines, one fore and the other aft.

Mr. CHISHOLME thought it a furprifing matter that the *Kent* fhould fall into the hands of the enemy, as it had been ftated in the papers juft read, that there were 2000 ftand of arms and a general officer on board, and in all two hundred and ninety-eight perfons capable of bearing arms. He would, therefore, confine himfelf to two queftions: Was it admitted behind the bar, that there were 2000 ftand of arms and a general officer on board?

Mr. COTTON faid, that having been a member of the committee of fhipping, he begged to make a few obfervations relative to the fubject under confideration of the court, viz. the lofs of the *Kent* Eaft-Indiaman, off the Sand Heads, in the mouth of the Ganges. It was well known that fhe was attacked by the *Confiance* privateer, that the *Kent* beat her off on the firft attack, and that on her again making up to the *Kent*, the latter gave her a broadfide, and did great execution on board the enemy; but Captain Rivington unfortunately putting the *Kent* in ftays, fhe miffed ftays and fwung round, fo as to enable the people of the *Confiance* to board her fore and aft at the fame moment; that Captain Rivington fought bravely to repel the affailants, but was himfelf fhot from the enemy's round top, almoft immediately upon the privateer's crew attempting to board; the lofs of the fhip, therefore, was to be imputed to the captain's having unfortunately put the fhip in ftays, and to the circumftance of there not being a fufficient quantity of fmall arms to enable the paffengers to unite in the endeavour to repulfe the enemy; fuch of them as had arms put into their hands behaved very gallantly; feveral of them, it was lamentable to reflect, had loft their lives in their endeavours to preferve the fhip, and many others were feverely wounded. The laft words of Captain Rivington were, "Do not give up the fhip!" It was in proof that Capt. Rivington did examine the arms at Gravefend, and fent to the armourer to come and take fuch of them back as were infufficient and defective; fome of them were taken back, and exchanged for others; but it did certainly appear that the cutlaffes were not found, as the blades of them were cut in two by a fingle ftroke of the French fabres. As to any neglect in not having duly exercifed the men in the ufe of the great guns, the fact was, that, in confequence of the number of additional paffengers and others

others taken on board out of the *Queen* Indiaman, which was burnt at St. Salvador, and the increaſed ſtores, water, &c. neceſſary to be there ſhipped for their maintenance, the *Kent* ſunk ſo deep in the water, that it appeared in evidence that the ports of her gun-deck could not ſafely be opened, except in very fine weather. He owned, when he firſt heard of the loſs of the *Kent*, and the circumſtances of her capture, according to the reports of it, as they then reached England, he himſelf felt great indignation, and thought it highly diſgraceful to the Britiſh name, as it appeared to caſt a ſtigma on the national character as a powerful maritime ſtate. But when better information came to hand, and he had examined all the papers ſent home from Calcutta, he formed a very different opinion reſpecting the fact. It was to be recollected, that the ſort of attack by boarding was a mode of fighting not heard of as a mode ordinarily practiſed by the French previous to the preſent war; that it had not been uſual to provide the Company's ſhips with boarding netting, or to have two magazines; and that as to the arms on board, they were ſtowed in the bottom of the hold, and were ſent out for the uſe of the Company's military in India, and therefore the captain might reaſonably doubt whether he would be juſtified in making uſe of them, even if they could have been eaſily got at, when the *Kent* was made ready to fight the *Confiance*. Another conſideration, and that of great weight, was, that the ſort of enemy they had to contend with were of great practical ferocity, inured to the ſavage ſtyle of warfare a French privateer carried on, and whoſe onſet was ſo ardent, from the hope of plunder, that they could not be reſiſted with effect, unleſs there had been more ſmall arms on board. The captain, his officers, and ſuch paſſengers as were armed, it was evident had fought moſt gallantly; and therefore, if any blame was imputable to the captain for putting the ſhip in ſtays, it was to be recollected that he had already paid for it with the forfeit of his life. Mr. Cotton ſaid, he was a member of the committee of ſhipping; if, therefore, any error was imputable to them for not having done more than examine the two witneſſes, who had been exa[illegible] by the committee at Calcu[illegible], appointed by the governor-general to examine them, he muſt take upon himſelf a part of the blame. The matter had been already tried at Calcutta, and the reſult of the inquiry that took place there had been an acquittal; and gentlemen would recollect, that, after a court-martial, or court of inquiry, had once acquitted men, who would be found guilty of criminal conduct if they were convicted, to put them on a ſecond trial was a proceeding never heard of. Regulations were now making to prevent ſuch an accident from ariſing in future, and therefore it was the leſs neceſſary to purſue the inquiry any farther at home, or in that court.

Mr. Impey denied that there was any thing in the minutes of the committee of inquiry at Calcutta that could be conſidered as an acquittal of the captain and officers, and deſired that the latter part of the papers might be read again.

They were read again, and Mr. Impey aſked if the hon. director had found any thing in what had juſt been repeated, that would bear the conſtruction he had put upon them, in calling the reſult of an inquiry an acquittal?

Mr.

Mr. Cotton ſaid, he certainly did conſider the reſult of the inquiry the ſame thing as an acquittal, as the minutes ended with a declaration that the captain and his officers did every thing in their power to repel the enemy, and that he died bravely fighting in defence of the ſhip, which, with his dying breath, he deſired might not be given up to the enemy.

Mr. Chisholme roſe again, and ſaid, that no diſtinct anſwer had yet been given to the queſtions he had taken the liberty to put to the gentlemen on the other ſide of the bar, Was it admitted that there were two thouſand ſtand of arms on board the *Kent* when ſhe was captured, and was there a general officer on board? If there was, was that general examined as to the tranſactions on board the *Kent* when ſhe was captured, and where were they to look for the particulars of his evidence? At preſent the court had not heard what was become of the general officer?

The Chairman admitted that there were two thouſand ſtand of arms on board the *Kent*; but as to the general officer, he belonged to the king's ſtaff at Madras, and was only a paſſenger in the ſhip; no inquiry had therefore been inſtituted reſpecting him, nor was it thought that the committee of inquiry at Calcutta had a right to interrogate him. He added, that it was evident that the captain had fallen in defence of the ſhip, and that regulations were under conſideration of the directors, which would, it was hoped, enable their captains in future to guard againſt a ſurpriſe, and prevent an enemy from boarding an Indiaman.

Mr. Johnstone ſaid, he could not but conſider the loſs of the *Kent* Indiaman, and the circumſtances attending its loſs, as diſgraceful to the Company, and diſhonourable to the national character. It was, he believed, the ſingle tranſaction upon the ſeas that could be ſaid to tarniſh the luſtre of the Britiſh name, and to fix a ſtain on the fair fame of our arms, in the courſe of the long war which had happily been recently terminated. In every view it preſented a diſguſtful repreſentation of the moſt palpable miſconduct and neglect; and it was amazing to him, that the court of directors, for whom, generally ſpeaking, no proprietor, he was perſuaded, entertained a more profound reſpect than he did, ſhould have come forward with the reſolution then under conſideration, and called upon the general court to give it their ſanction, without offering the proprietors the ſmalleſt atom of evidence in ſupport of it. As far as the examinations taken before the court of inquiry and the marine board at Calcutta went, ſo far from amounting to an acquittal, as an honourable director had aſſerted, they conveyed a ſtrong preſumption of miſconduct and neglect. Mr. Johnſtone ſaid, he was as ready to pay due honours to the memory of the deceaſed as any man. He was convinced that captain Rivington was a man of great bravery, that he made every practicable reſiſtance in the moment of attack, and that he loſt his life fighting gallantly in the ſhip's defence, and in endeavouring to repel the enemy, when Surcouff and his people attempted to board the *Kent*. But was that any anſwer to the charge to be found in the papers, ſtating the opinion of the marine board at Calcutta, the members of which imputed the loſs of the ſhip to the badneſs of the ſmall arms, the ſmall quantity of them, the want of board-

ing netting, and the captain having put the ſhip into ſtays while the *Confiance* was making up to her? Ought it to have been left to the experiment of an action to diſcover that the cutlaſſes were made of ſuch bad materials, that the French ſabres, at a ſingle ſtroke, cut their blades in half, and that ſeveral of their muſkets were not proof, and conſequently unſerviceable? Could any man reaſonably expect, that, at ſuch a low price as three ſhillings and ſixpence each, a good well tempered cutlaſs, together with its ſcabbard, could be afforded? Another inſtance of neglect was, that the men could not be exerciſed with the guns, becauſe the ſhip was ſo deep in the water that they could not with ſafety open their gun-deck ports except in remarkably fine weather, and that the men had not in due manner been exerciſed and practiſed in the uſe of the fire-arms. All theſe neglects ſhould have been avoided; if they had, and boarding netting had been on board, the ſhip in all probability would have been ſaved. Beſides, there was general St. John on board at the time of the action, whoſe evidence, one would naturally ſuppoſe, would have been extremely material: but it did not appear that he had been examined either in India or in Great Britain; nay, indeed, the papers that had been read made no more mention of him than if no ſuch man had exiſted. In ſhort, there were, Mr. Johnſtone ſaid, ſo many extraordinary circumſtances connected with the loſs of the *Kent*, that he was clearly of opinion that the general court ought not to decide haſtily upon it; they ought to have all the papers relative to it before them, in order to enable them to form a correct judgment reſpecting the reſolution now offered for their adoption, and therefore he begged leave to conclude with moving "that the papers be printed."

Mr. Impey ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Cotton roſe again to remind the court, that he had before obſerved that the cauſe of the *Kent* ſinking ſo deep in the water was the addition to the freight, ariſing from the great number of paſſengers and hands from out of the Queen at St. Salvador, when that ſhip was deſtroyed by fire, and the additional quantity of water and ſtores neceſſarily taken on board to provide for their maintenance on the paſſage. Twenty-two feet draft, or twenty-two and a half, was all that the *Kent* made when ſhe ſailed from the river; but what ſhe took on board at the Brazils, which he had juſt ſtated, cauſed her to ſink ſo deep in the water that her gun-deck ports could not be opened, or her crew exerciſed with the great guns: as far, however, as depended on them, they were well ſerved in the action, and did great execution on the Confiance, which was greatly wounded in her hull. As to the lading of the ſhip, when ſhe ſailed from Graveſend, ſhe could not be ſaid to leave the river a light ſhip, as ſhe had 796 tons of the Company's cargo on board, but that ſhe did not appear to be improperly laden when ſhe ſailed from England.

Mr. Wm. Bensley ſaid, that moſt certainly it belonged to the proprietors to have every information poſſible on ſuch a ſubject as the loſs of the *Kent*, before they were called upon to confirm the reſolution of the court of directors. To deny this would be to do a violence to his feelings, and to his ſenſe of duty to his conſtituents; but there were circumſtances in the loſs of the *Kent*, which were already known, that in his mind well warranted the reſolution of the court of directors. The ſecond time the *Confiance* returned

turned to the attack, ſhe came determined to make a deſperate attempt to board her, and the *Kent's* miſſing ſtays unfortunately enabled them to grapple and commence their attempt; it appeared, however, that they met with a brave reſiſtance; and he made no doubt but that they would have been repulſed, and their own ſhip captured, if there had been boarding netting, or a ſufficient quantity of good ſound cutlaſſes and muſketry on board. It has ſince come out, that Surcouff had given his men brandy, three ſeveral times, previous to their efforts to board; and it was ſaid, that the enemy were encouraged to hazard the attempt by the promiſe of an hour's plunder. When they ſucceeded, and got on board, they ſhewed no quarter, and paid not the ſmalleſt reſpect to perſons, but behaved with the utmoſt cruelty and ſavageneſs. They even ſtabbed the ſick in their beds, and robbed all they met of their buckles, clothes, &c. &c. Thoſe who ſurvived were put on board an Arab that hove up, and they had only a little rice and water to live upon for the four days that they were upon their paſſage to Calcutta. Mr. Morris, the ſteward, they took with them to the Mauritius. It was clear, from the examinations taken at Calcutta, that the *Kent* fought well. To what end then were gentlemen ſo eager to purſue the diſcuſſion further? Let them for a moment conſider what would be the reſult of it. Did they mean to puniſh the innocent owners, by forbidding them to build a new ſhip on the *Kent's* bottom? That there was not boarding netting on board the ſhip, nor a ſecond magazine of arms, was not to be imputed to the owners as a neglect, becauſe, as had been explained by his honourable friend and colleague (Mr. Cotton), it had not been uſual to provide the Indiamen with boarding netting, and a ſecond magazine, however ſtrongly this melancholy loſs of the *Kent*, and ſo many valuable lives that fell a ſacrifice on the occaſion, ſuggeſted the propriety of ſo providing them in future. If there had been any error, it muſt have lain with the captain, who had paid dearly for it with his life; but it was admitted on all hands, that captain Rivington and his officers behaved gallantly, and did their utmoſt to repel the enemy. He ſaw therefore no uſe in raking up the aſhes of the dead, and reflecting on the memory of a brave man.

Mr. Johnstone contended that the owners were to blame, becauſe they were bound to provide their ſhips with proper arms; and it was evident, in the caſe of the *Kent*, that the ſmall arms were far from being in a ſerviceable or proper condition; and the owners were expreſsly held reſponſible for her being properly equipped by the charter-party under the act of Parliament, which in terms enacted, that when it ſhould appear that the loſs of an Indiaman was owing to any miſconduct or neglect of the commander, officers, or owners, leave ſhould not be given to them to build a new ſhip on the bottom ſo loſt. It had been proved that there had been both neglect and miſconduct.

Mr. Williams (a director) ſaid, he had been forty years in the marine ſervice of the Company, and, from his profeſſional knowledge, he was ſatisfied that every thing had been done to ſave the ſhip that was poſſible. The *Kent* fired her great guns with effect, as long as they could be diſcharged to any purpoſe; and when the enemy boarded, it was plain that the captain and officers had made a brave defence. As to there not being more ſmall arms

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on board, let gentlemen recollect, that the *Kent* took on board an additional number of paſſengers at St. Salvador, from the Queen, which was burnt there, a circumſtance that could not be foreſeen when the *Kent* ſailed from England. Her own crew conſiſted of no more than about one hundred and fifty perſons; but even if there had been ſmall arms ſufficient on board, it was, in his mind, a matter of ſerious conſideration, how far it would be prudent to put arms in the hands of ſuch a number of paſſengers and other ſtrangers. As to boarding netting, ſuch a thing had never been heard of as neceſſary to be provided for an Indiaman; and with regard to two magazines, he hoped he ſhould never hear of the ſhips having more than one, which was fully ſufficient. But upon theſe points profeſſional men were beſt able to give their opinion, and the gentlemen who had ſaid ſo much upon the ſubject did not know what they were about.

Mr. HENCHMAN ſaid, he begged to ſpeak to order. He was very ſorry to hear any gentleman, and particularly a director, expreſs himſelf in the terms the honourable gentleman had done, who had juſt ſat down: ſurely the proprietors were not to be treated in that manner; and he was the more ſurpriſed at it, becauſe he had known the gentleman for many years, and he had always conceived him to be a man of mild and gentle manners, not at all correſponding with the language he had now been uſing, and which is ſo very contrary to all uſage and order in a public aſſembly.

Mr. WILLIAMS ſaid, he was not conſcious that he had ſaid any thing that could juſtly give offence, either to the court, or any individual proprietor. What had he ſaid?

Mr. HENCHMAN ſaid, the words the honourable director had uſed were, that "gentlemen did not know what they were about." He was very ſorry ſuch language ſhould be heard in the court—the honourable gentleman, no doubt, would not attempt to defend it.

Mr. WILLIAMS ſaid, he meant merely to ſay, that they were not profeſſional men, and therefore could not underſtand what was the uſual equipment of an Indiaman.

Mr. WILLIAMS (a proprietor) declared, that he had long known captain Rivington who had loſt his life in the defence of the *Kent*; that a man of more integrity, bravery, and zeal for the ſervice, did not exiſt.

Mr. HENCHMAN ſaid, he could not but conſider this as a caſe deſerving of particular attention. The objection of raking up the aſhes of the dead could not be of uſe, for an act of parliament required a particular mode of proceeding; and therefore, whether the captain of a ſhip ſurvived the loſs of her or not, the examination muſt be the ſame: the queſtion was, whether there had been any neglect or miſconduct in the owners or commander of the *Kent* during her laſt voyage on which ſhe was captured? The marine board, and the commiſſioners of inquiry at Bengal, clearly agreed in much neglect and miſconduct—Was it not neglect, not to aſcertain whether the ſmall arms were ſerviceable before they went into action? Was it not neglect, not to get up and keep at hand as many of the Company's arms (of which 2000 ſtand were on board) as would arm all the paſſengers and others capable of making uſe of them? Was it not neglect, never to have fired the arms they had during the voyage? Was it not neglect, or miſconduct, to ſet the ſhip

ſhip ſail ſo deep that ſhe could not in fine weather open her gun-deck ports? Was it no neglect, not to buy more arms at St. Salvadore, when ſo many more people were taken on board? Was it not neglect, that the armourer ſhould not from time to time have put what arms they had in proper order? Although all this appears on the face of the papers, eighteen directors acquit the owner and commander of all neglect and miſconduct; and how does the honourable director (Mr. Cotton) defend this judgment? he ſays, the parties had undergone a trial, and been acquitted at Calcutta, and two trials were unjuſt: but, on examining the papers, no acquittal appears—an examination had taken place, but they who examined knew this court muſt try and pronounce judgment; the honourable director knew that alſo, and if there had been fifty trials, they were uſeleſs and improper, becauſe an act of Parliament directs what is to be done in all ſuch caſes, or elſe the proprietors would not have heard a ſyllable of this matter; and a deciſion muſt be given by the directors and the general court, before a new ſhip can be built. It does not appear, Mr. Chairman, from whence the court of directors have obtained their evidence that no neglect or miſconduct occurred. As to the depth of water, it is not fair in that caſe to ſay that was a conſequence of taking in more people, and water and proviſions for them at St. Salvadore, becauſe the water and proviſions would have been expended when they got, as they were, to the very end of their voyage; and as the ſhip's being ſo deep that ſhe could not open her gun-deck ports, was a complaint from the time of her leaving England, ſhe was then in this improper condition; the captain was negligent in ſailing ſo deeply laden, and the owners in letting her go in ſuch condition; the owners and captain were both negligent in reſpect to the condition of the arms; and the gunmaker's juſtification is only a proof that he had ſerved every other ſhip and the Company as badly. If in this caſe the owners and captain can be acquitted of all neglect and miſconduct, no commander need henceforward be afraid of an inquiry. But the proprietors have not every aſſiſtance given them in this inquiry which they ought, for the directors have only given the reſult of their inquiry, inſtead of the evidence by which that reſult is come to. This, Sir, ſurely is irregular, becauſe the proprietors are by law required to give their opinion whether the judgment of the directors is correct; and how can they do ſo if they know not the grounds upon which they pronounce it—where is the evidence of the officers they have examined? Mr. Henchman ſaid, he not only thought papers ought to be printed now, but he thought all ſuch papers ought to be printed in future, before the matter came before that court. It muſt not be conſidered that caſes of this nature are to paſs the court as mere matter of form; they are far otherwiſe, and this inſtance ſhewed the neceſſity of particular attention to them. If ever there appeared neglect, it appeared in this caſe; and it was curious to hear it advanced as an apology, that now in peace, after eight years war, the directors were making proper rules for the defence of their regular ſhips; ſhips for which ſo much had been paid, becauſe they were ſo very able to repel an enemy; and it was alſo ſaid that they had never been uſed to boarding, although the Triton was taken

taken by that mode of attack. As to the merits of the officers in destroying the private signals, however much it might be commended, it were better not to have been spoken of so publicly.

Mr. Twining rose in support of the resolution, the grounds of which he considered as having been fully made out by the examinations and papers that had been read from behind the bar. The question before the court was, he said, of the deepest consequence to the East-India Company, and the court ought to be anxious to bring it to such a conclusion as may best conduce to the Company's interest. It did not appear to him, he said, in the least necessary to print the papers, as they were the proofs of the facts to which the loss of the *Kent* had been owing; a matter, the making of which public to all the world, could be of no possible advantage to the Company's interests, but might be in its consequence highly prejudicial to them. Mr. Twining commented on some part of Mr. Henchman's speech, and among other animadversions said, that if that honourable gentleman's remark was founded, that it would have been as well if nothing had been said of the circumstance of Mr. Hall and Mr. Morris having destroyed the private signals after the ship was taken, surely it would still be more unadviseable to make that fact as public as possible. Mr. Twining said, that the gunmaker's certificate proved that the *Kent* was furnished with small arms of the same quality that the Company's ships were always furnished with; and it appeared from the papers that had been read, that the captain and his officers made a brave and gallant defence of the ship, and did their utmost to repel the enemy; this had been admitted on all hands: to what end then print the papers, unless it was designed to rake up the ashes of the dead, and, by questioning the acknowledged bravery of the captain and his officers, cast a slur on the courage of the Company's commanders and officers? He should therefore vote against printing the papers, and for the original resolution.

Mr. Impey said, I agree, Sir, in many of the observations that have been made by the honourable proprietor who spoke last; I agree that it is a question of the deepest consequence to the East-India Company, and that we should be anxious to bring it to such a conclusion as may conduce most to their interests: but as he has given us no reasons for it, I cannot agree with him that this will best be effected by concurring with the resolution of the court of directors, without knowing the ground of that resolution; on the contrary, with a full knowledge that the facts stated are in direct contradiction to it. An honourable proprietor who spoke earlier in the debate, expressed some indignation, under an idea that a slur was intended to be cast on the courage of the India Company's officers; for myself I disclaim that intention, both generally and in this particular instance; I believe the character of the officers of this Company, for courage, is as high as that of any others in any service in the world; and I believe, that, on the melancholy occasion before us, as much personal bravery was displayed as in the most successful enterprizes of the war: but that is not the question before us. We are told that such arrangements have been made by the court of directors, subsequent to this event, as will preclude the apprehension of a simi-

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lar calamity occurring in future from the ſame cauſes: I am happy to hear the fact, and I applaud the directors for their inclination to acquire wiſdom by fatal experience; but neither is that the queſtion before us. The queſtion before us is, Whether the owners, commander, or officers of the *Kent*, were guilty of any neglect or miſconduct that operated in conducing to the capture of that veſſel: and it is not enough for the owners to ſay they have been guilty of no perſonal miſconduct; they, as well as every ſubject of this country, are liable for the acts of thoſe whom they employ to conduct their buſineſs; they are anſwerable to the India Company and the Public, for the perſons whom they have choſen to ſuperintend the management and defence of this ſhip; and if it ſhall appear that any of the latter have been guilty of neglect or miſconduct, the owners muſt abide the conſequences.

It is at all times unpleaſant to enter on matters of a perſonal nature, that involve queſtions of criminality; becauſe, however cautiouſly they may be diſcuſſed, the feelings of innocent and honourable men may be wounded; nothing but what I conſider as an indiſpenſable duty would induce me to ſay one word on this very delicate ſubject; and if, in the courſe of what I ſhall ſubmit to the court, I ſhall ſeem to bear hard on any individual, it will be merely the reſult of that duty, as I have not the ſlighteſt knowledge of any of the parties to the tranſaction.

In ordinary caſes of the loſs of ſhips, I have been accuſtomed, in common I ſuppoſe with moſt of the proprietors, to acquieſce implicitly in the deciſions of the directors, without ſtrictly examining the grounds of them; knowing that a great public duty was impoſed on that court, I concluded that they fulfilled it with due circumſpection and diligence, that they entered into a full inveſtigation of the ſubject before them, that they examined and croſs-examined all the parties cognizant of it, that they formed their judgment intelligently and impartially on the reſult of that evidence, and that they cauſed it to be reduced to writing, for the guidance of the proprietors, who were finally to confirm their judgment.

But this caſe of the *Kent* is by no means an ordinary one; and if the public accounts of it are to be believed, I run little riſque of contradiction when I ſtate it to be one of the moſt calamitous and diſgraceful events of the late war; it muſt have been matter, one would imagine, of the moſt anxious ſcrutiny with the court of directors, whether the neglect or miſconduct of the owners, captain, or officers, had contributed to it: if the evidence went to ſubſtantiate any guilt againſt them, no conſideration of private kindneſs, or falſe humanity, ſhould operate for a moment to caſt a veil before it; if, on the other hand, the evidence went to clear up the imputations againſt them, as well the private honour and character of the individuals, as the ſatiſfaction of the public, required that it ſhould be fully detailed and publiſhed. Let us ſee, Sir, what the public accounts were, and in ſtating them I do not mean to lay greater ſtreſs on them than they deſerve; I know they may be erroneous; I know they may be rebutted by evidence. A regular ſhip of the Company, fully manned and armed, is attacked in the Bay of Bengal, cloſe to the very ſands,

by an enemy's privateer of very inferior force, and beats her off; yet, immediately after, the privateer ſucceeds in what I may call the deſperate attempt of boarding; the crew, though double the number of the aſſailants, make no adequate reſiſtance; and the paſſengers, who alone ſeem to have been reſolute to defend themſelves, are miſerably ſlaughtered.

To juſtify the perſons concerned in the affair, and to ſuſtain the ſubſequent reſolution of your honourable court, one of the directors (Mr. Cotton) relies on what he calls an acquittal by a competent tribunal appointed to inveſtigate the tranſaction: Sir, I can find no ſuch acquittal; in fact there was no regular trial in Bengal, of the owners or officers, on which an acquittal could be founded; but I will inform the court what I have found, and let them judge if it amounts to an acquittal, or if not, rather to a condemnation.

When the capture of the *Kent* was yet recent, an examination of the cauſes of it was referred by Lord Welleſley to the marine board at Calcutta, who appointed a committee of enquiry, conſiſting chiefly or entirely of profeſſional men, for that purpoſe. By that committee certain facts have been aſcertained and put upon the records of the Company, which, if not contradicted, muſt go, as I contend, to a full condemnation, inſtead of an acquittal of the parties. It is ſtated by that committee, that before the *Kent* left the Thames, ſhe was ſo deeply laden that ſhe could not in fair weather open her lower portholes with ſafety to fire her guns. Was this no neglect or miſconduct in the owners, or the commander, or the officers? Nay, I may go farther; was this no neglect or miſconduct, if they were apprized of the fact, as they ought to have been, in the committee of ſhipping of the Eaſt-India Company? It is further ſtated, that the muſkets provided for the ſervice of the crew were of ſo bad a quality as to be utterly unſerviceable; that the cutlaſſes coſt but three ſhillings and ſixpence each, and were of ſo weak a temper as to be cleft aſunder by every ſtroke of the French ſabres; that, with a full knowledge of the inſufficiency of the arms provided for his crew, the captain ſtowed away 2000 ſtand of arms belonging to the Company, which were part of his cargo, in ſuch a part of the ſhip that they could not be reſorted to in caſe of neceſſity. Is there no palpable neglect or miſconduct in theſe facts?

When this matter comes to be a ſubject of enquiry in England, it is referred by the directors very properly to their committee of ſhipping. As well to ſatisfy my own mind, as to do juſtice to the memory of the unfortunate gentlemen (one of whom was a friend of mine) who fell victims to their reſolute courage in defence of the ſhip, I have examined this morning, in your ſecretary's office, ſuch evidence as the directors have thought fit to lay before the proprietors as the foundation of their reſolution, and as a ground for their concurrence and confirmation of it. To my great ſurprize and ſorrow, I found no tittle of evidence whatever to contradict any one of the facts which I have ſtated before to be recorded by the committee of inquiry in Bengal; the directors merely ſtate, in general, that they have examined certain witneſſes, and have come to ſuch a deciſion.

Among the papers ſubmitted to the court is one of a very curious

kind,

kind, which is intended I suppose to rebutt the facts found by the committee of inquiry, relative to the state of the arms; this is a certificate of Mr. Rea, the person by whom those arms were furnished. But, does he deny that the muskets were unserviceable? Does he deny that the cutlasses cost three shillings and sixpence each, and were of a bad temper? Nothing like it. He only asserts that the arms provided for several other ships of the Company, which he enumerates, were precisely of the same quality: so that we have the consolation of knowing that it has been by good fortune only that those other vessels have avoided falling into the hands of the enemy, as the same neglect and misconduct has pervaded the whole service; and this man's certificate, instead of exculpating himself, goes to involve in the same imputations the owners and commanders of all the other ships enumerated, and the inspector of the arms of the East-India Company.

But if, instead of a certificate of so unsatisfactory a nature, this paper had been an affidavit of Mr. Rea, denying in the most positive terms the charge against him; should the directors have been satisfied with the mere written deposition of this man, swearing to exculpate himself? In my opinion it was their duty to have sent for him, to have examined and cross-examined him personally, and to have accurately ascertained, by the strictest inquiry, what was the real state of the arms he had been in the habit of furnishing to the Company and their servants.

I should have hoped, Sir, that the directors would have been anxious to shew that they had scrupulously executed their trust in a case where the honour of the country at large, the honour of their service, and the justice due to the unfortunate sufferers and their surviving friends so loudly demanded it. But however they may have satisfied themselves on this subject, (for more may have passed in the committee of shipping than is laid before us,) it can hardly, I think, be contended, that we can conscientiously confirm their decision without any evidence, without any knowledge whatever of the ground on which it proceeds. It is not pretended by any one, that the confirmation of the proprietors is merely a formal act, which follows the resolution of the directors of course: on the contrary, it is fully admitted by one of the directors (Mr. Bensley) to be a judicial act, in which we must exercise our judgments on the facts laid before us. We are called on to judge of the credit and effect of evidence: Can we possibly do this, without seeing the whole of that evidence? For my own part, I most sincerely wish that it may finally be found sufficient to support and justify the acquittal pronounced by the directors; but, as it stands at present, I cannot so far compromise the honour of the Country and the Company, or commit such an outrage on the feelings of those to whom the unfortunate sufferers were dear, as to confirm their vote.

Captain Sealy asked, if any complaints had been made of the arms sent out for the use of their army in India?

The Chairman begged to be excused answering.

Mr. William Bensley rose again and said, that he might not be so conversant in the practice of the courts in Westminster Hall, or the law of evidence, and in examining and cross-examining wit-

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neffes, as the honourable and learned gentleman who had juft fat down; yet certainly he could fpeak from profeffional knowledge, having himfelf been a commander, as to the fhip's being funk fo deep in the water. The circumftance of the *Kent's* being fo funk in the water that fhe could not open her gun-deck ports except in very fine weather, was owing to her being fo heavily laden, in confequence of her having taken fo many perfons on board at Rio de Janeiro, for whofe ufe it was neceffary to lay in an additional quantity of water, provifions, and other ftores. That was no mifconduct either in the commander, officers, or owners. Thefe cafual paffengers amounted to about 100 perfons, who could not be fuppofed to be of much ufe in defending the fhip. Her force was confined chiefly to her own complement, and they were not able to refift 250 of the enemy, all of them well armed with fabres and piftols, trained in the conftant exercife of them, ufed to a defperate mode of fighting, previoufly prepared by drams, and animated by a promife of free plunder, to dare any and every thing to obtain poffeffion of the *Kent;* but it had fince been well-known, that if they had not fucceeded, they and their fhip muft inevitably have been captured themfelves. He affured the general court, that if he did not think his opinion confonant with a confcientious difcharge of his truft as a director and a member of the fhipping committee, he would not venture to ftate it. The fhipping committee had examined witneffes very fcrupuloufly, and it was upon their evidence that they felt themfelves warranted to declare they were fatisfied. He thought, therefore, that it would be extremely unjuft to the owners, who certainly were not to blame, to refufe them leave to build a new fhip on the bottom of the *Kent.*

Mr. IMPEY replied, that he did not difpute the affertion made by the honourable director, that he executed his truft confcientioufly; on the contrary, as he was univerfally efteemed an honourable man, he had no doubt of the truth of the affertion. But the honourable director had quite miftaken his objection; it was not, that the witneffes had not been examined with fufficient fkill by the committee; how they might have been examined then, he was quite ignorant: his objection was, that no evidence whatever had been laid by the directors before the proprietors, to counteract and refute the criminal facts found by the committee of inquiry in Bengal, and juftify the acquittal pronounced here.

Mr. R. THORNTON (a director) faid, he certainly could not pretend to profeffional knowledge, but he might neverthelefs prefume to offer two or three plain obfervations. It could not be denied him, that a fhip of confiderable force might be taken by an inferior one, notwithftanding that the crew of the larger fhip behaved more gallantly; the late war had afforded various inftances of it, fince many of the captures made by Britifh cruizers, both by king's fhips and privateers, had been made in that manner. He would next obferve, that it was indifputable from the papers that had been read, that captain Rivington and his officers did their utmoft to repel the enemy, as well before they boarded as when they made the attempt, which it unfortunately turned out they made with too much fuccefs. The captain, it was generally admitted, loft his life fighting

fighting gallantly in defence of the ſhip, and with his laſt breath deſired that the ſhip might not be given up. So ſtrong an impreſſion had the proof of theſe facts, as they appeared from the inquiry and examinations taken at Bengal and by the ſhipping committee at home, made on the court of directors, that they were ſatisfied no blame was imputable to the owners, the commander and his officers, and had in conſequence come to the reſolution then under the conſideration of the court. What alſo appeared to him to render it the leſs neceſſary to oppoſe the reſolution was, that the directors, in conſequence of the recommendation of the marine board at Calcutta, had actually determined on ſuch regulations for giving additional force in future to the Company's ſhips in time of war, as ſhould be moſt likely to enable them to guard againſt ſurprize, and protect them from the danger to which the *Kent* had been ſo fatally expoſed.

Mr. Durant ſaid, he had been in the habit of acting with many of the honourable gentlemen near him, but on this queſtion he differed from them altogether. It appeared to him, that, ſo far from its being neceſſary or wiſe to print the papers, and keep up the diſcuſſion, the ſooner all the circumſtances of the loſs of the *Kent* were buried in oblivion the better. He had liſtened to every thing that had been ſaid with all the attention he was maſter of, and he never liſtened to a more irkſome debate; for what was it but a dull repetition of the lamentable circumſtances of a melancholy accident? No variety, no change of reaſoning, but the ſame thing over and over again, from every mouth that was opened: he therefore muſt repeat, that he objected to the motion for printing the papers, and was ſatisfied that it would be moſt adviſeable that the whole ſhould be buried in everlaſting oblivion.

Mr. Cotton ſaid, in juſtification of the owners, he begged leave to declare, that when the *Kent* ſailed from the Thames, her draught of water was not more than twenty-two feet, but that her being ſunk ſo deep in the water, and not being able to open her gun-deck ports, was in conſequence of the addition of paſſengers, ſtores, &c. taken on board at St. Salvadore. Mr. Cotton ſaid, the committee of the ſhipping were particularly anxious to take care that none of their ſhips drew too much water. That at this very time there were ſhips in the river unlading part of their freight, in order that they might be lightened, and not draw more than twenty-two feet, ſo that they might in moderate weather, and indeed in all weather, and in all caſes but in a gale of wind, or during a ſtorm, have the free command of their gun-ports.

Mr. Henchman roſe to remind the honourable director, that it did not appear from the papers that had been read, that the captain of the *Kent* had ever exerciſed his men, as they ought to have been exerciſed, with the great guns and ſmall arms, not merely ſubſequently to the ſhip's ſailing from the Brazils, where ſhe took on board a number of paſſengers and ſtores, but at any period of the whole voyage. He begged leave to aſk the honourable director, whether a ſhip drawing no more than twenty-two feet and a half can open the gun-ports with ſafety?

Mr. Cotton ſaid, a ſhip certainly could.

Mr. Henchman then begged leave to aſk, whether the honourable director had read the paper of the marine board and committee at Calcutta, to that point, and meant to be underſtood as diſcrediting it?

Mr. Cotton ſaid, he did not believe a word of it.

Sir Hugh Inglis obſerved, that the papers were always ready for the inſpection of the proprietors, even when they were not printed. His honourable friend (Mr. Henchman), he had no doubt had availed himſelf of them, and other proprietors might do the ſame before the queſtion ſhould be ultimately decided. Sir Hugh added one or two other obſervations.

Mr. Henchman ſaid, he certainly had availed himſelf of the opportunity, but papers were not always allowed to be ſeen; that when he read the papers, he had aſked the ſecretary what was the other buſineſs, that the words *ſpecial affairs*, in the advertiſement of notice to the court, referred to? And the ſecretary ſaid, he could not tell him.

The Chairman reminded the court that the queſtion was not then to be decided, but on a ſubſequent day; he ſhould therefore imagine, that as the papers would be left on the table for the inſpection of the proprietors, there could be no occaſion to print them.

Mr. Henchman roſe again, and ſaid, if he was to underſtand that in future, whenever ſuch ſubjects were to be diſcuſſed, the proprietors were to be allowed to inſpect the papers, not merely as in this caſe between the day of diſcuſſion and the ballot, but previous to the day of diſcuſſion, he for one ſhould have no objection to agree to his honourable friend's withdrawing the motion for printing the papers.

This being underſtood, Mr. Johnſtone withdrew his motion.

The queſtion was then put and agreed to.

THANKS TO ADMIRAL LORD KEITH, LORD HUTCHINSON, &c. &c.

The Chairman acquainted the court, that there was other buſineſs; that having received a letter from two honourable proprietors, Mr. Moore and Mr. Prinſep, informing him that they intended to bring forward a motion of thanks to Lord Keith and Lord Hutchinſon, with their reſpective officers, he had directed the words *ſpecial affairs* to be inſerted in the advertiſement announcing that a general court would that day be held.

Mr. Peter Moore ſaid, he was happy to turn from a ſubject of ſorrow, affliction, and mourning, of which he had unfortunately drank his full portion, by the loſs of a very near relation who had fallen in the defence of the *Kent*, to a ſubject which he truſted would conduct the meeting to a ſcene of joy and exultation, and reſtore the court, as was always his deſire, to harmony and unanimity. Satisfied as he was, that however there might be a variance on points of minor conſideration, there could only be unanimity where the diſplay of Britiſh bravery, valour, and conduct, in the cauſe of the country, occupied their attention; and he was certain, that the motion which had been read from the chair, on the ſubject of the glorious triumph of the Britiſh arms in Egypt, of which his honourable friend (Mr. Prinſep) and himſelf had given notice, would be recorded in the annals of hiſtory, as the proud triumph of the preſent, and for the imitation of future generations, ſanctioned by the unanimous

nimous applaufe of the East-India proprietary in general court affembled, as a teftimony of their fenfe of the fervices which had been rendered by the united efforts of the army and navy employed in this arduous conteft, and whofe gallant exploits, carrying conqueft in Egypt, had reftored the convulfed world to tranquillity and repofe; and now left us at liberty to value, if we knew how, and to benefit by, the bleffings of peace. In framing the motions before the court, Mr. Moore faid he had been wholly governed by public records, or facts of notoriety, in fimple terms appropriate to the occafion; and he did this with a view to meet the ready acquiefcence of the court, and to fave both them and himfelf all unneceffary difcuffion.

Of the two great perfonages who had conducted this armament to fo glorious a termination, the one was familiar to all; the other, though heretofore employed on various important fervices, and always accomplifhing them with great honour to himfelf, was neverthelefs, on the whole, confidered as a new character in the Britifh annals. The noble admiral who commanded the navy on this occafion, had long worn the fplendid laurels of manifold fuccefsful fervices to his country, and whofe arduous exploits and honourable conduct had long fince obtained their wonted applaufe, and had their intrinfic worth ftamped in honour and fame, by his well-deferved exaltation to the Britifh peerage. His laft great exploit too, (the capture of the Cape of Good Hope,) was, if poffible, ftill more interefting to the East-India Company, than thofe which are now the fubject of our difcuffion: of fuch invaluable confideration was that important acquifition to the nation efteemed, that it was announced in the houfe of commons by the late minifter for India affairs, that the very fafety of India depended on it, and the maintenance of it was abfolutely neceffary to the prefervation of our great empire there; and he is reported to have declared in his place, in the moft unqualified terms, that any minifter who fhould confent to furrender it, ought to lofe his head. Such was the great value of the acquifition to the Nation, fuch its eftimated confequence to the East-India Company; and this acquifition had been accomplifhed by the noble admiral Lord Keith.

On the prefent occafion, faid Mr. Moore, we behold the noble admiral's exertions in the fervice of his country, continued with unabated ardour and undiminifhed fuccefs. We bear teftimony that the army and navy have accomplifhed the entire conqueft of Egypt, againft a very fuperior force, and under a combination of difficulties the moft formidable and difcouraging. And what is the evidence of the public record?

"During the courfe of the long fervice in which we have been engaged, Lord Keith has, at all times, given me the moft able affiftance and counfel. The labour and fatigue of the navy have been continued and exceffive; it has not been of one day, or of one week, but for months together. In the Bay of Aboukir, on the new inundation, and on the Nile, for 160 miles, they have been employed without intermiffion, and have fubmitted to many privations with a cheerfulnefs and patience highly creditable to them, and advantageous to the public fervice."

Thus fpeaks the public record. But,

But, it cannot be confined to this occasion, said Mr. Moore, great and glorious as it has been, that we are to appreciate the conduct and exploits of the British navy. Wherever employed, they are sure to carry glory; and seldom or ever have failed to carry conquest also. They have ever done their duty, and always merited the confidence and the warmest applauses of their country. They have proved its safeguard, and are justly the source of its pride and its glory.

Let us now go to the services of the army. The noble general Lord Hutchinson, who gave this brave force the successful direction which ensured conquest, it is true, has not been so long known to us in the light of a great public character, as his noble colleague. But now, he alike dwells in our hearts, and will live in the applause and gratitude of his country, and be the admiration of the world for ever. Whereever Egypt shall be mentioned in times to come, the name of Hutchinson will involuntarily arise to human recollection and applause; and the splendid deeds which he has accomplished, induce posterity to emulate his conduct, to imitate his actions, and struggle to be enrolled with him in the annals of glory.

But, however new the name of this gallant officer to us, and however splendid this last service to his country, said Mr. Moore, it is by no means the first, nor in my mind does it form his greatest claim to its applause and gratitude; in as much as the preservation of a domestic empire from overthrow, anarchy, and destruction, will ever in my mind, said Mr. Moore, have transcendant preference to foreign acquisition, however desirable for the salvation of remote colonial dependencies.

During the late dreadful conflicts in Ireland, this meritorious general officer had the honour to hold very distinguished rank there; and at a period when the infatuation of his countrymen raged in the greatest extreme, he was separately stationed in Galway. Feeling every anxiety with the rulers of Ireland, and moved, as it were, by the influence of filial attachment to his country, he was in every scene the most active, in every place where danger was most prominent, for the suppression of tumult where it had broke out, and for the prevention of it where it threatened. He knew his duty to the state; he felt his attachment to his country, and his countrymen; and he seems to have been the only man who knew how to adopt a middle way to accomplish the great ends in view, viz. to suppress insurrection without destroying the deluded insurgents. He knew his countrymen were to be managed by other means, and that their rulers might easily accomplish by affection and attachment, what coercion could never hope to effect. In a word, the parole on which he acted was the parole of affection and humanity; and such was its fortunate influence, that it soon became the parole of the state under the noble Marquis Cornwallis, who, as we have seen, happily restored order and subordination to Ireland. This, said Mr. Moore, I call the most valuable service that any subject can render to a state; and how it was felt by the grateful inhabitants of Galway, I beg leave to report to you, by reading their own address.

TO GENERAL HUTCHINSON.

"Sir,

"The insufficiency of language to communicate the stronger feelings of the heart, was never more

fully

fully exemplified than it is by the embarraffment which we at this moment experience. Called upon by no common claims to exprefs our fenfe of your virtues and your talents, we feel ourfelves unable to do juftice to the merit of the hero and the patriot. While, Sir, your military appointment in this diftrict was felt and confeffed as a general bleffing, we had peculiar caufe to felicitate ourfelves upon an accident which honoured us with your immediate refidence. Uniting in your perfon the powers of private endearment with thofe qualities which conftitute the great public man, you at once commanded our admiration, and won our affections. The fervices and attentions we have to acknowledge to you, claim fome fuitable return. And we truft, that we make you no unacceptable offering when we prefent you with a fword, a fymbol emblematic of that profeffion of which you are fo bright an ornament. Accept it, Sir, and with it our devouteft wifhes for your glory, your honour, and your happinefs. May your fucceffes equal your merit, and foreign aggreffion and civil difcord learn, beneath the power of your arm, to refpect juftice and to value order.

"We have the honour, &c. &c. (Signed) *Hyacinth Daly*, Mayor."

Mr. Moore faid, he had been defirous of introducing this addrefs to their notice, as they muft all have obferved, by the public difpatch of this meritorious officer, that the dignified modefty of his own mind is fuch as to record every merit but his own: to acknowledge merit every where, to be every where juft, to pay every lively acknowledgment to the living, and every grateful tribute to the memory of the dead, but wholly filent as to himfelf. "To the army," fays he, "every thing is due: to me, nothing. It was my fate to fucceed a man who created fuch a fpirit, and eftablifhed fuch a difcipline amongft them, that little has been left for me to perform, except to follow his maxims, and to imitate his conduct."

When the expedition to the Mediterranean was determined on, and which ultimately directed its courfe to Egypt, the command of it was firft offered to that great officer and ftatefman, the late general Sir Charles Stewart; in the firft inftance he defired to have the fervices of general Hutchinfon as fecond in command, but the Marquis Cornwallis could not fpare him. The ftate of Sir C. Stewart's health preventing his proceeding to the Mediterranean, the command was offered to the late gallant and venerable officer Sir Ralph Abercrombie, under whofe command general Hutchinfon had acted both in Ireland and Holland, and whofe companion he had often been, in difficulty, in danger, in glory. No fooner did that gallant general refolve to put himfelf at the head of this armament, than his application was made for the fervices of general Hutchinfon. How juft their fenfe of his merit! How well directed the prophetic fpirit which apparently dictated the addrefs of the inhabitants of Galway; the happy event which this court, as the honourable chairman has been pleafed to fay, was rendered fpecial for the purpofe of celebrating, bears the moft grateful teftimony.

Sir, faid Mr. Moore, before I draw my conclufion, there is another contemporary clafs of fubjects, of great merit and high eftimation, whofe fervices on this occafion I think it is highly becoming

ing in us publicly to acknowledge. I mean the whole claſs of Britiſh ſubjects in India, who have, during the whole of this war, and on all occaſions, rendered very important ſervices to the State and to the Company. When I ſpeak of Britiſh ſubjects in India, ſaid Mr. Moore, I compriſe the whole in two diviſions; thoſe in the ſervice of the Company, of all denominations, as covenanted ſervants; and thoſe reſiding in India, under the licence of the Company. I behold with vaſt pleaſure, from a variety of teſtimonies of your governors abroad, and from various reports to the houſe of commons of the late miniſter for India affairs, and I know it myſelf as a perſonal witneſs, that the Britiſh ſubjects in India have performed the duties of their reſpective ſtations with honour and fidelity, and with exemplary attachment and advantage to this as well as the Company's government; and that this empire has not better ſubjects, nor the world better men; and if proof be looked for, I ſhall ſimply deſire you to contemplate the vaſt rich empire which you there poſſeſs, and not to loſe ſight of the origin of the great means for the conſideration of which we aſſemble here; for all which the nation is indebted to the Britiſh ſubjects employed abroad. For the acquiſition of that empire you are generally beholden to the Britiſh ſubjects employed in your ſervice, who gave a proper and ſucceſsful direction to the authorities and powers with which they were inveſted. But we have alſo received very important ſervices, and derive great benefits from the licenſed Britiſh reſidents in India, by whoſe uniform voluntary exertions, both in money and perſonal ſervice, they have on all occaſions promoted the national honour and advantage, and many of the Company's beſt intereſts. The ſervants of the Company certainly acquired the territory; but while their time was employed in maintaining and defending it, and that was ſufficient to engroſs their every ſervice, the licenſed reſidents induſtriouſly explored its latent properties, and capabilities, and, by their laudable purſuits, have diſcovered and improved many great and valuable reſources, to the great benefit and emolument of the Company. Many very valuable and diſintereſted ſervices have they rendered to the Eaſt-India Company and to the State, of which, Mr. Moore ſaid, he ſhould mention one or two prominent inſtances:—It was by the voluntary exertion of the purſe of an individual of this deſcription, captain Thomas Mercer, who very diſintereſtedly rendered many other important ſervices to the governments abroad, that our army under general Sir Eyre Coote had been enabled to march from St. Thomas's Mount againſt Hyder Ally, ſo far had he advanced into the Carnatic in the year 1782. And a ſimilar act of prompt, genuine, diſintereſted patriotiſm by another reſpectable Britiſh reſident, a proprietor of Eaſt-India ſtock, who by his perſonal credit and exertions ſupplied the immenſe ſum of twenty lack of rupees (200,000*l.*) and enabled the Company's army under general Meadows to take the field againſt Tippoo, in the year 1790, and without which ſupply our army could not have moved, to ſo low an ebb was the ſtate of the public treaſury reduced. Theſe are facts of notoriety, ſaid Mr. Moore, which, with a variety of other important ſervices, weighed ſo ſtrongly in his mind, as to have influenced him

him to ſketch a motion of approbation and thanks to the Britiſh ſubjects in India; but as it had not been done in time to give notice of it to be claſſed with the motions before the court, it might be liable to objection, and certainly he would not make any motion of this deſcription, without that previous acquieſcence of the executive truſt which would inſure the unanimity of the court; he would therefore beg leave to hand it to the chair, and, if approved, would proceed further on the grounds of it, and amplify the ſervices it recognized.

[The motion having been peruſed and conſidered by the chair and ſeveral of the directors, they and many proprietors agreed as to the merit of the perſons alluded to; but as it was thought that the motion ought not to be put without more conſideration, it was withdrawn.]

Mr. Moore went on and ſaid, that having brought before the court the ſeveral active powers engaged in or contributing to the conqueſt of Egypt, he ſhould only detain them for a very ſhort ſummary. He begged leave to remind them, that this very important ſervice had been accompliſhed by a Britiſh force very inferior in numbers to the effective ſtrength of the enemy, which is now known to have exceeded 24,000 men. It is true, that they had heard of the grand Vizier's army conſiſting of 10,000 men, and of the captain Pacha's army conſiſting of as many more, ſaid to be co-operating with the Britiſh; but in truth and in fact thoſe are generally armies in words and reports, and are, if poſſible, worſe than ſome of the numerous armies of the Great Mogul in ancient times, which a Perſian hiſtorian very accurately deſcribed as "only fit to deſtroy food, and create famine." He ſaid he would not take up the time of the court in deſcribing the difficulties, the diſtreſſes, and the hardſhips which our brave forces had ſuſtained, with great and meritorious patience, but which, to ſpeak from written document as he did, he ſaid, fell little ſhort of all the hiſtorical plagues of Egypt. It was ſufficient to ſay, that they ſubdued and forgot them all, the moment they gratified the wiſhes of their country in ſubduing the enemy. But let it not eſcape attention, that as ſoon as Alexandria had capitulated, the noble general, in the humane ſpirit of that generous philanthropy, which has uniformly dignified his conduct, and is inſeparable from true courage, diſpatched emiſſaries in all directions to ſave the advancing army of India under the gallant general Baird, from all further diſtreſs and haraſſment poſſible.

Sir, ſaid Mr. Moore, a few words more, and I make my acknowledgments for your indulgent attention. By this ſplendid conqueſt, the enemies of Great Britain are conſpicuouſly furniſhed with this moſt awful leſſon, that the Britiſh army and navy, properly directed, and cordially co-operating, cannot fail in their undertakings, even when ſurrounded with difficulties diſheartening as thoſe peculiar to Egypt: that this happy combination of Britiſh energy, in the preſent inſtance, triumphantly accompliſhed thoſe glorious ends which have produced the bleſſings of peace: and that to the ſucceſsful operations of the noble general and admiral, and the forces under their command, followed up by the patriotiſm, wiſdom, and laudable moderation of his majeſty's preſent miniſters, the world is principally indebted

indebted for its tranquillity and repose. For that peace, which is to fill the coffers of the East-India Company with treasure, and their warehouses with profitable goods; and as the late president of the board of control repeatedly declared to the house of commons, "that as soon as the war expences on freight, demurrage, &c. shall cease, the increased advantages to the Company will exceed one million sterling annually. On the ground of these services to the Nation and to the East-India Company, Mr. Moore submitted his several motions to the disposal of the court, as follow:

"That the thanks of the East-India Company, in general court now assembled, be given to the right honourable general Lord Hutchinson, K. B. commander in chief of the British forces serving in Egypt, for the very eminent services which he has rendered to the East-India Company, by his able and splendid display of military talent in the glorious achievement of the entire conquest of Egypt, by which the brave army under his direction have gratified the warmest wishes of their country.

"That the thanks of this court be given to the officers of the King's and Company's forces employed in the conquest of Egypt, for their military exertions, spirit, and intrepidity, which they manifested in the execution of this most eminent service: and to the non-commissioned officers and privates, for their bravery, perseverance, and military discipline, no less conspicuous in the camp, than their courage in the field, under the most arduous and disheartening difficulties peculiar to the local situation of Egypt.

"That the thanks of the East-India Company, in general court now assembled, be given to admiral the right honourable Lord Keith, K. B. commanding the British navy stationed on the coast of Egypt, for his effectual co-operation with the army employed there, which so essentially contributed to the final success of a glorious campaign."

Mr. Prinsep said, that in seconding the motion of his honourable friend for thanks to the gallant commander and army, and to the navy, who had effected the expulsion of the French from Egypt, he should have occasion to take up but little of the court's attention; since the lively interest and anxiety of the Nation and of the Company at the early progress and success of the republican arms in that quarter, had sufficiently evinced the importance of the achievements which it was now proposed to acknowledge.

The general court had expressed their gratitude, and in a more substantial manner, to Lord Nelson and other naval commanders, for their signal and indeed unparalleled victories over the enemy's navy in that quarter; it had acknowledged the services of the conquerors of Mysore. The heroes of this day had equally received from their country and from parliament the tribute of well-earned fame; he should therefore, at this late hour, instead of repeating the recent sentiments of lords and commons on this event, content himself with merely referring the court to the high sense entertained in those august assemblies, of those who had delivered British India from the most formidable attack with which it had been ever threatened. The danger from which the noble lord ennobled for this achievement had rescued the Company, might best be illustrated by mentioning a single fact well known to many present in the court, that any power in possession

ſeſſion of Egypt, and of ſufficient force for the expedition, might, by entering the Red Sea with two frigates only, and keeping the ſhores of it, obtain tonnage ſufficient for tranſporting ſixteen thouſand men to any part of the Malabar coaſt, which, at the proper ſeaſon, they might reach in a voyage of fourteen days from leaving the Straights of Babelmandel.

Such was the eſcape we had fortunately owed to the ſteady conduct, valour, and diſcipline of the Britiſh army of India. His honourable friend had already impreſſed the court with its merits and importance collectively and individually; his own ſenſe of both had induced Mr. Prinſep to come forward to ſecond the motions juſt read from the chair, though he could have wiſhed the taſk had fallen to ſome of his friends around, men whoſe talents and eloquence were better entitled to the attention of the court, though no eloquence could do juſtice to the ſubject.

He was happy in collecting from the expreſſion of an honourable proprietor, Mr. Twining, that the ſentiments of the court were unanimous; and he therefore concluded with ſeconding the four motions.

The motions of thanks were reſpectively put and agreed to unanimouſly.

PRIVATE TRADE.

Mr. Rock (a proprietor) ſaid, he wiſhed to aſk the Chairman, on this occaſion, whether any thing yet had been done by the directors, in purſuance of thoſe reſolutions adopted by the court in June laſt, on the ſubject of private trade? It appeared from various proceedings, which had become public, that either thoſe reſolutions had been given up, or that they were not to be acted upon with that promptitude which had then been deemed abſolutely neceſſary. As the matter was of great importance to the Company and Proprietors at large, he begged leave to take this opportunity to aſk the Chairman what ſteps had been taken on the ſubject?

The Chairman ſaid, that the ſubject had occupied a great deal of the attention of the court of directors, but they had not yet completed the diſcuſſion, or adopted any final meaſure.

Mr. Henchman begged to know whether he was to underſtand, from what had fallen from the chairman, that the meaſures that were ſtill under the diſcuſſion of the court of directors were thoſe expected in conſequence of the reſolutions of this court on the 28th of May laſt? At that time a ſhort reſolution was propoſed by an honourable proprietor, approving of the report and opinions of the directors relative to private trade, and recommending that they ſhould be carried into immediate execution. Mr. Henchman ſaid, he felt obliged to the honourable gentleman for the queſtion he had aſked. It was very material for this court to know what the preſent ſtate of the queſtion was. There appeared, ſix months ago, in the minds of the directors, and of a majority of the proprietors, a fixed opinion, that there was no further room for diſcuſſion—a poſitive determination was come to, and all inquiry denied; but inſtead of thoſe reſolutions being acted upon, we all know that nothing definitive is yet done; it was therefore the more neceſſary to inquire into the reaſons. If I underſtood the chairman rightly, he ſays he has nothing to communicate to the court, although ſo much time has elapſed, and nothing carried into effect. Does not this court recollect

lect how earneſtly they were preſſed in May laſt for a deciſion, and how much was ſaid againſt delay, as extremely prejudicial to the Company's affairs? Is it not proper this court ſhould know what changes have happened, that this delay is now ſtill allowed of, and no complaints come from the directors? Every body indeed knew that ſomething had been going forward, and what we do know goes to confirm the opinions of many members of this court, that more inquiry was neceſſary, indeed that it was unavoidable. We know from proceedings in other places, that the orders for India on this ſubject, as prepared by the directors, were wiſely prevented from being ſent to India by the interpoſition of the board of commiſſioners. It is no ſecret that interviews have been held with the ſecretary of the treaſury, we know that the ſubject has been diſcuſſed in parliament, yet the directors have nothing to communicate to this court. Indeed what was ſaid in parliament could not be very pleaſant to the gentlemen behind the bar; for the chancellor of his majeſty's exchequer declared, that the directors had not given thoſe facilities which they ought to the private trade; he diſapproved of many parts of their report; he did not agree in their reaſoning about colonization, although he allowed that was a ſubject on which we ſhould be cautious—he treated the argument about Laſcars, and their powers of perſuaſion, as undeſerving of notice; he ſaid, the directors ſhould make ſome conceſſions in favour of the private trade, and that he had found them inclined to do ſo; and he then ſtated, that they had poſitively engaged to admit the trial of Lord Welleſley's plan for two years. After ſuch a declaration from ſuch a party, there can be no doubt about the fact—yet will this court ſit quiet and hear it ſaid, that there is nothing to communicate to them? Can the honourable proprietor (Mr. Twining), who, upon a curſory view of the papers in the month of May, ſo early diſcovered that all further argument on the ſubject was uſeleſs, and that nothing but immediate execution of the plan of the directors was to be tolerated—will he, after making a motion to that effect, and perſuading a great majority of the proprietors to join with him, argue that nothing is neceſſary to be communicated to the court at the end of ſix months, although he knows thoſe orders have not been executed, and that there is no probability of what he ſo much approved being carried into execution at all? It is ſtill more extraordinary, that after the chancellor of the exchequer has ſtated certain fixed conceſſions to have been made by the directors, that at the expiration of nearly a month the court of directors is not prepared to ſtate to the general court what thoſe conceſſions are. If the honourable proprietor remains paſſive under all this, he muſt allow, at leaſt, that they who contended for delay in May laſt, and for further inquiry, were not ſo entirely wrong as he then proclaimed them.

The CHAIRMAN ſaid, that the court of directors were not aſhamed of what they had done, nor were they unwilling that their conduct ſhould be ſubmitted to the court of proprietors and to the public. He had not ſaid that the court of directors had not made up their minds. They had made up their minds on the leading principles of the regulations on the ſubject of private trade, but they had not yet reduced them

them into ſhape, or decided upon the detail of the proviſions. For his part, he had no objection that their proceedings ſhould now be read.

Lord KINNAIRD ſaid, he begged leave to deprecate the diſcuſſion of ſo important a ſubject in ſo thin a court. *Timeo Danaos, et donna ferentes.* He did not like thoſe ſort of queſtions, where more was meant than met the ear. If gentlemen ſeriouſly wiſhed to have the ſubject again entered upon, and fully diſcuſſed, let a regular notice be given of ſuch an intention, and he would readily concur in it; but after ſo full a court as had been aſſembled that day, now when only about twenty proprietors remained on that ſide of the Bar, was it decent or proper to enter upon it? No man was more ready to confeſs the ability and the candour of his honourable friend who had juſt ſat down (Mr. Henchman). His honourable friend had taken a deciſive part, in an open and public manner, on the ſubject of the private trade. He had read his honourable friend's book with great attention; he admired the ingenuity, the knowledge of the different bearings of the queſtion, and the great talents that it diſplayed; but it nevertheleſs had not convinced him. He could not help differing from the concluſions of his honourable friend, reſpecting the regulations under which the private trade ought to be placed.— The ſubject was a large and a comprehenſive one; and he not only differed from his honourable friend's opinion in relation to it, but from the ſimilar opinion held by ſome of his neareſt and deareſt relations and connections. At a proper time, and in due ſeaſon, he would be ready to meet the arguments of——

Mr. DURANT begged to remind the noble lord that he had ſet out with deprecating any diſcuſſion in ſo thin a court, and yet was himſelf entering upon a diſcuſſion of it. There was no queſtion before the court; and if the noble lord was reſolved to purſue his ſpeech, he would inſiſt on ſpeaking after him, and it would be unfair to attempt to ſtop him.

Mr. ROCK ſaid, that he was ſomewhat ſurpriſed at having heard the chairman declare, that the directors were not ripe for a public declaration of the principles and reſolutions on which they meant to proceed, reſpecting the inſtructions to be ſent out to India on the ſubject of the private trade, when more than ſix months ago, they declared they had finally made up their minds, and that the ſmalleſt delay would be in the higheſt degree detrimental to the intereſts of the Company. Surely, on ſuch an important ſubject, it was not to be wondered at that the proprietors who had differed from the majority upon the ballot in June laſt, ſhould wiſh for ſome information from the directors themſelves, eſpecially when it was matter of general notoriety, that the chancellor of the exchequer had, in his place, read a ſtring of propoſitions, which he declared to form the baſis of an arrangement which the directors were ready to admit.

Lord KINNAIRD ſaid, it was not fair to puſh the matter further. It was premature to comment on the conduct of the directors till it was under conſideration. From every thing that had come to his knowledge, he was ſatisfied that the conduct of the directors would be found deſerving of the approbation and ſupport of the proprietors. He ſaw no reaſon why his honourable friend (Mr. Henchman,) ſhould take

take any ſteps to embarraſs the directors, for no delay had taken place in adopting regulations on the ſubject of private trade ſince the reſolutions alluded to. He again ſpoke with high praiſe of Mr. Henchman's book reſpecting the private trade, which he ſaid would, like Andrew Stewart's letters to Lord Mansfield, remain as a monument of extraordinary powers in the conduct of ſuch controverſies.

Mr. Chisholme expreſſed a wiſh that the proceedings of the court of directors on the ſubject of the private trade ſince June laſt, ſhould be laid on the table.

The Chairman ſtated, that he had no objections to their being laid on the table.

Mr. Twining ſaid, that he ſhould take the courſe moſt likely to attain the ends which he thought moſt conducive to the intereſts of the Company. There was no wonder, therefore, that he did not follow the courſe which the honourable gentleman (Mr. Henchman), from whom he differed ſo widely, would recommend. He thought this not the fit time for entering upon the diſcuſſion. The court of directors ſhould not allow themſelves to be influenced by what had fallen from gentlemen on either ſide without the Bar. They would no doubt bring the matter in due time before the proprietors, and then he, as well as others, would attend and give their opinions. The directors, however, ſhould not be dictated to reſpecting the bringing forward of the buſineſs.

Mr. Impey ſaid, that nothing more was neceſſary in his mind to ſhew the propriety of the queſtion aſked by Mr. Rock than what had fallen from the noble lord: that noble lord's name had appeared about ſix months ago at the head of a liſt of proprietors, of whom he (Mr. Impey) was one, and who required more information on the queſtion of the private trade before the final deciſion of it; yet without any more information whatever being granted, that noble lord has made up his mind, and appears to-day a ſtrenuous advocate of the ſyſtem of the directors: this change of ſentiment muſt, he preſumed, have proceeded from ſome private ſources of knowledge that were not laid open to the proprietors. He was ſorry to find that the army with which he had the honour to act had been deſerted by their general; but he hoped at leaſt his caſe would be ſimilar to that of a famous general (General Arnold) in the American war, that he would deſert alone, and carry none of his troops with him. That he (Mr. Impey) thought the proprietors had reaſon to complain in this buſineſs, not only that information had been withheld from them, but that they had been miſled. An hon. baronet (Sir Stephen Luſhington), whoſe abſence he feared was occaſioned by indiſpoſition, had relied much, as an argument for the full confidence and approbation of the court of proprietors, on the unanimity of the directors. Another honourable director now preſent, (Mr. Thornton,) had dwelt on the ſame topic; he ſaid there might be indeed *ſhades of difference*, but that in the main the whole of the directors were unanimous in maintaining the principles expreſſed in Mr. Grant's report. A few days after Mr. Impey heard the ſame ſubject diſcuſſed and the ſame topic urged in the Houſe of Commons. "What!" ſaid Mr. Dundas, "do you tell *me* of your unanimity? me who have read all your written opinions? This may do very well for the court of

of proprietors; but *I* know you are not unanimous; *I* know that the higheſt authority among you, your chairman, is of an opinion diametrically oppoſite to that of the majority; and though that majority agree in the ſame concluſion, yet they do it on totally oppoſite and incompatible principles; ſome on the principle of excluding private trade altogether, ſome on one ground, ſome on another; ſo that, if accurately examined, this boaſted unanimity amounts to nothing." Beſides, Sir, another very important fact has happened ſince the laſt general court, which in my opinion loudly calls on the directors for information to this court. Your late chairman, whom all of us muſt reſpect for his talents, information, and induſtry, however ſome may differ from him in opinion, has actually been driven from the chair. Why? becauſe the directors were unanimous? or becauſe there were only ſhades of difference between them? No; but becauſe the difference of opinion was entire and irreconcileable. I am ſomewhat curious to hear how that honourable director can explain his notions as to what are ſhades of difference. But, Sir, ſince our laſt meeting, a much more important event has taken place reſpecting the India Company. This queſtion of the private trade has been twice diſcuſſed in parliament: though ſuſpended for ſome time by what is called a conceſſion on the part of the directors, that ſuſpenſion is but for a ſhort period; and it is admitted on all hands, that unleſs the parties intereſted can agree on ſome accommodation of their differences, they muſt be finally arbitrated.

Mr. CHISHOLME ſaid, that there was no queſtion before the court, and that the debate ſhould not be purſued.

The CHAIRMAN ſaid, that he did not exactly ſee the drift of the queſtion propoſed, and the ſpeeches delivered on it. It ſeemed to be like filing a bill in Chancery, an attempt to get out ſomething one way or other. He ſaid, that the conduct of the directors was pure, and that it would bear any inveſtigation.

Mr. DURANT again inſiſted on an adjournment.

Mr. HENCHMAN wiſhed to know what the papers were that would be laid on the table? No anſwer was given; but it was underſtood that the proceedings of the court of directors, on the ſubject of private trade, ſince the laſt meeting, ſhould be laid on the table.

NEW COLLEGE AT CALCUTTA.

Lord KINNAIRD ſaid, he hoped he might be indulged in a very few words on another ſubject of very great importance to the Company—a ſubject which involved a heavy expence, as it was to be on a great ſcale. The matter was under the conſideration of the court of directors, and he made no doubt, from what he had heard, that it would be very properly and prudently decided on, and that they would be ſupported by the majority of the proprietors. He meant the college that was erecting at Calcutta.

Mr. HENCHMAN roſe, and ſaid, the noble lord ſeemed alſo to have had more information on this ſubject than the reſt of the proprietors, or elſe he did not know how he could have made up any opinion reſpecting it. He then noticed, with great diſapprobation, the inſinuations and whiſpers that were circulating againſt Marquis Welleſley. Mr. Henchman ſaid, this

 college,

college, as well as other things, were made the grounds of charging the marquis with great extravagance in his adminiſtration.—Such a character was not to be attacked in ſuch a manner; the Nation and the Company would recollect the eminent ſervices the noble marquis had performed, and he had no doubt they would have the gratitude to defend his character againſt ſuch indirect hoſtility. If there was any reaſon to be diſſatisfied with the Governor-general, let it be fairly ſtated, and he had not a doubt but it would be properly anſwered.

The CHAIRMAN ſaid, that the ſubject had been under the conſideration of the court of directors; but as yet they had come to no deciſion.

SUPPLEMENT *to the* STATE PAPERS.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES OF PEACE BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,

Signed at London (in Engliſh and French,) the 1ſt of October 1801, *the 9th Vendemiaire, Year* 10 *of the French Republic.*

(Publiſhed by Authority.)

HIS Majeſty the King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, being animated with an equal deſire of putting an end to the calamities of a deſtructive war, and of re-eſtabliſhing union and good underſtanding between the two countries, have named for this purpoſe; namely, his Britannic Majeſty, the Right Hon. Robert Banks Jenkinſon, commonly called Lord Hawkeſbury, one of his Britannic Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, and his principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs; and the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, Citizen Lewis William Otto, commiſſary for the exchange of French priſoners in England; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers, in good form, have agreed on the following preliminary articles:

ART. I. As ſoon as the preliminaries ſhall be ſigned and ratified, ſincere friendſhip ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed between his Britannic Majeſty and the French Republic, by ſea and by land, in all parts of the world; and in order that all hoſtilities may ceaſe immediately between the two powers, and between them and their allies reſpectively, the neceſſary inſtructions ſhall be ſent with the utmoſt diſpatch to the commanders of the ſea and land forces of the reſpective ſtates; and each of the contracting parties engages to grant paſſports and every facility requiſite to accelerate the arrival, and enſure the execution of theſe orders. It is further agreed, that all conqueſts which may have been made by either of the contracting parties from the other, or from their reſpective allies, ſubſequently to the ratification of the preſent preliminaries ſhall be conſidered as of no effect, and ſhall be faithfully comprehended in the reſtitutions to be made after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

Art. II. His Britannic Majeſty ſhall reſtore to the French Republic and her allies, namely, to his Catholic Majeſty and to the Batavian Republic, all the poſſeſſions and colonies occupied or conquered by the Engliſh forces in the courſe of the preſent war, with the exception of the iſland of Trinidad, and the Dutch poſſeſſions in the iſland of Ceylon, of which iſland and poſſeſſions his Britannic Majeſty reſerves to himſelf the full and entire ſovereignty.

Art.

Art. III. The port of the Cape of Good Hope ſhall be open to the commerce and navigation of the two contracting parties, who ſhall enjoy therein the ſame advantages.

Art. IV. The iſland of Malta, with its dependencies, ſhall be evacuated by the troops of his Britannic Majeſty, and reſtored to the order of St. John of Jeruſalem. For the purpoſe of rendering this iſland completely independent of either of the two contracting parties, it ſhall be placed under the guarantee and protection of a third power, to be agreed upon in the definitive treaty.

Art. V. Egypt ſhall be reſtored to the Sublime Porte, whoſe territories and poſſeſſions ſhall be preſerved entire, ſuch as they exiſted previouſly to the preſent war.

Art. VI. The ter[illegible]ories and poſſeſſions of her moſt Faithful Majeſty ſhall likewiſe be preſerved entire.

Art. VII. The French forces ſhall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman territory. The Engliſh forces ſhall in like manner evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and, generally, all the ports and iſlands which they may occupy in the Mediterranean, or in the Adriatic.

Art. VIII. The Republic of the Seven Iſlands ſhall be acknowledged by the French Republic.

Art. IX. The evacuations, ceſſions, and reſtitutions, ſtipulated for by the preſent preliminary articles, ſhall take place in Europe within one month; in the continent and ſeas of America and Africa, within three months; and in the continent and ſeas of Aſia, within ſix months, after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

Art. X. The priſoners made reſpectively ſhall, immediately after the exchange of the definitive treaty, all be reſtored, and without ranſom, on paying reciprocally the debts which they may have individually contracted. Diſcuſſions having ariſen reſp[illegible]ing the payment for the maintenance of priſoners of war, the contracting powers reſerve this queſtion to be ſettled by the definitive treaty, according to the law of nations, and in conformity to eſtabliſhed uſage.

Art. XI. In order to prevent all cauſes of complaint and diſpute which may ariſe on account of prizes which may be made at ſea after the ſignature of the preliminary articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the veſſels and effects which may be taken in the Britiſh Channel and in the North Seas, after the ſpace of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent preliminary articles, ſhall be reſtored on each ſide; that the term ſhall be one month from the Britiſh Channel and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Iſlands incluſively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean: two months from the ſaid Canary Iſlands as far as the Equator; and, laſtly, five months in all parts of the world, without any exception, or any more particular deſcription of time or place.

Art. XII. All ſequeſtrations impoſed by either of the parties on the funded property, revenues, or debts, of any deſcription, belonging to either of the contracting powers, or to their ſubjects or citizens, ſhall be taken off immediately after the ſignature of the definitive treaty. The deciſion of all claims brought forward by individuals of the one country againſt individuals of the other, for private rights, debts, property, or effects whatſoever, which, according to received uſages and the law of nations ought to revive at the period of peace, ſhall be heard and decided before the competent tribunals; and in all caſes prompt and ample juſtice ſhall be adminiſtered in thoſe countries where the claims are made. It is agreed, moreover, that this article, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty, ſhall apply to the allies of the contracting parties, and to the individuals of the reſpective nations, upon the condition of a juſt reciprocity.

Art. XIII. With reſpect to the fiſheries on the coaſts of the iſland of Newfoundland, and of the iſlands adjacent, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the two powers have agreed to reſtore them to the ſame footing on which they were before the preſent war, reſerving to themſelves the power of making, in the definitive treaty, ſuch arrangements as ſhall appear juſt and reciprocally uſeful, in order to place the fiſhing of the two nations on the moſt proper footing for the maintenance of peace.

Art. XIV. In all caſes of reſtitution agreed upon by the preſent treaty, the fortifications ſhall be delivered up in the ſtate in which they may be at the time of the ſignature of the preſent treaty, and all the works which ſhall have been conſtructed ſince the occupation ſhall remain untouched.

It is further agreed, that in all the caſes of ceſſion ſtipulated in the preſent treaty, there ſhall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever condition or nation they may be, a term of three years, to be computed from the notification of the definitive treaty of peace, for the purpoſe of diſpoſing of their properties, acquired and poſſeſſed

feſſed either before or during the preſent war; in the which term of three years they may have the free exerciſe of their religion and enjoyment of their property.

The ſame privilege ſhall be granted in the countries reſtored, to all thoſe who ſhall have made therein any eſtabliſhments whatſoever during the time when thoſe countries were in the poſſeſſion of Great Britain.

With reſpect to the other inhabitants of the countries reſtored or ceded, it is agreed, that none of them ſhall be proſecuted, diſturbed, or moleſted in their perſons or properties, under any pretext, on account of their conduct or political opinions, or of their attachment to either of the two powers, nor on any other account, except that of debts contracted to individuals, or on account of acts poſterior to the definitive treaty.

Art. XV. The preſent preliminary articles ſhall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London, in the ſpace of fifteen days for all delay; and immediately after their ratification, plenipotentiaries ſhall be named on each ſide, who ſhall repair to Amiens, for the purpoſe of concluding a definitive treaty of peace in concert with the allies of the contracting parties.

In witneſs whereof, We the underſigned, plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majeſty, and of the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, by virtue of our reſpective full powers, have ſigned the preſent preliminary articles, and have cauſed our ſeals to be put thereto.

Done at London, the 1ſt day of October 1801, the 9th Vendemiaire, year 10 of the French Republic.

HAWKESBURY. (L. S.) OTTO. (L. S.)

CHARACTERS.

An Account *of the* Life *of* Bajazet.

[From the French of D'Herbelot, never before tranflated into Englifh.]

Bajazet Ben Mahommed, fecond of the name, the fon of Mahommed the fecond, fultan of the dynafty of the Othmanides, or emperors of the Turks of Conftantinople. He was born in the year 850 of the Hejirah, and fucceeded his father in the year 885 of J. C. 1480, while he was on his pilgrimage to Mecca, which prevented his arrival at Conftantinople till nine months after the death of Mahommed his father. Corcud, the fon of Bajazet, held the reins of empire for him during his abfence; on this account he ufed to fay that he was but intrufted with the empire, which had been depofited in his hands for the fultan Corcud his fon, who, however, did not fucceed his father. Selim, a younger brother of Corcud, fucceeded his father Bajazet.

This fultan's brother, by the name of Gem, difputed the throne with him, during the years of the Hejirah 886 and 887. This prince was fupported by the forces of the fultan of Ægypt, and of the prince of Caraman: their fupport did not prevent him from being twice defeated, and he would have remained a prifoner to the fultan his brother, if Ahmed Gedik, who commanded Bajazet's army, had not fpared him, and permitted him to fave himfelf by flight into Ægypt: for this lenity Bajazet put Ahmed to death, though he was under very confiderable obligations to him.

The prince Gem, who alfo affumed the title of fultan, having fled into Ægypt, apprehending, with reafon, that the fultan of the Mamlucs would deliver him up into the hands of Bajazet, for fear of encountering his difpleafure, refolved to feek refuge from the grand mafter of Rhodes: but he alfo, from the dread of the arms of Bajazet, fent him into Italy to Pope Alexander VI. who received him with every mark of diftinction, and lodged him in the palace of the Vatican. Bajazet had no fooner heard of his brother's arrival at Rome, than he fent very confiderable fums of money to the Pope for his maintenance and eftablifhment, on condition that he fhould be kept a clofe prifoner; and he afterwards gave him much greater fums that he fhould difpatch him: but there is no occafion to enter into a detail of this event, which our hiftorians have fo copioufly related.

In the year 889 Bajazet made himfelf mafter of Carabogdan, for fo the Turks call Moldavia, which Mathias Corvin, king of Hungary, was unable to fuccour in fufficient time; and he afterwards took feveral places on the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Danube and of the Borefthenes. After the conqueft of Moldavia, the fultan returned to Conftantinople, not with the intention of repofing himfelf after his labours, but of going into Afia to make war on the fultan of Ægypt, who was at that time in poffeffion of Syria, and held fome places even

even in Natolia: but in this war he was not fortunate, for he was twice defeated by the Mamlucs in the year 890. This war between Bajazet and the ſultan of Ægypt was carried on in Cilicia, where the towns of Tarſe and of Adana were taken and retaken alternately by both armies: but the war was at length terminated by the peace concluded between the two princes in the year of the Hejirah 896. Tarſe and Adana were ceded to Bajazet, who in the following year pretending to direct his arms againſt Hungary, which he was afraid to attack, turned them ſuddenly towards Albania. He made, however, excurſions only into the country, and ravaged it; and would have been killed by a Turkiſh derviſe, of the order of the Tortakis or Calenders, but for Eſkander Baſſa, who prevented the aſſaſſin, by felling him to the ground by a blow with his mace.

This happened in the year of the Hejirah 898, and in the following year, Jacoub Bacha, of Boſſine, aſſembled a body of troops, and defeated a very conſiderable army of Hungarians, pretending as an excuſe for this infraction of peace, the ſupport that he meaned to lend to Frenk Pani, or Frangipani, who had revolted againſt king Ladiſtas, the ſucceſſor of Mathias Corvin.

In the year 905, Bajazet, after having repoſed for ſome years, made great preparations, both by ſea and land, to make war on the Venetians; and while they were ſpoiling Lewis Sforza, called the Moor of the duchy of Milan, he took from them the towns of Ainbacte or Lepante, and made himſelf maſter, in the following year, of thoſe of Corou and of Modou, in the Morea; ſo that the Venetians, who tried in vain, in the ſame year, to take the fortreſs of Metelin, were obliged to buy their peace with Bajazet on very high terms, in the year of the Hejirah 907, and of J. C. 1501.

After this war Bajazet began to feel the evils which were the effect of great fatigue, and perhaps of the licentiouſneſs of his life; the gout attacked him, and prevented him from mounting his horſe; and the bleſſings of peace were enjoyed for a conſiderable time by his ſubjects and his neighbours: but towards the year 914 their tranquillity was interrupted by a perſon of the name of Shah Culi, ſon of Haſ[illegible]n Schetif, of the ſect of Ali, and in courſe a partiſan of Iſmael Sofi, king of Perſia, a declared enemy of the Turks.

This man lived amongſt the Turks in Natolia, and in great reputation for the ſanctity of his life. Bajazet, who was ignorant of his ſect and his profeſſion, was deceived by him, like other people, for he uſed to ſend him ſeven thouſand aſpres yearly out of charity. This impoſtor iſſued ſuddenly from his cave, wherein he had ſhut himſelf up during five or ſix years, and put himſelf at the head of all thoſe of his ſect who had lived concealed in the different provinces of the Ottoman empire. Theſe perſons, when embodied by his orders, compoſed in a ſhort time an army capable of making a ſtand againſt the principal officers of Bajazet. The ſultan, impatient to terminate his revolt, and angry that the rebel ſhould remain ſo long unpuniſhed, ordered Ali Bacha to go into Natolia, and to bring to him the impoſtor either dead or alive; and that he himſelf ſhould be flayed alive as the forfeiture of the non-performance of his command.

Ali, by great exertion, ſoon encountered with Shah Culi; but having only a ſmall number of troops, and deſirous of giving him battle, notwithſtanding his diſparity of

of force, he loft his life. He had pufhed his enemy, however, with fo much vigour, as to oblige him always to retreat; fo that after having for a long time employed the forces of Bajazet in Natolia, and after having beaten his generals in feveral engagements, he was obliged to abandon the Ottoman provinces, and to withdraw himfelf with his plunder into Perfia. Shah Culi had no fooner arrived there, than he waited on Shah Ifmael, to whom he did not fail to enumerate the fervices which he had rendered both to himfelf and to his fect.

In the year of the Hejirah 917, Selim, a younger fon of Bajazet, who held the government of Tarabozan or Tribizonde, and who refided there by the order of the fultan his father, left it without leave, and went to Caffa, the capital of the Cherfonefus Taurica, where he married the daughter of the Khan of Little Tartary. Having acquired additional power by this alliance, and after having gained by prefents the friendfhip of the Janiffaries, particularly of thofe who are fituated in Moldavia, he refolved to put himfelf at their head, and to march directly to Conftantinople. He pretended that his journey was defigned to pay his refpects to his father; and that the laws of religion and of the ftate obliged him to the performance of this duty every three or four years.

As his defign, however, was to befiege the crown, which he apprehended his father would leave to Ahmed his elder brother, the fultan was aware of it, and affimilating the motions of his fon more to the march of war than to a journey of civility, fent feveral bachas to diffuade him from advancing, and to acquaint him that he difpenfed with thofe laws, which he had alledged as the only caufe of his motion, and which obliged him to kifs his hand. But the young prince fhewing no deference to the orders of his father, nor to the advice of the bachas, continued his journey towards Andrinople.

This march alarmed Bajazet fo much that, though wafted by infirmity, he ordered himfelf to be carried in a chair at the head of his army, and marched his army to meet his fon. He met him at Zorle, gave him battle, and conquered him without difficulty; the prince was obliged to abandon his troops and his baggage, to embark on the Black Sea, and to regain the city of Caffa as fpeedily as poffible.

Ahmed, another fon of Bajazet, who refided at the city of Amafia, the feat of his government, hearing of the motions of his brother Selim, alfo drew near to Conftantinople, and encamped at Ifcodar or Scutari; and, on another fide, Corcud, the eldeft of the fons of Bajazet, and who had his government in Natolia, did not remain an indifferent fpectator of his younger brother's difpute for the crown: but Ahmed, who had more money and a fuperior force, foon obliged him to fly into Europe, and to take refuge at Galipoli, which place he foon left by the permiffion of his father, and returned to Conftantinople.

In the year 918, Selim again left Caffa, and arrived at Romelie without having encountered any impediment. The Janiffaries, who were drawn into his intereft, acquainted him that, if he would come to Conftantinople, they would proclaim him emperor, and oblige Bajazet his father to vacate the feat of empire. They fulfilled their promife: for as foon as Selim was near

near the city, they ſent deputies to Bajazet, to repreſent to him that his infirmities prevented him from marching at their head to wage war with the infidels; that it was reaſonable his ſon Selim ſhould ſupply his place; that he was a prince of undoubted courage, who would enable them to accompliſh ſatisfactorily the obligations which their laws impoſed on them, of extending the religion of Mahommed to the utmoſt of their ability. To their repreſentations they added threats; they told him that they would not endanger his life, but that they would tear him by his clothes from his throne with the hooks of their javelins, if he would not abdicate it in favour of Selim.

While this remonſtrance was paſſing in the ſeraglio, Selim arrived, and encamped before Conſtantinople, in a field called Jeni Bakgio, *i. e.* the new garden, where his brother Corcud went out to meet him. The two princes ſaluted each other apparently with great affection, and ſhook hands without diſmounting from their horſes, and without engaging in converſation; after the ceremony Corcud returned to Conſtantinople, and Selim remained at camp.

After having heard the harangue, and the reſolution of the Janiſſaries, Bajazet deliberated for ſome time on his future conduct; the night put an end to his deliberations, and in the morning following he ſent the coffers of the empire to Selim, and ordered all the viziers and baſhaws to go and hail him emperor. He aſked of his ſon a delay of twenty days only before he ſhould ſurrender his ſeraglio to him, promiſing him that, after their expiration, he would retire to Dunotuk, which is the antient Didymotichon, a city ſituated on the Hebrus, between Conſtantinople and Andrinople, the place of his birth; and he added, that in that retreat he would not engage himſelf in any buſineſs of a public nature.

Selim, on having heard his father's reſolution, waited on him to kiſs his hand. Bajazet wiſhed him to aſcend the throne, but he excuſed himſelf, ſaying, that he came only to pay his reſpects to him, and after having done ſo, that he meaned to withdraw to obey him in every thing and at all times: Bajazet replied, "No, my ſon, I will not permit you to retire; I put my empire into your hands with all my heart; I recommend to you only to ſpare the blood of the innocent."

Selim, having promiſed Bajazet to comply with his wiſhes, retired to his camp in the new garden, when, having aſſembled his whole army, the oath of fidelity was ſworn to him, and he gave the firſt proofs of his ſovereignty by ordering a Janiſſary to be hung in his preſence who wore a gilded cap, and another ſoldier to be decapitated who had deſerved execution. Corcud had no ſooner heard of the proclamation of his brother Selim, than he embarked on a galley, and returned to Manipa or Magneſia, the ſeat of his government in Natolia.

A ſhort time after, Bajazet left Conſtantinople in a car, and Selim accompanied him on horſeback as far as the gate of Andrinople; he received various inſtructions from his father during the journey. It is reported that, in this converſation, Selim ſolicited Bajazet very anxiouſly to remain in his ſeraglio at Conſtantinople; but that Bajazet replied, "that two ſwords would not enter into the ſame ſcabbard." When they parted Bajazet purſued his journey, and died before

before he reached the place of his retreat.

Selim is accufed of having poifoned him through his phyfician, who he afterwards put to death to avoid difcovery. It is alfo reported that he was poifoned in the water of his bath, which he ufed according to the cuftoms of the Mahommedans. He reigned thirty-two years, and his forced abdication happened in the year of the Hejirah 918, of J. C. 1512; fo that being born in the year 850, he died in the 69th year of his age. He was fo fuperftitioufly attached to his religion, that he ordered the duft to be kept which was collected from his clothes and his feet during the courfe of his military expeditions againft the enemies of his religion, in order that it might be hardened, and made into a brick to be put into his coffin, on the belief that it would be of expiatory merit in the fight of God, and a motive to divine juftice for the remiffion of his fins.

He was magnificent in his expenditure on mofques, on colleges, and hofpitals; and having cultivated the arts, he was liberal to men of letters, and particularly to thofe arts and to thofe men who had any reference in the Mahommedan religion. There are fome verfes extant by Bajazet.

The origin of Bajazet's fuperftition refpecting the brick which was to be put into his coffin, is founded on a tradition of Mahommed, which fays, that all thofe who fhall be laden with duft, *fi febel allah*, in the fervice of God, fhall be exempt from the flames of hell. The interpretation of the fervice of God, according to the Turks, is the war on the infidels.

An Account *of the* Life *of the Emperor* Shahrokh.

[From the fame.]

Shahrokh Behadir and Shahrokh Mirza, the fourth fon of Tamerlane, was called Shahrokh, in confequence of his father having received the news of the birth of this prince while he was playing at chefs, and that he was making that move which the Perfians call Shahrokh, which is done by giving check to the king with the caftle.

On this account he gave the name of Shahrokhiah to the city that Mahommed Ben Jehangeer, his grandfon, caufed to be built by his order on the river Khogend, which the Arabs call Sihon, and the ancients named Ixiartes.

Shahrokh fucceeded his father Tamerlane in the 807th year of the Hejirah, and made war during the whole of his life almoft on Cara Joufouf, prince of Turcomania, of the black fheep dynafty, and on his two children, and died at the age of feventy-one years, or thereabout, in the city of Rhei, after having reigned forty-three years.

This prince was not lefs celebrated for his juftice, for his piety, and for his liberality, than for his courage and other military talents. For after having defeated Cara Joufouf in three different battles, he fought and conquered again Jehan Shah and Efkander, his children, after the death of their father. Some time after, however, he reftored to Jehan Shah the province of

of Adherbigian, made him tributary, and left Eſkander a fugitive and a wanderer from province to province.

In the 818th year of the Hejirah, he rebuilt the fortreſs or caſtle of the city of Herat, called Iſhtiareddin, which his father had formerly deſtroyed, and employed 7000 men to finiſh the works, and paid them from his own treaſure. He alſo rebuilt not only the walls of the city of Herat, but thoſe of the city of Merou, which never had been rebuilt ſince they had been laid in ruins by the irruptions of Zengis Khan.

The eldeſt ſon of Shahrokh was Ulug Beg, who had the government of Mawaralnahar, or province of Tranſoxane, with the Turqueſtan.

The ſecond was Aboul Feth Ibrahim, who governed Perſia in the life-time of his father, for twenty years, and died twelve years before his father, in the year 838. This prince left many works in the city of Schiraz, which have preſerved the memory of him; and among them a celebrated madraſſah, or college, known by the name of Dar Alſafa, the houſe of joy and of pleaſure. Of this prince there are many little poems and inſcriptions extant; and it was to him that Scharf-ed-din Ali Jezdi, who is reputed to be the moſt eloquent of the hiſtorians of Perſia, dedicated his book, intitled Dhafer, or Zhafer Nameh, the book of victories, or hiſtory of Tamerlane, which was written by Tamerlane's deſire, in the year of the Hejirah 828.

The third ſon of Shahrokh was called Mirza Baïſanker or Baïſangar, who died alſo in the life-time of his father, in the year of the Hejirah 837, one year before the death of his brother Ibrahim. This prince left three children, A'lal-doulat, ſultan Mahommed Mirza, father of Jadighiar, and Mirza Babor Aboul Caſſem, who muſt be miſtaken for another Babor, the ſon of Omar Scheïk, and the grandſon of Abouſaïd. All theſe princes reigned ſeparately or conjointly, and made dreadful war on each other.

The fourth ſon of Shahrokh was Soïourgatmiſch, who was empowered by his father to command the country of Gaznah and in India. This prince died in the year of the Hejirah 830, before his other two brothers, during the life and reign of Shahrokh his father.

The fifth and laſt ſon of Shahrokh of whom hiſtorians make mention, was Mirza Mahommed Gionki, who died in the year of the Hejirah 848, two years before his father.

We may obſerve here that Mirza Khalib Sultan, the ſon of Miran Shah, the third ſon of Tamerlane, who followed his anceſtor in his expedition to Kathaï, and who was preſent at his death, arrived, in the year of the Hejirah 807, in the city of Otrar, ſeized on the provinces of Tranſoxanes and Turqueſtan; and that Shahrokh, his uncle, confirmed him in the poſſeſſion of them. It happened, however, that one of the lords of his court, by the name of Houſſain Khoudadaud, revolted four years after, ſeized the perſon of the prince, kept him priſoner, and invited the king of Mogul, called Shamâ-Jehan, to take poſſeſſion of his eſtates. But this prince puniſhed the traitor for his defection, and ſent his head to the ſultan Shahrokh.

Immediately after this execution, Shahrokh arrived at Mawaralnahar, and received the homage of Khalib, who had recovered his liberty. He treated him with diſtinction, and

and gave him the provinces of Irac Perfia and of Adherbigian, in exchange for the provinces of Tranfoxanes, of which he invefted Ulug Beg, his eldeft fon, with the command.

The hiftory of Shahrokh is fo replete with great events and brilliant exploits, that the book, intitled Mathla Alfadein, muft be confulted, which was compofed by Abdalruzzak Ben Gelafeddin Ifhak âl Samarkandi, who died in the year of the Hejirah 880, and which is a complete hiftory of the life of this prince and of his children, up to the year 875, the beginning of the reign of the Sultan Houffaïn Mirza, fon of Mirza Manfour, fon of Mirza Baikra, fon of Mirza Omar Scheïk, fon of Tamerlane. We may hope to have this hiftory tranflated by Mr. Galland.

The literal tranflation of the title of this hiftory means the afcendant or horofcope of the two happy planets, Jupiter and Venus; the author, alluding to the furname of Abou Saïd, happy, which Shahrokh bore, and to the title of Saheb Keran, mafter and ruler of the conjunctions, which was hereditary in the family of Shahrokh.

A CHARACTER *of the* GEORGIAN *and* CIRCASSIAN WOMEN.

[From the Travels of G. A. OLIVIER in Turkey, Egypt, and Perfia.]

THROUGHOUT the Eaft, much is faid in praife of the beauty of the Georgian and Circaffian women, flaves brought to Conftantinople, and there fold while young, and thence fcattered all over Turkey, in order to ferve in the harems, or produce children to their mafters. Thefe women, from the account which has been given us of them by the female Chriftians of the country who frequent them, and from the fmall number of thofe whom the practice of phyfic has afforded us an opportunity to fee, have European features: almoft all are fair, with dark hair; all are finely proportioned when they are young, but they generally acquire, through repofe, good living, and the frequent ufe of baths, an *en bon point* which conftitutes the delight of the Turks, and which, neverthelefs, exceeds the limits of beautiful proportion.

The Turks have nearly the fame ideas of the beauty of women as the Europeans, except that, in general, they prefer the fair with dark hair, and thofe with light brown, to the flaxen; and exceffive *en bon point* to thinnefs: it may even be faid that women in good health, and plump, pleafe them much better than thofe whofe fhape is flender, whofe perfon and limbs are pliant, and not very flefhy.

One muft not be furprifed that thefe women are in general very well made, fince they are the choice of all that is moft beautiful among thofe that are fold in the Turkifh markets, by the parents themfelves. But what muft excite aftonifhment is, that avarice fhould overcome religious prejudices; that father and mother, at the fight of gold, fhould fhut their hearts to tendernefs, and to the fweeteft affections; that they fhould abandon and give up without remorfe a child, to be brought up in a different religion, and ferve for the pleafures of whoever will purchafe her.

her. And the Chriſtian prieſts in that country endure and permit this infamous traffic for a few prayers and ſome alms: ſo true it is, according to them, *that there is a way of accommodating matters with heaven.*

The price of theſe ſlaves, in the markets of Conſtantinople, varies like that of all merchandize, and is regulated according to their number and that of the purchaſers. They commonly coſt from 500 to 1000 piaſtres, that is, from 1000 to 2000 livres; but a female ſlave of a rare beauty amounts to an exceſſive price, without there being a neceſſity of expoſing her to ſale, becauſe moſt of the rich men are always ready to make pecuniary ſacrifices in order to procure ſuch for themſelves. The men in place, and the ambitious, are likewiſe eager to purchaſe them, in order to lay them at the feet of their ſovereign, or preſent them to their protectors, and place about them women, who, being indebted to them for their elevation, may endeavour, through gratitude, to contribute to that of their former maſters.

In no caſe does a female ſlave ſhew herſelf naked to him who wiſhes to purchaſe her; this is contrary to Ottoman decorum and manners: but when ſhe is marriageable, it frequently happens that the purchaſer ſends a matron of his acquaintance to examine her, and aſcertain whether ſhe be a virgin.

The prejudices of Europe, in regard to birth, not being known in the Levant, moſt of the Turks marry, without difficulty, their ſlaves, or give them in marriage to their ſons. In like manner they give, without repugnance, their daughters in marriage to the male ſlaves with whom they are pleaſed; they grant them their freedom, and procure them commiſſions, employments, or give them money to undertake a trade, or exerciſe a profeſſion.

The traffic for ſlaves was forbidden to the Jews and Chriſtians who inhabit Turkey. No one is ſuffered to enter the bazar where women are expoſed to ſale but Muſſulmans. Europeans cannot be introduced there without a firmaun of the ſultaun, which is granted only to the ambaſſadors and agents of foreign powers, when they are on the eve of quitting the Ottoman empire. A few days before our departure, we with pleaſure availed ourſelves of the firmaun which Citizen Carra Saint Cyr obtained, in order to ſatisfy our curioſity in that reſpect. In company with him, we ſaw the monuments eſcaped from barbariſm, time, and fire, the principal moſques, the madhouſes, the menagerie, and the market for female ſlaves; but whether the traders, apprized of our arrival, had made them retire, or whether this was not the ſeaſon when they are moſt numerous, we found few ſlaves in the bazar, and among thoſe that we ſaw the greater part were veiled and ſhut up in their rooms; ſo that we could not ſee them but for a moment through a window, which was by the ſide of the door.

We ſtopped to contemplate three of them, who ſtruck us by their beauty and the tears which they ſhed. They were tall, well made, and ſcarcely fifteen years of age; one of them, with her head and left arm reſting againſt the wall, vented ſobs which wrung us to the heart. Nothing could divert her from her profound grief: her companions, leaning the one againſt the other, were holding each other by the hand while we ſurveyed them.

They

They caſt on us looks which, doubtleſs, expreſſed their regret at having loſt their liberty, at being torn from the arms of a too cruel father and mother, at having been ſeparated, perhaps, from thoſe with whom love and hymen were to unite their fate.

The traders, ſwayed with ridiculous prejudices, fear the miſchievous looks of Chriſtians and Europeans: a woman cannot be ſeen by them without being depreciated, without running the riſk of being affected by their malignant influence. Beſides, theſe female ſlaves, ſtill Chriſtians, may, according to theſe traders, fall ſuddenly in love with a man of their own religion, and attempt to make their eſcape. They likewiſe fear that the too great affliction into which the ſlaves are plunged, by every thing that recalls to their mind recollections extremely dear, may occaſion them to fall ſick, or bring on a melancholy that may affect their health.

The building has nothing remarkable, and does not correſpond with the beauty of the caravanſaries, which it reſembles in point of form and conſtruction, nor to that of moſt of the bazars of the capital. You ſee a ſuite of ſmall naked chambers, which receive the light only by a door and a little grated window, placed on one ſide. It is into one of theſe rooms that the unfortunate creatures who belong to the ſame trader are crowded: there it is that each waits till fate throws her into the hands of a man, young or old, robuſt or infirm, mild or paſſionate, good or bad, in order that ſhe may become his wife or his concubine, or wait on the women of his harem.

The negreſſes whom commerce draws annually from Ethiopia or Nubia are brought up, as well as the white female ſlaves, in the religion of Mahomet, and treated with the ſame kindneſs as the others; but being more particularly intended for the ſervice of the harems, it ſeldom happens that they ſhare the bed of their maſter. After a few years ſervice, the greater part of them are married to white ſlaves. Being both at liberty, to the huſband is given wherewith to ſet up a little ſhop, or exerciſe a profeſſion, which may provide for their maintenance. Frequently they are kept in the houſe without being liberated; the wife ſerves, in caſe of neceſſity, as a wet nurſe to the children of her miſtreſs, and continues in the ſervice of the harem: the huſband remains about the perſon of his maſter, and performs the ſame ſervice as before; he follows him in his walks, in his expeditions, and in the journies which his trade renders neceſſary.

In the Eaſt, the women have not yet ſuſpected that the method to preſerve longer their bloom, and enjoy, without interruption, the faſcinating pleaſures of ſociety, was to draw themſelves from duties the moſt ſacred, by delivering into the hands of a hireling the precious pledges of their marriage. They find the careſſes of the infant that they nouriſh with their milk far more ſweet, far more agreeable, than the ſmiles of a perfidious and corrupt world. If their mode of life is more ſimple, leſs tumultuous, if their pleaſures are leſs lively, leſs ſtriking, they are amply indemnified by the calm of the ſenſes, by the peace of mind, by the health they preſerve, and by that which they tranſmit to their children. In the Eaſt, they are ſcarcely acquainted with that multitude of diſorders occaſioned by the diſperſion of milk, thoſe lacte-

ous indurations and ſecretions which afflict ſo many European women, and carry them off in the flower of their age.

If, through any extraordinary cauſe, a woman loſe her milk, and find herſelf obliged to have recourſe to a ſtrange nurſe, ſhe receives her into her houſe, and cauſes her to be treated in the ſame reſpect, and the ſame attention, that ſhe herſelf receives. Whether Muſſulman or Chriſtian, it depends on this foſter-mother no longer to abandon the infant that ſhe has fed with her milk, to continue towards it her maternal care, and to receive all her life, from it or from its parents, marks of the moſt lively gratitude: it depends on her, in a word, to be incorporated in the family, and to be there conſidered and reſpected as a ſecond mother.

Through a luxury advantageous to the indigent, from which, beſides, no inconvenience reſults, moſt of the opulent mothers, in the intention of preſerving their *en bon point*, of repoſing more quietly during the night, and of giving a more abundant nouriſhment to their children, place about them a ſecond nurſe, charged with the moſt laborious functions, to ſuckle them during the night, to amuſe them, and divert their attention during the day: but the mother does not, on that account, think herſelf exempted from watching over the health of her child, from feeding it with her milk, from providing for all the wants that it appears to have, and from beſtowing on it all the care that its age and weakneſs require.

Throughout the Eaſt, ſterility of women is conſidered as one of the greateſt misfortunes that can happen to them; independently of a barren woman not obtaining the conſideration which ſhe would have enjoyed as mother of a family, ſhe finds herſelf almoſt always neglected by her huſband; ſhe ſees him paſs into the arms of another woman; ſhe is obliged to ſubſcribe to the divorce which he demands; and, to complete her misfortunes, ſhe can ſcarcely ever, in ſuch a caſe, find a ſecond huſband. Beſides, ſterility preſents with it the idea of an imperfection in the organs, which humiliates her who is the object of it.

When the ſigns of pregnancy do not manifeſt themſelves a few months after marriage, the wife, in her impatience, never fails to addreſs herſelf to matrons and phyſicians, in order to aſk them for ſome beverage, ſome particular recipe that may facilitate and haſten the moment of conception. The former prepare peſſaries, in which are contained the hotteſt and moſt irritating ſubſtances, ſuch as muſk, amber, bezoar, aloes, cardamum, ginger, pepper, cinnamon, cloves, &c. They at the ſame time cauſe moſt of theſe drugs to be taken as an opiate, or mixed with aliments, at the riſk of producing ſome inflammation, or ſome other diſorder more or leſs dangerous.

Unleſs the number of children be already conſiderable, or the fortune of the huſband deranged, if the wife, ſtill young, after one or more lyings-in, find too great an interval before ſhe be pregnant, ſhe has recourſe to the ſame means, and ſhe employs the ſame drugs.

The houſes of the Muſſulmans are diſpoſed in ſuch a manner that the lodgings of the women is always ſeparated from that of the men: the former is called *harem*, or ſacred place, and the latter *ſelamlik*, or habitation of the man. At the houſes of the great, there are two piles of buildings which con-

communicate with each other by intermediate apartments, of which the huſband alone has the keys. Acceſs to the harem is ſtrictly forbidden by men; the male ſervants and ſlaves never enter it; and the male relations themſelves are never admitted, except it be on the two grand feſtivals of the year, and on the occaſion of weddings, lyings-in, or circumciſion.

Commonly the harem has no windows towards the ſtreet, or if there be any, they are lofty, and grated in ſuch a manner that one cannot ſee from without what is paſſing within.

We frequently experienced difficulties in the courſe of our travels, when we wiſhed to aſcend to elevated places in order to have a view of a town and judge of its extent, becauſe the inhabitants were afraid that our object was to obſerve the women who were walking in their gardens, or taking the air on the terrace of their houſes. It has frequently happened, on theſe occaſions, that Turks have fired muſquet-ſhots at Europeans whoſe intentions appeared to them ſuſpicious.

The wife of a certain rank, when young, goes very little from home, becauſe it is not faſhionable for her to appear in the ſtreets, although veiled, becauſe the law exempts her from going to the moſque, becauſe ſhe has in her own houſe baths, which ſhe uſes at pleaſure, and becauſe ſhe is ſurrounded by female ſlaves who watch over her, and female relatives who counteract her inclinations. To pleaſe her huſband, to detain him in the harem as long as his affairs permit, to take care of her children, to occupy herſelf with her dreſs, and very little with her family, to pray at the hours preſcribed by religion, and to paſs a part of the day without doing any thing, another in ſmoking, drinking coffee, receiving female friends, relations, or women under her protection, ſuch are the duties and pleaſures of a Muſſulman woman. She ſeldom can read, and ſcarcely ever write; ſhe has learnt to ſew and embroider, prepare comfits and dainties, and make ſherbet; but ſhe finds it more pleaſant to do nothing, to remain quiet in her ſofa, and roll between her fingers a chaplet of coral or agate. She conſiders it as a delightful enjoyment to hold for a time a diſh of coffee in one hand, a pipe in the other, and to carry them alternately to her mouth, at the ſame time inhaling the vapour of the one, and retaining as long as poſſible that of the other; what afterwards gratifies her the moſt, is to have it in her power to diſplay to the eyes of the women whom ſhe receives, ſome rich trinkets and a robe of great value.

A Muſſulman is very poor if he have not ſeveral ſlaves to wait on his wife, and the latter is very unſkilful if ſhe does not ſoon convert into dreſſes and trinkets the greateſt part of her huſband's fortune. This extraordinary and prepoſterous conduct, eſpecially in the mother of a family, appears to me to ariſe naturally from the laws and cuſtoms eſtabliſhed in Turkey. It is well known that the ſovereign has the right to confiſcate, to the benefit of the imperial treaſury, the inheritance of the agents that he has employed, and that, in this caſe, the property of the wife is always reſpected. Beſides, when a divorce takes place between a married couple, the wife keeps her jewels and her wardrobe, independently of the other effects ſtipulated in the contract of marriage.

The wife takes her meals alone, or with the mother and the female relations of the hufband, who are with her in the harem. He eats with his father and the male relations who live with him; and when he is alone and caufes himfelf to be ferved in the harem, which freqnently happens, even the wife does not eat with him ; fhe waits on him, or fees that the flaves are attentive in waiting on him. The meal being finifhed, the hands and mouth wafhed and wiped, fhe herfelf prefents him the pipe and coffee.

When there are feveral wives, each has her houfehold, her table, her apartments, and her flaves in the fame pile of building. It is very uncommon for a fecond woman, or flave, to be lodged in another houfe; this fcarcely happens except among the chiefs of caravans, who, obliged to live half the year in one town, and the other half in another, wifh to have a wife in each of thofe two towns.

No religious precept is more fcrupuloufly followed, no law is more rigoroufly executed, in any religion and among any people, than ablutions and wafhings in Turkey. Before the five prayers of the day, before and after meals, at every ftool, whenever he has been touched by any impure body, the Muffulman muft purify himfelf by partial ablutions. But when he has cohabited with a woman, or has experienced a fimple pollution, he is fubmitted to a general wafhing ; and the woman befides is obliged to obey this cuftom after her lying-in, and at the end of the indifpofitions natural to her fex. Thence thofe ablutions almoft continual, and thofe frequent vapour baths with which no one difpenfes, of which all have made themfelves a want, and in which both fexes find a delicious charm.

What inclines the women to wifh for baths with the moft lively eagernefs is, that they there make themfelves amends for the conftraint to which the laws and cuftoms have fubjected them. It is at the baths that they meet and make appointments with each other; there it is that they fee each other with familiarity, that they converfe without conftraint, and give themfeves up to the fweeteft voluptuoufnefs. There it is that the rich women can difplay, with the greateft minutenefs, their moft fplendid attire, and their moft coftly garments. There they are ferved with pure mocha, exquifite reftoratives, and fumptuous collations. There they lavifh effences and perfumes; and the entertainment is frequently terminated by mufic, dances, and the *ombres Chinoifes*: but, on thefe occafions, the bath is fhut to the public for the whole day.

The poor women, almoft without any expence, there find pleafures, lefs noify indeed, but perhaps as warmly felt. Common coffee, common fherbet, no other perfume than tobacco, dainties which they themfelves bring, and fome fruits of the feafon: this is to reftore the body and gratify the fenfes. Their vanity is flattered in difplaying a fine fhift, clean drawers, decent clothes, necklaces, chains, and other ornaments in fequins. In fhort, they no longer have any thing to wifh for when they have undergone complete depilation, when their locks are arranged, their braids plaited, their eyelids and eyebrows painted black, and the nails of their hands and feet of an orange colour yellow.

An

An Account *of the Life of* Teruvercadu Mutiah, *a learned Hindû, a native of the Carnatic.*

Written by himſelf in the Engliſh language.

In the Chriſtian year 1766, in the 5th year of my age, I was put under tuition of a Brahmana tutor, by name Latchmana Eyer, who taught me to read and write the Sanſcrit, Malabar, and Hindû writings, eſpecially the two firſt.

In the year 1772 I was initiated in the Perſian language, under a Muſſulman named Abdul-hakemſahib.

In 1774, I was educated by a Mahratta Brahmana, of the name of Sankar Râur, in the rudiments of the Mahratta language. In the 18th year of my age I finiſhed all my ſcholaſtic readings in the foregoing five languages.

In 1775 I received my education in Cauvya Nataka, Alankara, &c. of the Sanſcrit language, from two eminent poets of the Brahmanical tribe, by name Emba Eyanger, and Rangava Acharya; ſo that in a ſhort time I became able to compoſe verſes in that language.

In 1776 I was inſtructed by one Vaduganada Pandaram, a moſt learned man of the ſame caſt to which I belong, in the acromatic part of Tâmil learning, that is to ſay in the moſt excellent and copious grammar of Tâmil language, entitled Tûlcapiam *, and in all other books dependent on it, viz. Cariky †, Nannûl ‡, Elackanavelackam §, &c. and alſo in books of poems, ſuch as Terûvallûvar ‖, Chintamaney **, Peria Puranum

* Tûlcapiam is the moſt ancient and moſt excellent, copious and abſtruſe grammar of the Tâmil language, and is ſaid to be the production of a renowned ſaint, named Trunadhumagre, who was brother to Paraſurama, an incarnation of Veſhnu, and a diſciple of Agaſtya Mahamune, a Thamaturgus. Tûlcapiam is a compound of Tûl a Cappia; the foregoing word ſignifies old, and the following implies the name of his family, which name, with the epithet Túl, he, by way of eminence, gave to his production. This voluminous grammar is divided into three grand parts, each part being ſubdivided into nine diviſions, treating at large of orthography, etymology, ſyntax, proſody, &c. &c. There are three different commentaries upon this grammar, the third of which is preferable. Hence it is clear that it was from miſinformation, that Mr. Crawford, in his ſketches reſpecting the Indian religion, aſſerts that "Tûlcapiam was a Rajah."

† Cariky is a book ſpeaking of rules for verſification.

‡ Nannûl is a book ſpeaking of the ſpeculative and practical parts of grammar, in a conciſe manner.

§ Elackanavelackam is another book of the modern compoſition, ſpeaking of rules relative to letters, words, ſignifications, poetry, and rhetorick.

‖ Terûvalſûvar, or Terûballûvar Cûral, is a book of hemiſphico poems, remarkable for morals. This book is ſo called from its author Terûvallûvar. There is a learned commentary upon it, entitled Paremalalakarûri.

** Chintamaney is a book conſiſting of about three thouſand ſtanzas full of tropical and figurative beauties. This book relates the hiſtory of Jeevakaſamy, one of the former kings of Jinyas or Bûddhas, who are heretics to the religions preſcribed by Vêdas and Siddantagamas. Here it is remarkable, that ſome confound Bûddha with Bûdha, and in conſequence fancy that the Bûdhas were more ancient than the Brahmanas; but they are groſsly miſtaken, for Bûddha differs from Bûdha both in word and ſignification, whereas the former ſignifies the incarnation of Veſhnû, which became the god of heretics, and the latter denotes Mercury, one of the heavenly planets.

num *, &c. Neeandû, Tevakaram †, &c.

In 1777 I acquired ſkill in copying proſe and verſes on the high and poetical Tamil. Same year I began to learn Veyakarana and Tarkaſaſtra ‡ under two learned Brahmanas, named Rama Saſtre and Cuppurama Saſtre.

In 1779 I received my education in Siddantaceagamas, from one Vataranya Saſtre, a diſtinguiſhed Brahmana theologiſt.

In 1780 I was ſent to the Engliſh ſchool of one Surya Pelly, a native of repute, who inſtructed me in the ſcholaſtic readings of that language.

In 1781 I was recommended to the Veſſery miſſionary, the reverend Mr. Philip Febrecius, with whom I read an Engliſh book entitled the Preceptor, treating of morals, geography, chronology, &c. I began then to learn the elements of the Latin language under Mr. Walter, but in a ſhort time after he departed this life. N. B. So my worthy father Terûvercadû Ramalinga Mudelliar has, at the expence of a vaſt deal of money cauſed me to be educated in the aforeſtated manner; and alſo furniſhed me with an abundance of Sanſcrit and Malabar manuſcripts, and alſo with a number of Engliſh authors, of which I have a library.

From 1782 to 1793 I continued to amuſe myſelf with peruſing the Sanſcrit and Malabar authors, ſuch as the Etehaſa, Purana, &c. and alſo the Engliſh authors, ſuch as the Old and New Teſtaments, Ward's Grammar, Chambers' and Johnſon's Dictionaries, &c. N. B. In the interim a proud monk of my tribe wrote a treatiſe, in the moſt ſublime ſtyle of the poetical Tamil, againſt the myſterious commentary upon a ſacred author of that religion, to which I and other natives of my claſs, and alſo all the worſhipping Brahmas of Sevas temple throughout this peninſula do belong, which treatiſe he having ſent to me on October 28, 1784, I was obliged to write my anſwer in refutation of the ſame treatiſe, in the ſame poetical ſtyle of the Tamil, in which it was written. Yet the ſaid monk having, out of malice, drawn out ſomething in reply to my anſwer, it was brought to me on September 13, 1791, which I again refuted, by ſtating my reaſons in ſuch an extenſive manner, that it filled about one hundred Palmeira leaves, becauſe I thereby ſhewed abſurdities in every ſentence written by the monk.

In 1793, in order to gain the good opinion of Dr. James Anderſon, (a gentleman poſſeſſed of philanthropy and public ſpirit,) I made an accurate and literal tranſlation into the Malabar language of three pamphlets which were publiſhed by him, conſiſting of letters on the progreſs and eſtabliſhment of the culture of ſilk, &c. tending to the public welfare.

In 1794 I tranſlated the modern hiſtory of Madura (written in the vulgar ſtyle of the Malabar language,

* Peria Pûranam is a ſacred book, ſaid to have been written by an inſpired man of my tribe, reſpecting the miraculous hiſtories of ſixty-three ſaints, of whom three ſung hymns in praiſe of Seva and his holy places, of which hymns, called Tevaram, ſome part is now extant. The book Peria Pûranam conſiſts of four thouſand ſtanzas.

† Necandû and Tevacaram are the well known lexicons and nomenclatures of Tamil.

‡ Veyakerana and Tarka are the ſciences of grammar and logic.

guage,) into the Engliſh, in order to ſatisfy the curioſity of Andrew Roſs, eſq. a gentleman of abilities and wiſdom. Same year, near the end, I tranſlated, verbatim, into the Engliſh, the Sanſcrit Almanack of the Indians, for the preſent year Ynanda, by the deſire of Dr. Andrew Berry, a gentleman of great worth and learning. And this tranſlation of the Almanack, Mr. Goldingham, an eminent aſtronomer, having peruſed, was pleaſed to declare his approbation of the ſame.

N. B. I am now aged thirty-three years, four months, and twenty-two days, and have hitherto been married to three wives, (of whom two are dead,) yet I am ſtill amuſing myſelf with books of my library, as God Almighty has not yet been pleaſed to recommend me to ſuch a ſervice as is ſuited to me.

T. M.

Saturday, 24th Jan. 1795.

A MEMOIR *of the* BOUNSLA FAMILY *of Mahrattas, ſince their ſettling at Nagpoor, under* RUGGOJEE.

RUGGOJEE BOUNSLA, or Buncello, was one of thoſe numerous jagyrdars who, in the Mahratta dominions, hold their lands on military tenures: he was born in a country called Gung Terree, near the river Gunga Gudawriſe Guddavery, and was nearly related to Rajah Sahow, and to Terah Bye, his wife.

During a courſe of ſervice, he had acquired both reputation and riches, and, from the command of a thouſand horſe, was raiſed to that of ten thouſand by the rajah, who preſented him with an honorary ſtandard like his own, with the excluſive privilege of wearing it, and gave him a ſunnud to conquer the Deogurs and Chandae countries for the maintenance of his troops. At this time Buckht Beillund was Rajah of Deogur and Nagpoor; he was of the caſt of Gound, or Gouar; was a very powerful prince, and had always worn the enſigns of royalty.

Aalumgeer had formerly ſent Nabob Deliel Khan againſt him, who reduced him, and brought him to Delhy, when the king, on his turning Muſſulman, gave him back his country, returned the enſigns of royalty, and gave him the title of Shah, as an addition to his name.

Ruggojee, not being able to make a conqueſt of the country by open force, had made ſeveral predatory incurſions, carrying off their cattle and effects, for the payment of his troops; ſo that the country was almoſt ruined, and the inhabitants would not ſettle in their villages, for fear of being annually plundered.

Once he appeared with more than ordinary force, intending to carry every thing before him, and with 50,000 horſe over-run the countries of Deogue, Chandah, and Nagpoor. While he was encamped at Kalowl, Buckht Boillund, in deſpair for the ſuffering loſs of his country, forced a march to ſurpriſe him, with 12,000 reſolute men, who were animated with the ſame feelings; he ſet out, cautioning every man who would not die with him, to return; came on them to a great advantage, and, after a fierce attack, entirely defeated them; they were purſued ſix coſs to Kundalee, where Ruggojee narrowly

narrowly escaped being made prisoner.

After this they discontinued their attempts till the death of Buckht Boillund, who left a disputed possession between Akhur Shah and Booran Shah, who fought many battles with each other, so that Ruggojee made an easy conquest.

In the fort of Deogur, the Rajah Booran Shah fell into his hands, and the country of Nagpoor, being dependent on it, came under subjection.

Though he took full possession of the whole rawge, yet he conducted all business in the name of Booran Shah. He continued a sort of prisoner, but all his former state was preserved to him, his colours remained in every place, and he even by him collected the country. An agreement was entered into between them, that Booran Shah should pay him three-fourths of the revenue, and detain the other quarter; which stipulation exists to this day, and is nominally put in practice. Booran Shah lived in a state of confinement, but, during Ruggojee's life-time, he regularly got his quarter; Janojee used to permit too, but used now and then, when it accumulated, to ask it by way of loan, which the other could not refuse. The same farce is still kept up, and he has even been permitted to go about a hunting and diverting himself, but not further than ten or twelve coss. The same respect and attention is still paid him; and he seems so prudent, or afraid, that he has declined many offers from Nizam Aliy, and from the peshwa, who have each endeavoured to tamper with him. He is still in being, but very old, and has sons and grandsons who live at Ruttenpoor, but in great restraints. After several years, when Ruggojee had fixed his government secretly, in Deogur, Chandah, and Nagpoor, he sent Boschar Baboo, who had the chief command in his army, and Ally Bye, to Bengal, by the road of Chetesgur (36 forts) or Ruttenpoor. They plundered the country of Ruttenpoor in their road, and passed through the districts of Rundwan Buster, Nebuster, Turkamanie, and Cuttack, plundering them also, till they came into the provinces; they practised this almost every year, and, by their depredations and incursions, the subah of Bengal was obliged to make overtures of peace: after an insidious treaty, Boschar, and several of the sardars, were invited to his tent and murdered, and the troops were dispersed.

Ruggojee afterwards sent his two sons, Modajee and Janoojee, with a large force, to plunder Bengal, and they carried off a booty: on their return, he sent his son Subajee (sometimes called Nanajee) in the same manner, to make depredations; but none of those being able to establish themselves, he next year marched himself with about 100,000 horse, leaving his son to take care of his own country, and laid waste the country of Bengal, &c. taking a vast deal of plunder, and levying large contributions.

Ruggojee, by this time, on account of successes and his power, had drawn on himself the jealousy of Peishwa, who was now come to Benares, with a large army, to perform the religious ceremonies of that place: Aliverdy Khan, afraid lest he should assist in completing his ruin, immediately applied to him for large sums of money, and represented the many ravages of Ruggojee; that if any thing was to be paid, it ought to be paid to him, and not to the other, who was but a

servant.

servant. Baba Bajerow hearkened to this application, which was likely to make him of so much consequence, and joined his troops with the nabob's, in expelling Ruggojee, from whom most part of the plunder was retaken. He therefore fled to his own country, through the hills, by way of Rewan Muckanpoor, the rajah of which, Ajeed Sing, stopped the passages, and refused admittance to him; however, on pledging faith together, and his making Ruggojee his son by adoption, he permitted him to go by Shagpoor. When he arrived at Ruttenpoor he attacked it, and it was defended by Sirda Sing, the rajah of the country, whose family was of Hoohoobunsey cast of Rajepoots, and had possessed this government from very remote antiquity. This country, so very convenient for his incursions into Bengal, he made it a particular point to reduce to his obedience; which, after much fighting and some loss, he effected: the rajah submitted, and Mohim Sing, Ruggojee's adopted son, was left with the government, who kept the rajah's family in a state of confinement, in which several of them exist at this time, at Ruttenpoor; others have taken protection with the neighbouring rajahs, who are either unable or unwilling to support their pretensions. Ruggojee made some other attacks on Aliverdy Khan's government, at the instigation of Alyr Hubbaba, servant of Sufraz Khan, who fled from Aliverdy, and who vowed revenge for the murder of his master. In the course of these incursions the chout was agreed upon, and afterwards the cession of Cuttack in lieu of it: and Janoojee, for the consideration of five lacks, put Alyr Hubbaba to death.

Ruggojee's death happened some time after this: he left four sons, who were born in the following order: Modajee, Janoojee, Bimbajee, and Sabajee. Modajee and Bimbajee were by the great Ranne, who was of the Poonah family, and Janoojee and Sabajee by another wife, of not so considerable a rank. Modajee's mother being related to Sahaw Rajah, and to Tarah Bye, assumed much from her condition, and by her pride disgusted Ruggojee; whereas the mother of Janoojee had made herself the most beloved. Modajee, too, from the same circumstances, had given some opposition and disgust to his father; so that Janoojee became the favourite, and he wished to leave him his heir. On his death he declared Janoojee rajah, and his mother having possession of all the treasure, he by this means got the government. Modajee, during his father's life, had the charge of Chandah, and was absent there; from hence he collected an army to dispute the raje with Janoojee. Notwithstanding the defection of Pelagee Naik, and many of the sirdars, who went over to Modajee, Janoojee obtained a victory by means of Mujeed Khan Ruhillah, of Hussimbeg Khan, and of his own household troops. Peace was afterwards concluded between them, and Chandah was given to Modajee for life. Bimbajee, during this, was at Sittarah, with the Rajah Sahow and Tarah Bye, with whom he was nearly related by his mother, and was greatly favoured. Tarah Bye, at this time, had his marriage celebrated with her own niece; and on the news of Ruggojee's death, he was invested with the rajaship of Ruttenpoor, which he claimed as his share of his father's inheritance.

Mohim Sing, the adopted son of Ruggojee, who was mentioned above, had continued in the charge of these countries ever since their first

first conquest, and, fortunately for Bimbajee, had died a few months before, so that he easily possessed himself of them.

This person had, during his government, made the countries of Sumulpoor, Gangpoor, Juspoor, Surgoojah Chutah, Nagpoor, and some others, tributary to him. Bimbajee, therefore, succeeded to those appendages, as well as to Ruttenpoor, about the year 1768.

Modajee, notwithstanding his agreement, still created troubles, and gave disturbance to Janoojee, so that many disputes happened between them: Janoojee sent Mujeed Khan, who invested Chandah, which surrendered, and Modajee was forced to come in. A peace was again concluded; Modajee acknowledged obedience to Janoojee, while he gave up Chandah to him for a subsistence, and, having no issue of his own, adopted Modajee's son (Ruggojee) as his heir. Janoojee, in order to secure the obedience of his brother, kept Ruggojee always with himself, and, as his successor, invested him with a dress; so that Modajee remained pretty quiet at Chandah during the remainder of his reign. Bimbajee, though he did not interfere in the dispute, yet frequently gave disturbance to Janoojee's government, and plundered his treasure, on the road from Cuttack, as his country lay between that and Nagpoor.

Sabajee continued always with his brother, was styled his dewan, and was very steady in his interest. He had a jaghire of 40,000 rupees a-year at Dunwah, from Nizam-al-Mulk, by way of pension, with other allowances from Janoojee.

During the course of many years, Janoojee had several wars, both with the peshwa, who were now very jealous of his power, and with Nizam-al-Mulk, in which he had management and address enough to keep his brother Modajee either in his power, or attached to him. Bimbajee was with him in one action, and Modajee frequently accompanied him. In a war which subsisted between Mahdoo Row and Nizam Ally, he joined the latter, and they plundered Poonah. On their return, Janoojee joined his forces with Mahdoo Row's, and plundered the nabob in passing a river near Poonah. Two years after this the peshwa and nizam both attacked Janoojee's country and laid it waste, burning Nagpoor itself to the ground: Janoojee was not able to face them in the field, and, in order to rid himself of such troublesome neighbours, marched, with all the force he could collect, through hills, jungles, and the most difficult roads, plundering every where he went, towards the capital, Poonah, where all their families were deposited, and was now defenceless, in order to retaliate on it the disgrace his capital had suffered. This obliged Mahdoo Row immediately to march to its assistance, and to get between Janoojee and Poonah, when he was but three marches from it. Janoojee therefore returned through the nizam's country, plundering and burning every thing that came in his way; he was followed by the peshwa, and a peace was concluded, Janoojee giving the peshwa some money, professing his dependence on him, and promising his rusten of troops when the government required it. Little regard was paid to this treaty, for the peshwa was no sooner gone than Janoojee dispossessed his people of the fort of Amnier, near to Katowl, which he had taken during the war, and the peshwa did not chuse to take any fur-

ther

ther notice of it. Janoojee, till his death, had no other wars with the peshwa: he verbally acknowledged a dependence; but when he went to court, it was with his army, to prevent any treachery.

He raised contributions from the neighbouring countries, both in person and by his sirdars. From Berar (the capital of which is Eliahpoor) the nabob paid him the chout of its revenue, which is 52 lacks, and is fixed so till this day.

Janoojee died in the year 1772: he had marched from Nagpoor, to raise money from the country of Jungterry, with Derria Bye, his wife, who always went into the field with him, and rode on horseback. Modajee, Sabajee, and Ruggojee, his nephew and adopted son, also accompanied him. On hearing that Alyr Moosa Khan, Rookem-al-Dowlah, and Ibrahim Khan Dowlah Zabit Jung, were come there with a force to collect the country, on the part of the nizam, he kept Derria Bye, Sabajee, and Ruggojee, in the fort of Akoat, and marched to oppose them. When the two armies were very near each other, a peace was concluded. Janoojee soon after was suddenly taken ill, and died in two days sickness, as some say, by poison.

He delivered all the papers, treasure, and effects, which were with him, to Modajee, who, being suspicious of the other army, sent Gul Mirza Khan to Zabit Jung, with the particulars of Janoojee's death, and his own profession of friendship. He, in return, condoled with him, and gave him assurances that he might in safety perform the funeral ceremonies of his brother, which, with the Hindus, requires twelve days. Several of his women burned themselves on this occasion, and, amongst the rest, a dancing girl; but what makes it more extraordinary, a Mussulman. She, it is said, with some of the others, did it for fear of Derria Bye, who was of a very violent disposition, and had vowed to shave their heads, and otherwise dishonour them, if they fell within her power. After twelve days he marched to Akoat, to console the family, whilst Derria Bye, by her intrigues, in the mean time, had gained over the army, and got possession of the treasure, telling them, as they loved Janoojee, to stand by her, and she would pay them all their arrears; on this they all attached themselves to her interest, and the whole marched to Nagpoor. Here Modajee got leave for Ruggojee, on pretence of seeing his mother, to accompany him to Chandah, under a promise of returning. They remained at Chandah all the rains, and entertained troops; but Modajee did not declare whether it was to assert the raje for himself or his son.

Derria Bye, in the mean time, was not idle, and her people, seeing the danger, advised her to give the Teeka to Sabajee, as her husband's brother, and a person who would act according to her advice and inclination, which was not to be expected from Modajee, or his son, whichever of them succeeded. She, approving of this, wrote to Mahdoo Row, the peshwa, and to Sekeeram Baboo, his dewan, in favour of Sabajee, and sent teeps for twelve lacks of rupees, to back her application. Letters of the same nature were sent to the nizam, with seven lacks of sunnuds. In consequence of which khelauts were sent from each of those, and Sabajee regularly invested with the rajahship. On this Modajee marched to Amrawtee, where Sabajee, accompanied by

by Derria Bye, met him; they had each about twelve thoufand men, but Sabajee had artillery, and his troops were better: after difputing the field almoft the whole day, Modajee was defeated, and retreated twelve cofs. Sabajee was now fettled in the raje, but being foon impatient of the vaft power and infolent behaviour of Derria Bye, was very defirous of curbing it, and fetting himfelf free from the influence which fhe had in the country, and over the troops. Her loofe behaviour alfo fcandalized him exceedingly; and when he remonftrated to her on it, or attempted to deprive her of the company of her gallants, the moft violent quarrels and abufive language paffed.

On feeing an image fet with jewels, (which Janoojee ufed to wear,) on the neck of one of her favourites, a violent quarrel arofe; and fhe made a fhift to efcape with her jewels to Modajee. Indeed her influence in the army was fo great, that it is faid fhe did, or might have done it, in defiance of him, and that he was therefore obliged to wink at the retreat. This defection had like to have been the ruin of Sabajee, for, by her intrigues, fhe had nearly carried off his whole army, and he was obliged to divide a great part of his treafure among them, even to his elephants, horfes, arms, and clothes, to fecure their allegiance to him.

The country having a high veneration for Janoojee, his adoption, the dying declaration faid to be made in favour of Ruggojee, had a great effect on their minds, whilft the inveftiture of Sabajee, by the pefhwa and the nizam, had alfo its weight, and nearly balanced them. Such, therefore, whofe interefts or inclinations led them, favoured one fide or the other; but moft remained fufpended, till they fhould fee which fide got the better. Sabajee, on this occafion, wrote to the pefhwa, and to the nizam, offering them very handfome terms for their affiftance; he reprefented to the latter that they wanted to feize his perfon, and begged him to march to him immediately, for which he promifed to give up the chout of Berar. Ibrahim Khan Doufsha was at Nermub, eight days journey from thence, on the part of Nizam Ally Khan; he marched immediately, and in fifteen days arrived at Koranjah, within twelve cofs, with a large army; he was joined, foon after the arrival of Ibrahim Khan, by Attaliah, with about eight hundred Mahrattas, on the part of the pefhwa, Mahdoo Row.

Modajee, in the mean time, was not idle, for he got over unto his intereft Ifhmael Khan, who was the nabob's deputy in the province of Berar, at Elichpoor, who, though he fent him part of the revenues, yet he paid Janoojee the chout; and there was fuch a connexion between them, that the nabob dared not difplace them, though he was much inclined to it. The nizam had long wifhed to reduce him, by dividing him from the Mahratta intereft, whilft Ifhmael was apprehenfive left Sabajee, being put up by the nizam, he fhould be an immediate facrifice. Immediately on the news of Ibraham Khan's junction, Madajee marched, with Derria Bye, towards Nagpoor, in order to fecure part of Janoojee's treafure, which was depofited in different forts: but the principal was in Gurgowal, (a fort on the hills within feven cofs of Elichpoor,) under the care of Jaum Sing Hazzaree, who, as well as the others, refufed to deliver up his charge till the difpute was determined who fhould be rajah. On the

the road they were joined by Ishmael Khan; and though they were purſued cloſely by Sabajee, and the nabob's forces, they carried off the treaſure which was at Nagpoor, to Manich Durg, an inacceſſible fort on a hill three coſs from Chandah, where depoſiting it, they marched on to the ſouthward, to the fort of Mahore, which was under Iſhmael Khan, where, finding themſelves purſued, they retreated to Elichpoor. Here, finding they could not face Sabajee in the field, it was determined that Iſhmael Khan ſhould defend Elichpoor, whilſt Modajee ſhould diſtreſs them as much as he could in carrying on the ſiege. There being a great antipathy between Iſhmael Khan and Ibrahim Khan, Meer Mooſa Khan Rooknal Dowlah, the nabob's dewan, perſuaded his maſter to ſend him to accommodate matters, and bring Iſhmael in. On this lord's arrival, Iſhmael immediately applied to him, and he himſelf went in the kellah, where terms were immediately agreed upon, that he ſhould abandon Modajee's intereſt, and ſhould pay a large ſum to the nizam, but continue in poſſeſſion of the country. Before they marched off from this place, intelligence came of Mahdoo Row's death, which was in November 1772, and of his brother, Narrain Row's acceſſion to the office of peſhwa; Modajee, therefore, finding other reſources fail, went off with his ſon Ruggojee and Derria Bye, to court; where he met with very little encouragement from Narrain Row. Sabajee being afraid that this change might make ſome difference in his intereſt at court, kept cloſely connected with the nabob, and, accompanied by his troops, went to viſit him, whilſt the partizans of each ſide carried on hoſtilities againſt each other, both in Nagpoor and Chandah. During his reſidence with the nizam, which was ſeven months, Narrain Row was cut off by his uncle Rogabaw, by means of Summer Sing and Aſoph Ally Gardee, and he was declared peſhwa by many of the chiefs of the country. For many years there had been a ſtrong friendſhip between Rogabaw and Madojee; the latter, therefore, attached himſelf to the former, and ſupported his intereſt as much as he could, in hopes of his reinſtating him in Nagpoor, when he was ſecured in the government. Rogabaw, ſoon after his acceſſion, gave Ruggojee the *ticha* (mode of making him rajah) of Nagpoor, declaring that it was his right, in conſequence of Janoojee's will.

He ſummoned all the ſardars, and was joined by Tirmuk Mama, with fifty thouſand men, alſo by Hurry Turkiah, Attoliah, and others; but Holcar and Scindiah, with ſome more, did not join, on pretence of the diſtance. An alliance was alſo concluded between Ragobaw and Nizam-al-Dowlah, to attack Hyder Ally; and he marched from Poonah, and joined his army with the nabob's, at Bidowr; he was accompanied by Modajee, and it was an extraordinary circumſtance, that Modajee, Derria Bye, and Ruggojee, here met with their competitor Sabajee, who had accompanied the nabob, ſo that the two rivals reſided in the ſame camp together for ſome time. Rogabaw was no ſooner from the capital than Gopha Bye, the mother of Budhoo Row and Narrain Row, began with her intrigues to bring about his fall. This woman, from her ſhameleſs mode of life, had become diſagreeable to her ſon Mahdoo Row, and having come to pay her devotions at Allahabad and Benares, ſhe fixed her reſidence at

at the latter place, either through conſtraint, or in order to indulge her inclinations more freely.

The Mahratta women expoſe themſelves more than the women of the other parts of India, and the greateſt of them are frequently on horſeback; nay ſome are ſaid to lead armies and mix in battle. They are alſo very prone to intrigues, and not very ceremonious about the ſcandal attending it. They pretend great veneration for Gyah, &c. and often come on pilgrimage there, eſpecially widows. They hold it neceſſary for the entire remiſſion of their ſins, to have their heads ſhaved at theſe places. This practice is more neceſſary to thoſe women who have indulged themſelves in gallantries, and they then ſuppoſe themſelves fully purged; but it is done under the cloak of general treſpaſſes, and not avowedly for this crime.

Gopha Bye went through the ceremony of ſhaving of her hair at Allahabad, and after viſiting Gyah, ſhe continued at Benares. On Narrain Row's getting the peſhwaſhip ſhe returned, being certain of having great influence, from his pliancy of temper and eaſineſs of diſpoſition: She had been the principal cauſe of the miſunderſtanding between Rogabaw and Narrain Row, and was now violently incenſed againſt the former for the murder of her favourite ſon, with her own loſs of power in conſequence thereof.

Narrain Row's wife was, about this time, brought to bed of a poſthumous ſon; and ſhe wrote to all the ſardars, exhorting their abhorrence againſt Rogabaw, for the murder of his nephew, a crime more heinous, as they were both of the ſacred caſt of brahmins; and imploring their protection for the ſafety and rights of his infant ſon.

Seekaram Pundit, the Purnacies, who had been dewan, and a very old and confidential ſervant both to Mahdoo Row and Narrain Row, joined his endeavours with her. He accompanied Rogabaw, in his campaign to the ſouthward, and while Gopha Bye ſolicited the aſſiſtance of the nizam, by her letters and advantageous offers, he was not idle in forwarding her views. Sabajee, it may be ſuppoſed too, uſed all his endeavours to ruin the patron of his rival brother; the fort of Dowlatabad, being within three coſs of Arungabad, the ancient ſeat of the ſubahs of the Deccan, was now in the hands of the Mahrattas; but though the capital was the nabob's, yet this fort being in the very ſuburbs, he would not reſide there. This was offered, and with a large ſum of money, was given him for abandoning Ruggojee's intereſt. Tirmuck Mama, the chief ſirdar, was alſo privy to it; and it was determined to ſeize Rogabow, but he fled in the night, with his own family troops, and with thoſe of Modajee, Summer Sing, and Aſoph Ally Gardee, with a few others. It was agreed that the nabob ſhould have a lack of rupees for every marching day, and fifty thouſand for every halting day, for ſebundy. He, therefore, marched often ſlowly, with his artillery, whilſt Turmuck purſued him with his Mahrattas; he ſoon overtook him, but was killed himſelf in the conflict, after which Rogabaw followed the route to Burhampoor; here too, being purſued, Modajee fled to Elichpoor, to his ancient friend Iſhmael Khan, and Rogabaw to the northward, to ſolicit the protection and aſſiſtance of Hinduſtan. On their flight from Biddour,

Biddour, Derria Bye took with her the boy Ruggojee, and about eight thousand of her own troops, and threw herself into the protection of the nabob, and marched with him after Rogabaw, as far as the Nurbudda, and from thence back to Berhampoor.

Derria Bye used to encamp between the nizam's army and that of the Mahrattas, which, since the death of Turmuck Mama, was commanded by Hurry Pundit Turkia. At this place, Sabajee and Ibrahim Khan represented to the nabob, that Derria Bye was the cause of all the family disputes, which never could be at an end till she was delivered up, with her treasure, to Sabajee. The nabob objected, that as she was the rannie of Janoojee, and had taken his protection, it would appear famous to send to attack and seize her by force in her own camp; where besides, she might be joined by the Mahratta army; but gave his consent to get hold of her by some contrivance or other. Ibrahim Khan therefore commenced a negotiation with her, to make up all matters between her and Sabajee. A day was fixed for their both coming to see her. They came with a large body of sepoys; and as soon as they were got within the camp, either through mistake, or in consequence of a discovery of their design, they began firing on her people, who were unprepared for such a salutation. On the first alarm she and Ruggojee mounted the horses of the guards, which always stand ready saddled before their tents, and escaped to the lines of Hurry Pundit. While Ibrahim fulfilled his own and the nizam's views, in securing the treasure and valuables, the camp too was plundered by the soldiers, but little fell to Sabajee's share, except some horses, tents, and elephants. After the plunder they advanced towards the Turkiah's encampment, who got ready his troops, refused to give up Derria Bye, and forbade their further approach. Hurry Pundit did this merely from a point of honour, for he was afraid of Gopha Bye, and knew he could not protect persons so nearly connected with her enemy. He therefore advised Derria Bye to put herself, with Ruggojee, into the hands of Sabajee, who, in return, promised them safety and kindness.

The rains now coming on, the army was broke up, the nizam marching to his own country, the turkiah to Poonah, and Sabajee, with Derria Bye and Ruggojee, to Nagpoor. On the road he besieged Akowlah, and raised considerable contributions from Kurunkare and Calapoor, forts belonging to Ishmael Khan, on account of the chout, and because of the protection he offered to Modajee.

Modajee remained all this time at Elichpoor, where he was drove to great distress, and was much relieved by the hospitality of Ishmael Khan. His people even stopped him one day in the bazar market for pay, and on his abusing them, three patans, who had followed his fortunes without any return, fell on him, wounded him severely in the back, cut off his thumb, and killed his son-in-law, at the expence of their own lives.

Ishmael Khan assisted him during his illness, and promised his utmost support, when the season for commencing the campaign began. Ragonaut Row was now in the northern parts, and received but a cool reception from Scindiah and Holkar, the two principal sirdars in those districts; but hearing of Modajee's

dajee's misfortunes, he dispatched Asoph Ally, with his sepoys, and such others as he could pick up in the way, to assist him in the recovery of Nagpoor.

Asoph Ally was reckoned a brave and excellent officer, and Modajee was under the greatest obligations to him on this and on many former occasions. He had distinguished himself by his bravery with Roganaut Row, and now by his zeal in Modajee's cause, on which he was sent, at his own instigation, not only from a view of reinstating Modajee, but for bringing the prospects of his master into a better situation, by the accession of so considerable a country as Nagpoor to his interest. His activity in preparing every thing was such, that Modajee often said, that if ever he got the raje, it would be owing to him, and swore to him that he would divide it with him. Ishmael Khan too exerted all his power to send him into the field in the most respectable manner, thereby incurring the displeasure of his master the nizam, who was known to patronize the interest of Sabajee. After the rains they marched to Belah, six coss from Nagpoor, where they were met by Sabajee, and a very complete victory gained by the latter; near 6000 of the former being killed. It was so complete, that many paid him compliments on the occasion, and they pursued the enemy, who were dispersed on all sides. Sabajee happened to be with the party who surrounded his brother; who, attended only by about 100 followers, and knowing Modajee by his long beard, called out to spare his life, as he advanced up, waving his hand to save him; when his elephant came almost up to Modajee, the latter levelled his piece at him, and shot him dead on the spot. It is said, the only excuse given for Modajee, on this occasion, is, that somebody called out, "what! do you intend to wear your brother's chains?"

The sardars, after the pursuit, coming to pay their congratulations, found their master dead, and his brother, with Ruggojee (who accompanied Sabajee in the action) in his room. Some were for revenging Sabajee's death, when Jaage Khan, the brother of Modajee Khan, a person of great influence, advised them to settle all differences, by making Modajee, or his son, rajah. Sabajee's body was sent to Nagpoor, where his wife, another niece of Tarah Bye, mounted the funeral pile along with it. The brave Asoph Ally was found desperately wounded among heaps of slain, when he had defended Modajee, and was with difficulty recovered. Sabajee's death happened in December 1774. His disposition was extremely gentle and easy.

Ruggojee was now proclaimed rajah, and his father transacted all business in his name. He has another son named Chimnajee; and Sabajee has a son, seven or eight years old, who remained at Nagpoor, with Derria Bye, in a state of confinement. Modajee was now employed in restoring order to the government, and establishing his authority as far as was in his power; but most places stood out till he should get the full confirmation of the nabob and peshwa.

Bimbajee was inclined to Modajee's party, but remained quiet at Ruttenpoor. After Modajee's accession, he came to Nagpoor in 1775, both to congratulate him, and in hopes the raje was only between the two brothers, a large portion of it might be granted to him.

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him. In the latter part of his errand, he did not find Modajee ſo attentive as he wiſhed, but he ſtill gave him ſome hopes. While Bimbajee reſided with his brother, another ſtorm threatened the latter. Both the nizam and regency at Poonah were highly incenſed at the death of Sabajee, the manner of which being related in the moſt aggravating terms. The nizam, in particular, had a perſonal regard for him, and was highly offended at ſeeing his rebellious ſervant, Iſhmael Khan, have ſo great a ſhare in diſpoſing of the rajahſhip of Nagpoor. He therefore marched againſt Modajee, and, on his approach, the latter retired from Nagpoor.

The court of Poonah too iſſued their thunders on the occaſion, but they had employment elſewhere for their troops. The nabob gave it out that his motive for invading the country was to expel Modajee utterly, and to ſet up the ſon of Sabajee, as the perſon approved of by the peſhwa. But his real deſign was to raiſe ſome money from Modajee, and to cruſh the power of Iſhmael. Modajee retreated to Katowl and Amore, and was followed by the nabob, where, rather than riſque a battle, he ſent his dewan to negotiate a peace. It was agreed that a very conſiderable ſum ſhould be paid to the nizam, that Modajee ſhould abandon the intereſt of Iſhmael, whilſt the nabob ſhould reduce him; and that he ſhould deliver up the ſtrong fortreſs of Gur Gawaeb, near Elichpoor, to the nabob, after his marching out of his country. Theſe terms being agreed on, he viſited the nabob, by the mediation of Ibrahim Khan, and continued with him ſome time. Ibrahim Khan had been in the Engliſh ſervice, and roſe to the rank of commandant, or ſubidar, which he quitted, and afterwards entered into that of the nabob's.

He commanded a large body of troops, diſciplined in the European manner, and he had near eight thouſand Abyſſinian ſlaves, which he had purchaſed at Surat, and trained as a body of horſe. This perſon had roſe by degrees in the nabob's ſervice, by means of the dewan Myr Moofah Khan Rookun-al-Dowlah; but ſince the latter perſon had officiated in ſaving his enemy, Iſhmael Khan, at Elichpoor, from the deſtruction which he had planned for him, he bore him a moſt inveterate enmity; in conſequence of his ill offices with the nabob, Myr Moojah Khan declined much in favour, ſo that a plan was laid for cutting him off, which was executed at a private audience.

Ibrahim Khan having now got all power into his own hands, and being rid of the only perſon who had patronized Iſhmael Khan, he ſtimulated the nabob againſt him, and engaged him to take this opportunity of cruſhing him. On this occaſion Aſoph Khan repreſented to Modajee the ſituation of his friend, and the dilemma which perhaps his attachment to him had helped to bring on him, offering, at the ſame time, to go to his aſſiſtance, which Modajee refuſed, for fear of offending the nabob. Iſhmael being now abandoned by the only perſon whom he had hopes from, or who was able to ſupport him againſt the force of Ibrahim Khan, determined to throw himſelf on the nabob's clemency. On his arrival in camp, he was refuſed audience, unleſs by the mediation of Ibrahim Khan, which he eſteeming a diſgrace to perſons of his rank and family, refuſed with ſome indignation, ſaying "he would not be introduced by that *ſepoy*." His fall was before determined, ſo this

this perhaps only haſtened his fate. His encampment was of about ſixteen hundred men; the reſt being left at Elichpoor; theſe were in the night ſurrounded by the nabob's troops, and the artillery began to play on them; all but a very few run off, and Iſhmael, with about ſeventy of his countrymen, ſallied forth to meet Ibrahim Khan, and died at the feet of his elephant. On this the nabob proceeded to Elichpoor, which he took poſſeſſion of, with the treaſure and family of the unfortunate Iſhmael, whilſt Modajee was a tame ſpectator of theſe tranſactions. The nabob, having gained all his ends, now marched back, and Bimbajee proceeded with Modajee as far as Nagpoor, where he took his leave about the beginning of the rains 1795.

The fort of Gaweab, according to agreement, was to be delivered over to the nizam, on his marching out of the country; but Modajee, well knowing that it was an affair of too little conſequence to bring his army back, at ſuch an immenſe expence, declined it; nor has he yet ſatisfied him in that reſpect.

The nabob taking leave of Modajee, he adviſed him to gain the favour of court, by the diſmiſſion of Yuſuph Ally, as Gopha Bye had frequently wrote to him to ſend her his head. Modajee had alſo applications to the ſame purpoſe from this enraged woman. He repreſented the infamy ſuch a ſtep would bring on his name, but promiſed to diſmiſs Yuſuph Ally from his ſervice and country, and privately agreed that Hurry Pundit might attack him as ſoon as he left his frontiers, on his way to join Rogabaw, of which he engaged to give proper intelligence. On ſettling accounts there were ſome diſputes about the arrears and ſervices of Yuſuph; ſeveral lacks were due to him, and a ſmall part of which was paid, and bonds were given for the reſt, his uncle Wolley Mahommed remaining behind for its receipt.

On his route he was attacked by Hurry Pundit, and obliged to retreat back to Modajee's country, where he was afterwards ſeized at an entertainment, by Modajee's orders, his whole treaſure plundered, and he, with his uncle, delivered to Gopha Bye, who blew them both from a gun. Whether this was to conciliate the favour of the Poonah court, or to get rid of the debts due to this officer, and to ſeize his treaſure, it muſt be acknowledged to be a moſt ungenerous, ungrateful, and baſe tranſaction, conſidering his great attachment and eminent ſervice, with the obligation he laid under to him. He immediately after this buſineſs received the teekah from the peſhwa as the reward of this ſervice, and was received into great favour.

In the latter end of 1775, Bimbajee again went on a viſit to his brother, at the celebration of the marriage of Ruggojee, who was then about his ſeventeenth year. During his ſtay there, which was many months, he had continually ſolicited his diſmiſſion, and was ſo often put off with frivolous excuſes, that he had apprehenſions about his liberty. Modajee's behaviour and propoſals alſo gave him ſome alarm; he obliged him to give him five guns, which he had in Ruttenpoor, and aſked him to adopt Chimnagee, his ſecond ſon, as his heir, in prejudice to his own ſon, who was by a woman of another caſt: he alſo, ſeveral times, propoſed to him to give up Ruttenpoor, &c. to Chimnagee, and to come and reſide at Chandah, which he would give him in exchange; well knowing that place, being

being fo long his, he fhould have him completely in his power, while thofe remote and independent diftricts would be fecured to him by his fon. All thefe made Bimbajee very uneafy in his prefent fituation; and it is even faid he came away without leave, and got out of Modajee's power before he could prevent him. Modajee has not fince received any moleftation, either from abroad or at home: He is very much difliked by the country.

Derria Bye, impatient of the circumfcribed power which fhe now is confined to, has been intriguing with the nizam, with Poonah, with Ruggojee, and with many of the chiefs of the country, who, venerating the memory of Janojee, are much at her devotion, and wifh to fee her better provided for. She is now very narrowly watched, as well as Sabajee's fon, whom fhe has taken to live with her, and all her letters and correfpondence carefully examined. She has attached herfelf much to young Ruggojee, whom fhe calls her fon.

Bimbojee, from the nature of his laft departure, and treatment while at Nagpoor, not expecting much from Madajee's friendfhip, has endeavoured to fupport himfelf as much as poffible againft his attempts. He therefore fent Raiban, a confidential fervant of his, to negotiate for him at Poonah, and did not fcruple to fay, that he ought to have the raje with Modajee. This perfon was difcovered by Ruggojee, and Dewajee, dewan, to have feveral private converfations with fome of the principal people, which being communicated to Modajee, inflamed his fufpicions much againft his brother. He, fince that, has feveral times been invited to go to Nagpoor, but as often declined it; when Modajee, through pretence of going to worfhip at Bamtigin in May 1777, marched fuddenly to the frontiers of Ruttenpoor. Purwal Sing, the rajah of Dumdah, immediately collected his people, and fent off his effects towards our countries. Modajee, inftead of proceeding further, fent Nureffee Jackuk to perfuade him to come, telling him he only came to meet him, as he had expected him, and that they would go together againft Mundlah. Bimbajee had Jackuk delayed on the road by the Dumdah rajah, and alfo deferred giving him audience for many days, till he collected the forces of this country, put his place in a pofture of defence, and made ready to fend off his effects. This was intended to gain time, and alfo to fhew the ambaffador he was prepared for him. Jackuk returned without effect, and Gul Mirzah Khan and Shah Mahommed Khan came, and had no better fuccefs in bringing about an interview, as Bimbajee was diffuaded from it by Derria Bye, Ruggojee, and feveral of the principal people about Modajee. Modajee, as the rains were coming on, thought proper to return back; however he ftill continues his injunctions and invitations to Bimbajee to vifit him, which the latter is determined never to comply with.

An ACCOUNT *of* GHOLAUM HOSSEIN KHAN, *Author of a very valuable and interesting Work, intitled* "*Seir Mutakharin, or a View of Modern Times,*" *translated from the Persic Original.*

This work comprizes a civil hiſtory of Hinduſtan, from the death of AURENGZEBE to A. D. 1781, together with a particular account of the Engliſh conqueſts, and a critical examination of the Engliſh government and policy in Bengal. The author treats theſe important ſubjects with a freedom and ſpirit, and with a force, clearneſs, and ſimplicity of ſtyle, very unuſual in an Aſiatic writer, and which juſtly entitle him to pre-eminence among Aſiatic hiſtorians. This work is little known even to Orientaliſts but by name. In our ſucceeding volumes we propoſe to make our readers familiar with it. The public will naturally be curious to know the ſentiments of an independent native of Hinduſtan, endowed with a great ſhare of penetration, ſagacity, knowledge, and ſpirit, reſpecting our conqueſt of his country, and the policy purſued by our government in Bengal previous to the year 1781. In the mean time the following ſhort account of the author's life, written by himſelf, will be peruſed with a proportional degree of intereſt.

SHAH-JEHAN-ABAD was my native place, as well as that of my father and mother, and of all my paternal and maternal anceſtors. The former deſcended from the poſterity of Haſſan, by a branch ſprung from Hibrahim, one of thoſe who received the ſirname of Tebateba, and who was one of the moſt illuſtrious perſonages of that holy race. He quitted the city of Medina, and took up his reſidence near the ſepulchre of the glorious martyr Ally. His deſcendants reſided for a long ſeries of ages upon that holy ſpot. Two ages ago, one of them travelled into Hinduſtan, where he took up his abode, firſt in Delhy, and afterwards in Shah-Jehan-Abad. My maternal anceſtors were Seids of the branch of Mooſſain, deſcended from that illuſtrious ſtock Seid-Ahmed, ſon to Mooſſa, grandſon to Jaaffer, who is ſo renowned in Shiraz, the capital of Pârs*, under the appellation of Shah Khirah. One of his poſterity came to ſettle in Hinduſtan, from whom was deſcended Seid-Zin-al-abdin, my maternal grandfather, who was ſon to Ally Verdi Khan's aunt. At his death his mother undertook to execute the directions left by Seid-Zin-al-abdin. Theſe directions were to get her daughter married as ſoon as poſſible. This daughter was my mother. After ſhe and my father married, they retired to her houſe, where they lived ſeven years upon the ſavings which my father had earned in the ſervice of Azeem Shah. About this period, that is, in the year 1140 of the Hejirah, I was born at Shah-Jehan-Abad; and about two years afterwards, my mother brought into the world my brother, Seid Ally Nakhy Khan. I was five years old, and my brother three, when my grandmother, having ſold a houſe at Shah-Jehan-Abad, quitted that city, and, taking with her her whole family, including her two married daughters

* Pârs is the name given to a province of the ancient empire of Irân; from this word the Greeks derived that of Perſis, by which they denominated the whole empire; and hence the modern word Perſia.

daughters and their husbands, she repaired to Moorshedabad, the capital of Bengal, where Ally Verdi Khan was then employed in the service of the Nizam, Shujah Khan.

Soon after her arrival at Moorshedabad, fortune began to favour our family. Ally Verdi Khan was appointed governor of Azam-abad, whither my father accompanied him, and where our family have, to this day, lived in affluence, dignity, and splendor: for the houses we bought, and the lands we acquired by purchase, gift, or otherwise, during the administration of Ally Verdi Khan, are to this day in our possession.

In the year 1188 of the Hejirah, I was induced, unfortunately, to become security, for a considerable amount, for a zimindar, who already owed me the highest obligations, and from whom I little expected such a return, and so much perfidy as I met with. In consequence of his misconduct, I was called upon by government to pay 60,000 rupees on his account, which was the sum for which I became bound. This demand coming upon me unexpectedly, I was obliged to sell my jewels and plate, to the amount of 31,000 rupees, and to make up the balance by borrowing it from a banker. In this way I saved myself from the severity with which I would have been treated by the English government, to whom the money was due, and from the still more unfeeling rigour of the aumils, mutsuddies, and other revenue officers, who seemed to wait with a malicious anxiety for the signal from government to seize my whole property. I was obliged to put into the banker's hands, as a security for the money I had borrowed, the portion of land which I possessed, and to endeavour to procure some other means of subsistence. But I was unable to get any employment, notwithstanding all the interest and all the inquiries which my friends made in my behalf. At last it pleased fortune to give me a friend in General Goddard, a man of merit so conspicuous as to need no praise, and whose kindness and generosity to me, as well as to many of my countrymen, entitle him to my lasting gratitude. Such a character is not often met with among the English in Hindustan.

He was about this time appointed resident at Chunnar-gur; soon after which he came to Azam-abad, where he made some stay. Being an old acquaintance, I went to see him. He had the kindness to inquire about my affairs; and he heard, with cordial concern, the calamity which had befallen them. "I am truly sorry," said he, "to hear what has happened; but, as I see no likelihood of your getting employment here, you had better come along with me, and we shall live upon what we can get." I cheerfully accepted the proposal, looking upon it as one of the secret resources which Providence had kept in store for me. I accordingly got myself ready, and followed him to Chunnar. But on General Goddard's arrival there, he found that the station to which he had been appointed was, in respect of emolument, much below what he had reason to expect, and indeed scarcely sufficient to defray his necessary expences. This circumstance disabled him from assisting me as he wished; but he committed to my care whatever concerned the revenue matters of that town. He also allotted for my accommodation an excellent house, which had been fitted up for himself, and sent his

own boats, amongst which was his own *budgerow*, to fetch my wife and family. When they arrived he gave them a pension of 800 rupees a-month. After behaving to me in this very handsome manner, it was natural in him to receive my visits with that particular distinction which he shewed me.

I have already observed that General Goddart's income at Chunnar was much below his expenditure: In consequence of this he now determined to relinquish his situation, to get permission to enter the service of Assof-ud-Dowla, having heard that that prince, dissatisfied with his old troops, had dismissed them, and intended to raise a new army, the disciplining of which he wished to commit to the charge of an English officer of rank. My friend conceived that such an employment would be more suitable to his turn of mind than the station he held at Chunnar; and that it would likewise prove more profitable both to himself and me. But as he had no acquaintance with Mr. John Bristow, who was then the English minister at Lucknow, he did not think it proper to make any personal application to him on the subject. On his asking my opinion of the matter, I proposed that he should give me a letter to another Englishman, a friend of Mr. Bristow's, to whom by that means I would find a ready introduction; and thereby be able to sound him, in regard to the object in view, without mentioning his name. Of this he approved; and giving me the letter to the gentleman at Lucknow, he wished me a successful journey.

I left my family at Chunnar, and with a few attendants only, I set out for Feiz-abad and Lucknow. As Jaunpur was in the road, I stopped at that city for a few days, having understood that it had become the residence of the illustrious and venerable Sëid-Mahmed-Askhesy, of whom I had heard so much. I sent to desire leave to pay him a respectful visit. Being admitted to his presence, I spent upwards of two hours with him. His conversation delighted me, even beyond what I expected: It was replete with the many excellencies for which he was celebrated; and I took my leave of him, fully satisfied that fame in her encomiums had fallen short of what I had seen and heard. To this day I remember his venerable aspect and enchanting conversation, and they have made such an impression on my mind, that I must suspend the narrative of my own actions, to give the reader a glimpse of the talents and virtues which adorned that distinguished man.

He was of a family of Sëids, that ranked for many ages amongst the most respectable of that sect, in the city of Jaunpur.

This Sëid of virtuous disposition and fine genius wrote a book of poetical morality, all the rules of which he extracted from his own practice; so that this book was a commentary on his life. Very different this from the generality of moralists, whose principles and practice are completely at variance; who preach up the utility of moral conduct, yet lead a life of sin. His speech was such, that it seemed to flow from the fountain of wisdom; and his advices and counsels were so many remedies against sickness and sorrow of heart.

He possessed a very extensive knowledge, graced with so much modesty, that he instructed all who conversed with him, without making them feel their own inferiority.

He

He lived contented upon a ſmall income, without a wiſh to increaſe it.

It is true he was not regularly initiated in the ſciences; but the richneſs of his mind, and the ſtrength of his judgment, amply ſupplied that want. By the force of his own genius, he had become a repoſitory of all the ſciences, practical as well as abſtract. No wonder then that his houſe was reſorted to by all the learned perſons of that city and neighbourhood, and by numbers who travelled thither from diſtant countries, being learned themſelves, or poſſeſſing a love of knowledge.

The natural turn of his mind was to candour and modeſty; ſo that he was as forward to acknowledge the merit of others, as he was ſtudious to conceal his own. He gave his time to reading lectures, which is the nobleſt of all occupations; the nobleſt and moſt pleaſing of all being to bring to light the treaſures of hidden knowledge. Whenever any one introduced in his preſence a diſcourſe in diſpraiſe of a man's character, either directly or indirectly, he had too much politeneſs to ſtop or reprimand him; but he would with great addreſs, and a peculiar felicity, turn the diſcourſe to another ſubject, without giving the ſpeaker the ſmalleſt offence. This venerable man died at the age of ſeventy.

But it is now time to return from this digreſſion to my own narrative. On my arrival at Lucknow I was introduced to Mr. Briſtow, to whom I explained the objects of my journey. Perceiving that he thought favourably of it, I at laſt informed him of General Goddard's intention. He gave his conſent; and after having obtained that of the Nabob Aſſof-ud-Dowla, he wrote to the council at Calcutta on the ſubject. After ſome time the council gave their conſent likewiſe; and Mr. Briſtow ſent for me to inform me of it. Rejoiced at my journey having proved ſucceſsful, I haſtened to inform the general of the happy reſult of my negotiation, and immediately quitted Lucknow. He had, however, been already informed of the circumſtance, and had received the permiſſion of the council at Calcutta to repair to Lucknow. He accordingly ſet out for that city by the poſt, and left boats and every convenience to convey my family thither; ſo great was his kindneſs for me, and ſo great his ſolicitude about whatever concerned my welfare. He was ſo particularly attentive as to ſend me notice of his departure, and of the orders he had left. This letter he intruſted to a ſpecial meſſenger, whom he directed to look out for me on the road, in order to give me the letter: I did not, however, receive the letter until my arrival at Jaunpur. I then returned to Lucknow, together with my family, where I reſided ten months more, during which time my generous friend aſſiſted me with ſeveral ſums of money, amounting in all to 10,000 rupees. I lived partly with him: and the time was now come for his being employed, when my ſcheme was entirely overthrown.

Mr. Briſtow was recalled by an order from the Governor in council, and Mr. Middleton was ſent to replace him, at the court of Aſſof-ud-Dowla. But this gentleman, with whom the general was intimately acquainted, and from whoſe friendſhip he expected much, declared himſelf againſt the ſcheme he had ſet up. A diſſolution of their friendſhip was the conſe-

quence; and a perfect coldneſs took place between them. The effects of this diſagreement being eaſily foreſeen, I took my leave, and returned to Azam-abad. I ſoon after accompanied General Goddard to Calcutta, where I remained with him until he was ordered to join the army in the Decan. I then returned again to Azam-abad; and having about this time received from ſome friends a ſum of money that enabled me to ſupport my family comfortably, I ſat down in quiet and contentment to compoſe the SEIR MUTAKHARIN.

A CHARACTER *of* ASSOF-UD-DOWLA, *the late Nabob of Oude,*

(Tranſlated from the Sëir Mutakharin.)

HAVING ſpoken of the miniſters of the court of Lucknow, I muſt ſay ſomething of the private life of its prince; and I muſt acknowledge, that though I had frequent opportunities of coverſing with Aſſof-ud-Dowla, and of examining his behaviour, he did not appear deſtitute of ſenſe. This, after all, is nothing but what has been ſaid in former times by the famous teacher of wiſdom *, in his renowned Meſnevi—"The hawk's keen ſight, and his ſtrength of pinion, as well as the genius of man, are all ſo many gracious gifts of the Almighty artiſt upon his own work."

Aſſof-ud-Dowla took delight in aſſociating with the loweſt and moſt worthleſs characters, though you might occaſionally ſee him in converſation with men of birth and talents. He ſeemed occupied entirely with his amuſements; in dances, muſic, and ſenſual pleaſures, he ſpent his time, without the leaſt regard to decency, and without any ſenſe of ſhame. As to thoſe infamous ſecret practices to which he had the meanneſs to addict himſelf, without either ſcruple or remorſe, and with ſuch a feminine ardour, he diſguiſed them ſo well in his diſcourſes, and in his public behaviour, that he might have been ſuppoſed quite unacquainted with that abominable vice. It has been remarked that he would ſometimes throw his handkerchief to the ſtouteſt of his muſketeers, or to the brawnieſt of his archers.

He ſpent his mornings in going from garden to garden, and from ſeat to ſeat, where he amuſed himſelf in looking at his elephants, and every third day he made them fight together. Theſe amuſements were ſo delightful to him, that they engroſſed his whole ſoul. There was, however, another thing in which he ſeemed to take pleaſure; this was promoting marriages. Salar-Jung, his uncle, had promiſed one of his daughters to Mukhtar-ed-Dowlah, for his ſon, but the match had been broken off by the diſgrace and ſubſequent death of the latter. Aſſof-ud-Dowla being informed of this circumſtance, prevailed on the bride's father, by dint

* This famous teacher of wiſdom was MOULANA JELALEDDIN, a Turk of Natolia, who wrote in Perſian verſe a Treatiſe of Ethics, known by the title of *Meſnevi*. This book is held in high eſteem all over the Eaſt, where it is in general ſung in companies, or read in recitative. There are two or three *Meſnevis* beſides, by other Turkiſh writers; but none of them are ſo highly praiſed as this one.

dint of intreaties, to go on with the match; and he likewiſe undertook to furniſh the whole expence of the ceremony, which he accordingly did, and conducted the whole with vaſt pomp and magnificence. He had ſuch a ſingular predilection for amuſing himſelf in this way, that whenever he heard of a marriage being intended, he would ſend his compliments to the parents, requeſting their permiſſion to perform the part of one of them himſelf, and to appoint one of his courtiers to perform the part of the other; nor would he give over his attendance until the match was brought to a final concluſion. He once undertook the marriage of Caïm Khan, ſuperintendant of his elephants; and I happening to be preſent at the time, received his highneſs's commands to attend perſonally and perform my part.

As Aſſof-ud-Dowla was addicted to pleaſures which none but women could have thought of, ſo he had alſo the fickleneſs of a woman. Amongſt the ſlave boys brought up in Sujah-ud-Dowla's houſe, there was one called Imaum Bakſh, of a quarrelſome diſpoſition and very bad morals. Whilſt Aſſof-ud-Dowla was yet a youth, that fellow became one of his favourites, in reſpect of that particular propenſity to which he was a ſlave, But the old nabob being informed of the connexion that ſubſiſted between his ſon and this ſlave boy, as well as of the perpetual inſolencies and exceſſes which the latter committed on account of the favour he enjoyed, he ordered him to be confined in irons, in which he would probably have long remained, had not ſome principal courtiers ſupplicated his highneſs to diſmiſs and baniſh him, a requeſt which was granted. The man fled to Tanda, where he kept himſelf concealed, but where he found means to keep up a correſpondence with his young maſter, who, on the death of his father, and his conſequent acceſſion to the muſnud, immediately ſent him letters of recal. To the amazement of every one, he appointed him to high offices: and as by the death of Mukhtar-ud-Dowla, and the reſignation of Mahbub Khan, there were ſeveral bodies of Telingas left without commanders, amounting to about 30 or 40,000 men, he gave him the command of that whole army. A promotion altogether ſo unmerited, and the elevation of ſo mean and worthleſs a man to a ſituation of ſo much dignity and honour, could not but excite the indignation and contempt not only of every officer of the army, but of every perſon in his dominions. By theſe means this ſlave boy was raiſed to a degree of power, to which the ambition of no commander of the army, and no grandee of the court, had ever before aſpired. I remember to have been ſeveral times in his company, and to have had ſome converſation with him, and I proteſt I never ſaw any one ſo vile and ſo vicious: I never knew any one ſo deſtitute of all ſhame both in words and actions. Had he been honeſt, and free from vice, the qualities of his mind might perhaps have fitted him for the ſtation of a menial ſervant at two rupees per month. Yet this man's favour and power roſe to ſuch a height, that no leſs a perſon than Haſſan Rezza Khan, the miniſter, was afraid of his influence, and ſtrove to be upon good terms with him. But when he had thus arrived at the ſummit of ſo much power and grandeur, Aſſof-ud-Dowla's heart all at once changed towards him; and a

few days after my departure from Lucknow, became ſo tired of his company and perſon, that he ordered him to be baniſhed his dominions, half naked and on foot, ſtrickly forbidding every one to ſupply his wants. Guards were ſent to his lodgings, and his whole property was confiſcated.

By confiſcations like this, as well as by various other means, Aſſof-ud-Dowla muſt have amaſſed conſiderable treaſures; yet he betrayed the utmoſt averſion at parting with any of his money, except to pay his favourite men and boys. Whenever any one beſides was bold enough to apply to him for his pay, he from that moment became his enemy; nor could he ever bear to hear of any demands of this ſort. Some time before my arrival at Lucknow, ſeveral officers and others had gone to the nabob in a body, and ſolicited, and received their arrears of pay. Many of theſe, knowing the character of Aſſof-ud-Dowla, had the prudence immediately to diſappear; but ſome others having ventured to remain a ſhort time at Lucknow, and all ſeized, without any cauſe being aſſigned for ſuch a ſtep, and tied, one by one, to the mouth of a cannon, from which they were blown away. This dreadful execution happened during my ſtay in Lucknow: It alarmed all the inhabitants not only of that city, but of the ſurrounding country; ſo that in a few days afterwards the Ghoſain Takyr, a military commander of a high character, ſeizing a favourable moment, quitted the camp, and with his arms and baggage proceeded acroſs the country to Nedjif Khan, to whom he offered his ſervices. In the ſame manner all the deſcendants and relations of Saadut Khan and Abul Manſur Khan, found means, one after another, to quit Lucknow, and to repair to Nedjif Khan's camp.

The above account of Aſſof-ud-Dowla, written by a man celebrated in Hindoſtan for his impartiality and accuracy, will give our readers a juſt idea of the enormous profligacy and cruelty of that abandoned tyrant, who does not appear to have poſſeſſed a ſingle good quality.

Authentic ANECDOTES *of the* LIFE *of Maj. Gen.* CLAUD MARTIN.

GEN. MARTIN, a man ſo well known in India, both by his eccentricity and his riches, was the ſon of a ſilk manufacturer at Lyons, in France, in which city he was born, and in which ſome of his family ſtill reſide.

At an early age he expreſſed a diſlike to follow his father's inactive profeſſion, and determined to chooſe one more congenial to his diſpoſition. He accordingly inliſted in the French army, and ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much, that he was removed from the infantry to the cavalry, and afterwards appointed a trooper in Count Lally's body guard, a ſmall corps of ſelect men, that was formed for the purpoſe of accompanying that officer to Pondicherry, of which place he had then been appointed governor.

Soon after Lally's arrival at Pondicherry, he began to exerciſe

his power with fuch oppreffive feverity, and to enforce the difcipline of the army with fuch a rigid minutenefs, that his conduct excited the difguft and deteftation of the whole fettlement. Several remonftrances were drawn up againft him, and tranfmitted to France; and many officers of diftinction threw up their appointments. He, neverthelefs, perfevered in his injudicious fyftem of difcipline, with an unremitting ftricknefs, unmindful of the reprefentations of fome officers who were in his confidence, and totally blind to the dangers he was thus foolifhly drawing on himfelf, till it was too late to avert them. Though he muft have been fenfible that he had loft the affections of the army, yet he feemed not aware of the confequences to which that lofs might lead. The troops were fo diffatisfied, that when the Englifh army laid fiege to Pondicherry, great numbers deferted from the garrifon; and at laft his own body guard went over in a body to the enemy, conveying their horfes, arms, &c. along with them. This corps was well received by the Englifh commander, by whom Martin was foon noticed for the fpirit and ability which he difplayed on many occafions. On the return of the Britifh army to Madras, after the furrender of Pondicherry, Martin obtained permiffion from the Madras government to raife a company of chaffeurs from amongft the French prifoners, of which he got the command, with the rank of enfign in the Company's fervice.

A few weeks after he received this appointment, he was ordered to proceed with his chaffeurs to Bengal. On their paffage thither, the fhip on which they were embarked fprung a leak, and Martin, by great fortitude and perfeverance, but with much difficulty, faved himfelf and fome of his men in one of the fhip's boats. The fhip foundered off point Gaudavar, (the promontory which feparates the coaft of Coromandel from that of Oriffa;) and from thence Martin and his men proceeded in the fhip's boat to Calcutta, which place they reached, after furmounting many dangers, and great hardfhips.

He was received with much kindnefs by the Bengal government, appointed a cornet of cavalry, in which fervice he continued until he had rifen by regular fucceffion to the rank of captain in the line, when he got a company of infantry.

Shortly after this promotion, he was employed by government to furvey the north-eaft diftricts of Bengal, being an able draftfman, and in every refpect well qualified for that purpofe. When he had completed his journey of the north-eaft diftricts, he was fent to Oude, in order to affift in furveying that province. While employed in this fervice, he refided chiefly at Lucknow, where he amufed himfelf in fhewing his ingenuity in feveral branches of mechanics, and his fkill in gunnery, which gave the Nabob Vizir Sujah-ud-Dowla fo high a notion of the value of his fervices, that he folicited and obtained permiffion from the governor and council of Calcutta to appoint him fuperintendant of his artillery park and arfenal. Martin was fo well fatisfied with this appointment, and with his profpects in the fervice of the nabob vizir, that he propofed to the governor and council to relinquifh his pay and allowances in the Company's fervice, on the condition of his being permitted to retain his rank, and to continue in the fervice of the vizir.

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This propofal was complied with; and from this his fubfequent profperity commenced.

He was now admitted into the confidence of the vizir; and in the different changes which took place in the councils of his highnefs, as well as in the various negotiations with the Englifh government, he was his fecret advifer. He feldom, however, appeared at the durbar; and he never held any oftenfible fituation in the adminiftration of the vizir's government; but we have reafon to believe that few meafures of importance were adopted, without his advice being previoufly taken. Hence his influence at the court of Lucknow became very confiderable, not only with the vizir, but with his minifters; and that influence was the fource of the immenfe fortune which he amaffed. Befides a large falary, with extenfive emoluments annexed to it, he ufed to receive from the nabob frequent prefents of confiderable value. And when any of the nabob's minifters, or other men of confequence about court, had any particular meafure to carry with their mafter, or perfonal favour to afk of him, it was their cuftom to go privately to Martin, and obtain his intereft in their caufe, by offering him handfome prefents, which, if he was at times induced to refufe, he took due care to procure from them ultimately by other means an adequate compenfation.

During the reign of Affof-ud-Dowla, father of the prefent vizir, Martin made a confiderable fum of money, by encouraging that prince's tafte for the productions of Europe, with which he undertook to fupply him. Another mode by which he realized money was, by eftablifhing an extenfive credit with the fhroffs, or bankers, in Oude and the adjacent provinces; fo that no public loan could be made without his having a fhare in it. The extraordinary degree of favour and credit which he thus acquired in the vizir's dominions, induced all defcriptions of people to repofe in him fuch an implicit confidence, that in times of public commotion, they flocked to him from all quarters, to depofit their moveable property, which, on the condition of paying him twelve per cent. on its full value, he engaged to fecure, and to return to them on demand. This alone muft have been a fource of immenfe profit, in a country where for upwards of twenty years of his refidence in it, perfonal property was fo often expofed to danger.

The vaft riches which he at laft accumulated by thefe various and fingular modes, he does not appear to have laid out with a very generous fpirit. He is faid, indeed, to have been hofpitable to the Englifh gentlemen who refided at Lucknow; but his table was little calculated to invite his acquaintance to it, either by the elegance of the entertainment, or the conviviality that prefided at it. Very few inftances have come to our knowledge, of his private bounty and benevolence. He is faid to have affifted his family at Lyons, by occafionally remitting fmall fums of money, and by his will he has left them 25,000l. But the principal object of his ambition, and wifh of his heart, feems to have been to amafs immenfe treafures, in order to gratify himfelf by the poffeffion of them while he lived; and by bequeathing almoft the whole of them on his death, to the fupport of pious inftitutions, and public charities, to leave behind him the reputation of a philanthropift.

pist. But every sensible reader will judge of his title to that name, not from the bequests of his will, but from the actions of his life.

After having lived twenty-five years at Lucknow, he had attained, by regular succession, the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Company's service.

At the commencement of the war with Tippoo Sultan in 1790, he presented the Company, at his private expence, with a number of fine horses, sufficient to mount a troop of cavalry. He was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of colonel in the Company's army, which object the present of the horses was obviously designed to obtain.

In 1796, when the Company's officers received brevet rank from his Majesty, Martin was included in the promotion of colonels to the rank of major-general.

Some years before this period, he had finished a spacious dwelling-house on the banks of the river Goomtee, in the building of which he had been long employed. This curious edifice is constructed entirely of stone, except the doors and window frames. The ceilings of the different apartments are formed of elliptic arches, and the floors made of stucco. The basement story comprises two caves or recesses within the banks of the river, and level with its surface when at its lowest decrease. In these caves he generally lived in the hot season, and continued in them until the commencement of the rainy season, when the increase of the river obliged him to remove. He then ascended another story, to apartments fitted up in the manner of a grotto; and when the further rise of the river brought its surface on a level with these, he proceeded up to the third story, or ground floor, which overlooked the river when at its greatest height. On the next story above that, a handsome saloon, raised on arcades, projecting over the river, formed his habitation in the spring and winter seasons. By this ingenious contrivance he preserved a moderate and equal temperature in his house at all seasons. In the attic story he had a musæum, well supplied with various curiosities: and over the whole he erected an observatory, which he furnished with the best astronomical instruments. Adjoining to the house there is a garden, not laid out with taste, but well filled with a variety of fine trees, shrubs, and flowers, together with all sorts of vegetables.

In his artillery yard, which was situated at some distance from his house, he erected a steam engine, which had been sent to him from England; and here he used to amuse himself in making different experiments with air balloons. After he had exhibited to some acquaintances his first balloon, the vizir Assof-ud-Dowla requested he would prepare one large enough to carry twenty men. Martin told his highness that such an experiment would be attended with considerable hazard to the lives of the men: upon which the vizir replied, "Give yourself no concern about *that*—be you so good as make a balloon." The experiment, however, was never tried.

Besides his house at Lucknow, he had a beautiful villa, about fifty miles from thence, situated on a high bank of the Ganges, and surrounded by a domain, of almost eight miles in circumference, somewhat resembling an English park. Here he used occasionally to retire in the hot season.

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In the latter part of his life he laid out a large sum of money in constructing a Gothic castle, which he did not live to finish. Beneath the ramparts of this castle he built casements, secured by iron doors and gratings thickly wrought. The lodgments within the walls are arched and barred, and their roofs completely bomb-proof. The castle is surrounded by a wide and deep ditch, fortified on the outer side by stockades, and a regular covered-way; so that the place is sufficiently protected to resist the attacks of any Asiatic power. Within the castle he built a splendid mausoleum, in which he was interred; and on a marble tablet over his tomb is engraved the following inscription, written by himself some months before his death:—

HERE LIES CLAUDE MARTIN:
HE WAS BORN AT LYONS A. D. 1732;
HE CAME TO INDIA A PRIVATE SOLDIER,
AND DIED A MAJOR-GENERAL.

During the last fifteen years of his life, he was much afflicted with the stone and gravel; and disliking to undergo the usual surgical operation for that complaint, his ingenuity suggested to him a method of reducing the stone, so curious in itself, and so difficult in the execution, that we should have doubted the truth of the fact, were it not attested by the positive evidence of several gentlemen of the first respectability. He took a very fine steel wire of about a foot long, one end of which he cut in the manner of a file. The wire, thus prepared, he introduced by a *catheter*, through the *urethra*, into the bottom of the bladder, where the stone was seated. When he found the wire touch the stone, he gently worked the wire up and down, so as to give it the effect of a file; and this he continued to do for four or five minutes at a time, until the pain, which the operation of the wire produced, was so excruciating, that it obliged him to withdraw it. But finding that small particles of the stone discharged along with the urine, after the operation, he repeated it in the same manner from time to time, till in the course of twelve months, he succeeded in completely reducing the stone.

This circumstance exhibits a curious and remarkable trait of the eccentricity of his character. The contrivance was in itself ingenious; but his patience and perseverance in carrying it into effect are so very extraordinary, that we apprehend there are few men who, in a similar situation, would not rather endure the complaint than have recourse to the remedy.

Some years after the operation, gravelly concretions began again to form in his bladder; and as he did not choose to try the wire a second time, these continued to increase until the end of the year 1800, when they finally occasioned his death.

Though he lived so long a time amongst the English, he acquired but an imperfect knowledge of our language; notwithstanding this, he chose to write his Will in English, which is altogether a very singular production: It is too long for insertion, but the following are its principal bequests.—The amount of his fortune was thirty-three lacs of rupees, or 330,000l. sterling. To his relations at Lyons he bequeathed 25,000l. as we have already noticed: And he left the same sum to the municipality of that city, for the purpose of appropriating it for the benefit of the poor within their jurisdiction, in whatever manner they should think fit.

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For the ſame purpoſe he bequeathed 25,000l. to the city of Calcutta, and the like ſum to Lucknow. To the church at Chandernagore, in Bengal, he bequeathed 15,000l. as a fund, the intereſt of which is to be appropriated to the ſupport of the eſtabliſhment; and the like ſum, to be laid out in the ſame manner, for the benefit of the Romiſh chapel at Calcutta. He alſo left 15,000l. to endow an alms-houſe for poor children at Lucknow. The remainder of his fortune, (nearly one half,) he left in legacies to the women of his zananah, and his principal ſervants. The will concludes with a curious expoſition of the principles by which he regulated his conduct through life. He avows that ſelf-intereſt was his ſole motive of action, and that the ſins of which he had been guilty were very great and manifold; and he concludes by praying for forgiveneſs of God, which he hopes this ſincere confeſſion of his wickedneſs will avail to obtain.

Such are the anecdotes which we have collected of this extraordinary character.

Biographical ANECDOTES *of General* PERRON.

THIS gentleman came to India, in quality of petty officer on board of a ſhip, ſome time before the arrival of Monſ. Souffrein. Having travelled into the upper provinces, he entered into the ſervice of the Rana of Gohud, under the orders of Mr. Sangſter. While in this ſervice, on a very ſmall ſalary, he married Mademoiſelle Deridan, (ſiſter to the officer mentioned in our laſt, who was wounded in the battle at Oujein) whoſe family reſided at Pondicherry. After the deſtruction of the Rana, Mr. Perron entered into a corps commanded by Mr. Loſtoneaux, in the ſervice of Madhoojee Schindiah. There he was quarter-maſter-ſerjeant, on the pay of ſixty rupees a month.

When Gholam Cadir was taken in attempting to eſcape from Meerut, where he was beſieged by Ulee Buhadoor, Mr. Loſtoneaux is ſuppoſed to have got poſſeſſion of his ſaddle, in which that Rohelu had concealed all the valuable jewels which he plundered from the palace at Delhi. With this booty Mr. L. made his eſcape to Europe; and having alſo carried off the money aſſigned for the pay of his troops, Mr. Pillet, whom he left in charge of them and of his purgunas, being unable to ſatisfy the demands of the ſoldiery, was expoſed to the imminent danger of his life.

After the deſertion of Mr. Loſtoneaux, Mr. Perron received from Rana Khan, Scindiah's general, the command of a battalion: but that battalion being reduced on the return of the army into cantonments, Mr. Perron found himſelf out of employment. Though recommended by Mr. Montigny to Sumroo's begum, his applications there for ſervice were in vain, as her troops were already fifteen months in arrears.

Soon after this time, General De Boigne having begun to form his brigade, in Scindiah's ſervice, gave to Mr. Perron the command of the Burhampoor battalion. He acquitted himſelf in this ſtation to the ſatisfaction

tisfaction of his commander; particularly at the battle of Patun, in which Ismael Beg, with his auxiliary Rajepoots, maintained a doubtful conflict with De Boigne's brigade, but in the end was completely overthrown. When Ismael Beg was besieged in Kanoor, Mr. Perron commanded the detachment of General De Boigne's corps employed on that service. And there, in making some experiments with hand-grenades, one of them burst in his hand, which was so much shattered, that he was obliged to submit to amputation. Ismael Beg having discovered in the garrison an intention of delivering him up to the enemy, made his submission in person and unconditionally to Mr. Perron. And it is much to his honour, and to that of Mr. De Boigne, that, notwithstanding the dread which the Mahrattas always entertained of that chief's escape, and the desire which they consequently had to put him out of the way, his life was respected, and the terms promised him were faithfully observed, not only by Mahdajee Scindiah, but also by his successor.

When Mr. De Boigne divided his corps into two brigades, he gave the command of the first to Mr. Frimont, and that of the second to Mr. Perron; so that, on the death of Mr. Frimont, Mr. Perron became the senior officer commanding a brigade. As Mahdajee Scindiah, a little time before his death, found himself engaged at Poona in intrigues which required the support of a powerful army, Mr. Perron, with his brigade, was sent to that quarter. Thus he was about the person of Dowlut Row Scindiah, from the time of his accession to the musnud; and having gained the prince's confidence, he was appointed, when Mr. De Boigne retired to Europe, to succeed him in the command of the three brigades, and in the management of the country assigned for paying them.

Mr. Pedron, who now commands General Perron's third brigade, is a native of Hennebon, near to L'Orient. He served the nabob Sujah-ud-Dowla at Lucknow; and after the French were dismissed from his service, he entered into that of Moodujee Bonsilu, the Rajah of Burar. When Mr. De Boigne was raising his brigade, Mr. Pedron entered into it, at Mutra. He received the commission of lieutenant, and soon after purchased that of major.

Mr. Le Chevalier Drudrenec is the son of a naval captain in the service of the late French monarchy. He is represented as a man of highly finished education, and of agreeable manners. He has long been in the service of the Holkur family, and held of them the purgunas of Tonk and Rampoora. We have seen that he was lately imprisoned at Kota, where he probably still remains.

Abd-ool-rhuman Khan, who was lately honoured with the title of Shanuwaz Khan, was a Khuwas and Hafiz-i-qoran to Shah Alum. He has gradually risen into favour, since the time of Gholam Radir, and is at present very much in the king's confidence.

Raja Shunkurnat is the son of Raja Ramnath, who was, before the reign of the present king, Peshkar of the Deewan-khas, and on his accession to the throne was created an Omra, with the title of Mirza Raja. His son, the person in question, daily pays his obeisance to the king, by whom he is regarded in a favourable light, owing to the respect the king had for his father.

Meer

Meer Ghalib Ulee firft entered into the king's fervice at Allahabad, on a falary of twenty rupees a month. Being a fine writer, he infinuated himfelf into the good graces of the king, by affifting him to copy the Koran. He was appointed daroghu of the wardrobe, but foon difmiffed for mal-adminiftration. However, he ftill continues about the king's perfon, and is faid to aid him occafionally in compofing and writing poetry, as well as in penning his letters.

A CHARACTER *of Brigadier-General* JOHN CARNAC.

GENERAL CARNAC is highly celebrated in the hiftorical annals of Britifh India. He was early diftinguifhed as the friend and companion of Lord Clive, whom he accompanied during the whole of his brilliant career in Bengal, and participated in the glory of his conqueft.

In 1760, he fucceeded to the command of the forces in Bengal, and on the 15th of January 1761, he obtained a decifive victory over the Shâh Zadah, near Behar, which was followed by the furrender of that prince, and the confequent reftoration of tranquillity throughout that part of Hinduftan. This occafion likewife furnifhed him with an opportunity of difplaying fome of the qualities by which his private character was eminently marked. His generous and polite hofpitality to his royal prifoner evinced the urbanity of his manners, and the kindnefs of his heart.

In 1767 he came to England, and foon after his arrival, obtained a feat in parliament for the borough of Leominfter. Attached, however, to a military life, he became weary of fpending his time at home in unprofitable leifure, and applied to the court of directors for permiffion to return to India. The directors readily accepted the fervices of fo valuable an officer, and appointed him fecond member of council, and fucceffor to the chair, at the prefidency of Bombay; with which appointment he repaired thither in 1776. Whilft he filled the ftation of member of council, his conduct was equally diftinguifhed by a fedulous attention to, and a faithful difcharge of, its duties.

His mind was highly cultivated. He was well acquainted with claffical literature, and had a turn for fcientific refearch: the former gained him the reputation of a good fcholar at the univerfity of Dublin; and the latter, in his more advanced years, was a fouree of amufement to himfelf, and inftruction to his friends.

His amiable manners, as a member of fociety, will be acknowledged in India, where their influence was extenfively felt. They naturally arofe from a difpofition exceedingly generous and humane. To feek for, and relieve merit in diftrefs, occupied a great part of the attention, and added much to the felicity of his later years; whilft the delicacy with which he beftowed his charities rendered them more valuable and more ufeful, by ftrengthening the gratitude which they excited.

In the beginning of October 1800,

1800, his health began to decline, in confequence of which he was induced to try the effects of a fhort fea voyage from Bombay to Mahe, on the coaft of Malabar. He refided there fome weeks, and his health received benefit from the voyage. But on his paffage back to Bombay, he had fo fevere a relapfe, that it was thought proper to ftop at Mangalore for medical advice; and he there received every attention which friendfhip and profeffional fkill could give him. But his conftitution was completely exhaufted, and he died in a few days at the advanced age of 84 years. He was interred at Mangalore with the moft diftinguifhed military honours.

*** We had hoped to have prefented our readers in this Volume with a Life of Mr. ORME, the Hiftorian; but being difappointed in obtaining fome interefting materials, we muft defer it until our next.

MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS.

METEOROLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER AT MADRAS, FROM THE 1ST OF JAN. TO THE 31ST OF DEC. 1790.

We have received from JOHN CHAMIER, Esq. who refided for a confiderable time on the Coaft of Coromandel, the following METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, kept by himfelf, fome years ago, at MADRAS; which will be found ufeful, as exhibiting a correct account of the Climate on the Sea-Coaft of the Indian Peninfula.

FORT ST. GEORGE, or MADRAS, on the coaft of Coromandel, in the Eaft-Indies, is fituated in lat. 13. 04. North, and in long. 80. 33. Eaft.—The walls of the fortifications are within a few yards of the fea, and the beach is nearly South and North; of courfe, whenever the wind is to the eaftward of North or South, it blows from the fea.

The thermometer, from which the annexed obfervations were made, was placed in a room moderately expofed to the weather. The houfe fronting S. E. diftant about a mile, in a ftraight line from the fea.

The ftate of the thermometer is marked at fun-rife in the morning, at noon, and at midnight, although it fometimes happened that the obfervation was made an hour later or fooner than the time marked.

It muft alfo be noted, that there was another thermometer (made by Ramfden) in the fame room, which was more expofed to the land-winds than the one from which the obfervations were made; it, from that reafon, was fometimes a degree or more higher than the other, which was placed at a fmall diftance from it.

Height of the Thermometer at Madras,
(From the Diary of John Chamier, Efq.)

Month.	Medium.	Greateft.	Leaft.	Extreme difference.
January	75 1	79 7	69 3	10 4
February	76 6	82	70 6	11 4
March	80 5	85 7	74	11 7
April	83 2	89 7	77 7	12 0
May	84 7	92 2	78 3	13 9
June	85 9	94 3	81 7	12 6
July	84 1	91	79	12
Auguft	82 9	89 2	77 8	11 4
September	82 9	89 5	78	11 5
October	80 9	87 3	74	13 3
November	77 8	83	72 3	10 7
December	77 1	81 3	73	8 3
General Medium	80 9	87 1	75 5	11 6

Hence by the Diary it appears the medium height of the Thermometer at Madras is 80.9. the general greateft height 87.1. and the leaft 75.5. the extreme difference 11⅗.

This table was conftructed from near 4000 obfervations, made in an interval of between 3 and 4 years.

In finding the medium height, the extremes were not compared, but the medium of all the obfervations taken.

JANUARY, 1790.

	At sun-rise.			At noon.			At midnight.		
Jan.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
1	Clear	NW	74	Clear	NE	78	Clear	WNW	76
2	Clear	NNW	74	Clear	NE	78	Clear	NW	75
a 3	Clear	NW	73	Cloudy	NE	77	Hazy	Calm	75
b 4	Clear	NW	73	Cloudy	NNW	77	Clear	NW	75
5	Clear	NW	72	Cloudy	N	77	Clear	Calm	75
6	Cloudy	NW	73	Cloudy	NE	78	Clear	NNW	75
c 7	Clear	NW	71	Clear	Calm	77	Clear	NNW	76
8	Cloudy	NNW	73	Cloudy	N	78	Cloudy	NNW	76
9	Cloudy	NNW	73	Cloudy	N	77	Clear	NW	76
10	Clear	NW	73	Cloudy	NNW	78	Clear	NNW	74
11	Clear	NW	71	Cloudy	NNE	77	Clear	NW	74
d 12	Clear	NW	71	Cloudy	N	77	Clear	N	76
13	Clear	NW	72	Cloudy	N	77	Clear	NNW	76
14	Clear	NW	70	Cloudy	Calm	77	Clear	NW	74
e 15	Clear	NW	70	Clear	Calm	76	Clear	NW	73
16	Clear	NW	70	Clear	NNE	76	Clear	NW	73
f 17	Clear	NW	71	Clear	Calm	77	Clear	NW	73
18	Clear	NW	70	Clear	ESE	78	Clear	NNW	74
g 19	Hazy	NW	69	Clear	ESE	77	Clear	Variab.	73
h 20	Clear	NW	68	Clear	ESE	77	Clear	Calm	73
i 21	Clear	NW	70	Clear	Calm	77	Clear	NW	73
22	Clear	WNW	70	Clear	E	77	Clear	W	74
23	Cloudy	W	72	Clear	ESE	78	Clear	WSW	75
24	Clear	WSW	73	Cloudy	SE	79	Clear	WSW	76
25	Cloudy	WSW	74	Clear	ENE	79	Clear	Calm	76
26	Cloudy	W	74	Clear	ENE	79	Clear	N	76
27	Cloudy	Calm	75	Cloudy	NE	79	Cloudy	N	75
28	Clear	NW	73	Cloudy	NE	79	Clear	N	77
29	Clear	NW	74	Cloudy	E	79	Clear	Calm	77
30	Clear	Calm	74	Clear	E	79	Clear	N	77
31	Clear	W	74	Clear	E	79	Clear	NNW	77

Remarks.

a All night exposed, Ther. 69.
b Ditto — ditto 68.
c All night exposed 66.
d Ditto — 68.
e Ditto — 67.
f All night exposed 67.
g { Ditto — 63½.
  { A little exposed 67.
h Ditto — 66.
i Exposed. — 65.

From a to f Heavy dews at night.

FEBRUARY, 1790.

	At sun-rise.			At noon.			At midnight.		
Feb.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
1	Clear	W	75	Clear	ENE	79	Cloudy	NE	78
2	Cloudy	NE	76	Cloudy	NE	80	Clear	NNE	78
3	Cloudy	N	76	Cloudy	NE	80	Clear	N	76
4	Cloudy	NNW	75	Clear	NNE	78	Clear	N	77
5	Cloudy	NW	74	Cloudy	NE	79	Cloudy	NNE	78
6	Cloudy	NW	74	Squally	NW	77	Squally	N	76
7	Squally	N	74	Cloudy	NNE	79	Cloudy	NE	77
8	Cloudy	NNW	75	Cloudy	NE	79	Clear	NE	78
9	Clear	NNW	75	Clear	E	79	Clear	NE	77
10	Clear	NNW	74	Clear	E	79	Clear	Calm	76
11	Clear	W	74	Clear	ESE	79	Clear	Calm	78
a 12	Clear	W	74	Clear	E	80	Clear	Calm	75
13	Clear	Calm	71	Clear	ESE	79	Clear	Variab.	76
14	Clear	WSW	72	Cloudy	S	80	Clear	E	76
15	Clear	SW	74	Hazy	SE	74	Clear	Calm	78
16	Clear	SW	75	Clear	E	81	Clear	Calm	79
17	Cloudy	W	76	Clear	E	81	Clear	Calm	78
18	Clear	W	74	Hazy	ENE	80	Clear	NW	77
19	Clear	NW	72	Clear	ENE	79	Clear	Calm	76
20	Clear	NW	73	Cloudy	Calm	79	Clear	NW	75
21	Clear	NW	72	Clear	ESE	80	Clear	NNW	75
22	Clear	NW	72	Clear	Calm	79	Clear	Calm	76
23	Clear	NW	73	Clear	ESE	82	Clear	Calm	77
24	Foggy	Calm	73	Clear	ESE	81	Clear	Variab.	77
25	Cloudy	W	74	Clear	ESE	79	Clear	Calm	74
b 26	Clear	W	71	Clear	SE	79	Clear	Variab.	75
27	Clear	WNW	72	Clear	ESE	79	Clear	Calm	74
c 28	Clear	W	71	Clear	Calm	79	Clear	W	74

Remarks.

a { Ther. all night exposed — 65. | A little exposed — 68.

b All night exposed — 67

c A little exposed — 68

MARCH, 1790.

	At sun-rise.			At noon.			At midnight.		
Mar.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
1	Clear	NW	71	Clear	ESE	80	Clear	SW	77
2	Clear	W	72	Clear	ESE	79	Clear	E	77
3	Clear	NW	73	Clear	ESE	80	Clear	Calm	77
4	Cloudy	NW	75	Clear	NNE	81	Squally	NE	79
5	Cloudy	NE	79	Cloudy	NNE	82	Cloudy	N	80
6	Squally	N	79	Cloudy	NE	83	Cloudy	N	80
7	Cloudy	NNW	79	Cloudy	NE	82	Cloudy	Variab.	79
8	Cloudy	N	79	Cloudy	NNE	82	Clear	NE	80
9	Cloudy	W	79	Cloudy	E	82	Clear	N	80
10	A thick fog		77	Hazy	SSE	84	Clear	SSW	79
11	Clear	W	75	Hazy	SSE	82	Clear	S	79
12	Hazy	SW	75	Hazy	S	83	Clear	SSW	80
13	Clear	SSW	77	Hazy	S	83	Clear	S	80
14	Clear	S	78	Hazy	SSE	84	Clear	SSW	81
15	Clear	SSW	79	Cloudy	SSE	84	Clear	SE	81
16	Clear	SW	79	Cloudy	S	82	Clear	S	79
17	Clear	SW	78	Cloudy	SE	83	Clear	S	80
18	Clear	SW	79	Cloudy	ESE	83	Clear	Calm	81
19	Clear	WSW	79	Cloudy	ESE	84	Clear	SSW	82
20	Clear	WSW	80	Cloudy	E	82	Clear	W	80
21	Clear	W	77	Clear	ESE	82	Clear	E	80
22	Clear	W	76	Cloudy	SE	82	Clear	E	79
23	Clear	W	76	Clear	SSE	82	Clear	Calm	79
24	Clear	SW	76	Clear	SSE	81	Clear	Calm	80
25	Clear	SW	75	Cloudy	S	82	Clear	SW	80
26	Clear	SW	76	Hazy	SSW	83	Clear	S	79
27	Clear	WSW	76	Hazy	S	84	Clear	S	79
28	Clear	SW	78	Hazy	SSE	84	Clear	S	80
29	Hazy	WSW	78	Hazy	SW	86	Hazy	S	81
30	Hazy	SW	79	Hazy	SSW	85	Clear	SSW	81
31	Hazy	S	80	Cloudy	SSE	85	Clear	Calm	82

APRIL, 1790.

	At sun-rise.			At noon.			At midnight.		
April	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
1	Hazy	S	81	Cloudy	SSE	86	Hazy	S	82
2	Hazy	SSW	82	Cloudy	SE	85	Hazy	SSE	81
3	Cloudy	SW	79	Cloudy	SE	85	Hazy	S	80
4	Hazy	SW	77	Cloudy	SE	84	Hazy	SW	81
5	Hazy	WSW	78	Cloudy	SSE	84	Clear	Calm	81
6	Clear	W	77	Cloudy	SE	84	Clear	Calm	80
a 7	Clear	W	76	Clear	SE	83	Clear	S	81
8	Hazy	SSW	80	Clear	Calm	83	Clear	SSE	81
9	Cloudy	Calm	81	Clear	SE	85	Clear	SSE	83
10	Cloudy	Calm	81	Cloudy	SE	86	Clear	SSE	83
11	Cloudy	Calm	82	Squally	E	86	Clear	SSE	83
12	Cloudy	Calm	82	Cloudy	E	84	Clear	ESE	83
13	Cloudy	Calm	81	Squally and Rain	NE	81	Clear	E	82
14	Cloudy	SW	79	Cloudy	E	84	Clear	SE	82
15	Cloudy	Calm	80	Cloudy	E	86	Clear	S	82
16	Cloudy	SW	80	Cloudy	E	86	Cloudy	SE	82
17	Cloudy	Calm	79	Cloudy	ESE	86	Clear	S	82
18	Cloudy	SW	79	Clear	ESE	86	Clear	S	83
19	Cloudy	SW	79	Cloudy	ESE	85	Clear	S	84
20	Clear	WSW	80	Cloudy	SE	86	Clear	SE	83
21	Clear	SW	81	Clear	E	86	Clear	ESE	84
22	Clear	SW	83	Clear	E	86	Clear	ESE	84
23	Clear	WSW	82	Clear	E	86	Clear	Calm	84
24	Clear	S	83	Clear	E	87	Clear	SE	85
25	Clear	SSW	83	Clear	ESE	87	Clear	SE	85
26	Cloudy	Calm	83	Cloudy	E	87	Cloudy	SW	85
27	Cloudy	Calm	83	Cloudy	ESE	87	Cloudy	SW	83
28	Hazy	SW	81	Hazy	ESE	87	Hazy	SSW	85
29	Hazy	SW	83	Hazy	E	88	Hazy	SW	85
30	Hazy	WSW	83	Hazy	E	89	Hazy	Variab.	87

Remarks.

a Ther. a little expoſed at ſun riſe, 75.

MAY, 1790.

May	At sun-rise. Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	At noon. Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	At midnight. Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
1	Hazy	WSW	83	Cloudy	E	88	Cloudy	S	85
2	Hazy	SSW	83	Cloudy	SSW	86	Cloudy	S	84
3	Hazy	SSW	83	Cloudy	Variab.	87	Clear	SSE	84
4	Hazy	SSW	82	Hazy	SSW	86	Clear	S	84
5	Clear	SSW	82	Cloudy	SSE	87	Clear	S	85
6	Hazy	SW	83	Cloudy	S	87	Clear	S	85
7	Cloudy	S	83	Hazy	S	86	Clear	S	84
8	Cloudy	SSW	83	Hazy	SSE	86	Clear	SSE	84
9	Clear	SSW	83	Hazy	SSE	86	Clear	SSE	84
10	Clear	SSW	83	Clear	SSE	86	Clear	S	84
11	Clear	SSW	82	Clear	S	87	Clear	S	84
12	Hazy	SW	83	Clear	SSE	87	Clear	S	85
13	Clear	SSW	84	Clear	SSE	86	Clear	S	84
14	Clear	S	83	Clear	SSE	87	Clear	SSE	84
a 15	Clear	SSW	83	Cloudy	SSE	85	Clear	SSE	83
b 16	Cloudy	S	82	Clear	SSE	84	Clear	SSE	82
c 17	Clear	S	81	Clear	SSE	86	Clear	SSW	82
18	Hazy	SW	78	Hazy	SSW	86	Clear	SSE	81
19	Cloudy	SSW	79	Clear	SSE	86	Clear	S	82
20	Hazy	SSW	80	Clear	SSE	86	Clear	SSE	82
21	Hazy	S	81	Cloudy	SSE	86	Cloudy	S	82
22	Hazy	SSW	80	Cloudy	SSE	86	Clear	S	84
23	Hazy	SSW	83	Cloudy	SSE	87	Clear	SSE	84
24	Cloudy	SSW	84	Cloudy	SSE	86	Clear	SSE	84
25	Clear	S	84	Clear	SSE	87	Clear	Calm	84
26	Clear	SSW	83	Clear	SE	86	Cloudy	S	83
27	Clear	SSW	83	Hazy	SE	87	Clear	SSE	84
28	Hazy	S	84	Clear	SE	86	Clear	SSW	85
29	Clear	SSW	83	Clear	SSE	86	Clear	SSE	85
30	Hazy	S	84	Clear	SSE	86	Clear	SSE	85
31	Clear	S	83	Clear	SSE	86	Cloudy	SSE	84

Remarks.

a Very heavy dews.
b Ditto.

c From 17th to 23d, at Enore, 10 miles north of Madras.

JUNE, 1790.

	At sun-rise.			At noon.			At midnight.		
June	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
1	Clear	SSW	84	Clear	S	86	Hazy	SSW	85
2	Clear	SSW	84	Cloudy	SW	88	Cloudy	S	85
a 3	Hazy	SW	85	Cloudy	W	90	Cloudy	SSW	86
4	Hazy	W	85	Hazy	E	87	Hazy	SSW	84
5	Rainy	Calm	82	Hazy	SW	84	Cloudy	SSW	82
6	Hazy	W	82	Hazy	Variab.	86	Cloudy	S	84
7	Hazy	WSW	84	Cloudy	W	89	Cloudy	SSE	86
b 8	Cloudy	WSW	84	Cloudy	WNW	90	Cloudy	S	86
9	Cloudy	W	84	Cloudy	W	88	Squally and rain	NW	82
10	Hazy	W	82	Cloudy	W	86	Cloudy	W	85
c 11	Cloudy	WSW	83	Cloudy	W	89	Cloudy	SSW	86
12	Cloudy	WSW	84	Cloudy	W	89	Squally	SSW	86
13	Cloudy	WSW	84	Hazy	W	88	Squally	SW	85
14	Hazy	WSW	84	Cloudy	W	89	Cloudy	Calm	86
15	Cloudy	W	83	Cloudy	WSW	88	Squally	SSW	83
16	Cloudy	W	85	Cloudy	WSW	89	Cloudy	SW	86
d 17	Cloudy	SW	85	Cloudy	W	90	Cloudy	SW	87
e 18	Cloudy	SW	85	Cloudy	WSW	91	Cloudy	SW	87
f 19	Cloudy	SW	86	Cloudy	W	91	Cloudy	S	86
g 20	Cloudy	SSW	85	Cloudy	W	90	Squally	SSW	84
h 21	Cloudy	SW	85	Cloudy	W	91	Cloudy	S	83
i 22	Clear	SSW	83	Cloudy	W	91	Cloudy	SSW	85
23	Cloudy	SW	85	Cloudy	W	91	Cloudy	SSW	85
24	Cloudy	SW	83	Cloudy	SW	89	Cloudy	SSE	84
25	Cloudy	WSW	83	Cloudy	WSW	88	Squally	SSW	84
26	Cloudy	SW	83	Cloudy	SW	87	Squally	Variab.	83
27	Cloudy	WSW	83	Cloudy	W	88	Cloudy	SSW	84
28	Clear	SSW	84	Cloudy	SW	88	Cloudy	SSW	84
29	Cloudy	WSW	84	Cloudy	WSW	89	Squally and rain	SSW	83
30	Cloudy	SW	82	Cloudy	W	88	Squally and rain	Variab.	82

Remarks.

a At 3 P. M. Ther. 92.
b From 1ſt to 8th, Lightning to the Weſtward and Southward.
c At 3, P. M, 91.
d At 3, P. M. 92.
e At 3, P. M. 93.
f At 4, P. M. 94.
g At 4, P. M. 93.
h At 3. P. M. 93.
i At 3, P. M. 93.

JULY, 1790.

	At sun-rise.			At noon.			At midnight.		
July	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
1	Cloudy	WSW	83	Cloudy	W	89	Cloudy	SSW	83
a 2	Cloudy	WSW	84	Cloudy	W	90	Cloudy	Variab.	83
3	Cloudy	SW	83	Cloudy	W	89	Squally	Variab.	83
4	Clear	SW	83	Cloudy	SW	88	Cloudy	SSW	83
5	Cloudy	WSW	83	Cloudy	WSW	88	Squally	SSW	83
6	Cloudy	WSW	83	Cloudy	W	87	Squally	SW	83
7	Hazy	SW	82	Cloudy	W	88	Squally and rain	WSW	81
8	Cloudy	WSW	81	Cloudy	W	87	Squally and rain	SW	81
9	Cloudy	WSW	82	Cloudy	WSW	88	Hard rain	SW	81
10	Cloudy	SW	81	Hazy	Calm	85	Cloudy	W	83
11	Cloudy	W	82	Cloudy	W	86	Cloudy	S	84
12	Clear	W	83	Cloudy	E	87	Squally	S	84
13	Cloudy	WSW	83	Cloudy	W	89	Squally	SSW	85
14	Cloudy	W	84	Cloudy	W	88	Cloudy	SSW	84
b 15	Cloudy	W	83	Cloudy	SW	87	Squally and rain	SW	83
c 16	Cloudy	W	80	Cloudy	W	83	Squally	SSW	82
17	Cloudy	SW	80	Clear	SSE	83	Squally	S	81
d 18	Cloudy	SSW	81	Clear	SSE	84	Squally and rain	SW	81
19	Hazy	SW	81	Hazy	Calm	84	Squally and rain	S	80
20	Hazy	SW	79	Cloudy	SW	83	Cloudy	S	82
21	Hazy	WSW	80	Cloudy	W	84	Squally and rain	SW	80
22	Hazy	W	79	Hazy	W	83	Cloudy	SSW	81
23	Hazy	SW	80	Hazy	SW	85	Hazy	Calm	81
24	Cloudy	SW	79	Hazy	SW	85	Cloudy	W	81
25	Cloudy	W	80	Cloudy	WSW	86	Cloudy	SSW	82
26	Hazy	W	81	Cloudy	W	86	Squally	SW	79
27	Cloudy	SW	79	Cloudy	WSW	86	Cloudy	WSW	81
28	Hazy	W	80	Cloudy	WSW	87	Squally	W	83
29	Cloudy	WSW	81	Cloudy	SW	86	Squally	W	81
30	Cloudy	W	81	Cloudy	WSW	87	Cloudy	SW	82
31	Cloudy	WSW	81	Cloudy	SW	86	Cloudy	SSW	82

Remarks.

a At 8, P. M. ſqually and rain.
b Hard rain at midnight.
c Rain at ſun-ſet.
d From 18th to 27th, frequent ſqualls of wind and rain after ſun-ſet.

AUGUST, 1790.

	At sun-rise.			At noon.			At midnight.		
Aug.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
1	Cloudy	WSW	82	Cloudy	WSW	87	Squally	Variab.	81
2	Cloudy	W	82	Cloudy	W	86	Squally	S	81
a 3	Cloudy	SW	82	Cloudy	W	88	Cloudy	SW	83
b 4	Cloudy	SW	82	Clear	WSW	88	Cloudy	SW	83
5	Cloudy	SW	82	Cloudy	SW	86	Clear	SSW	83
c 6	Cloudy	WSW	83	Cloudy	SW	88	Squally	S	83
7	Cloudy	WSW	82	Cloudy	SW	88	Cloudy	S	83
8	Cloudy	SW	82	Cloudy	SSW	88	Cloudy	SSW	83
d 9	Cloudy	SW	82	Cloudy	SW	88	Clear	SSE	82
e 10	Cloudy	W	81	Cloudy	WSW	88	Cloudy	Calm	82
11	Cloudy	WSW	81	Hazy	W	86	Cloudy	SSW	83
12	Cloudy	W	82	Hazy	W	88	Cloudy	SSW	83
13	Clear	SW	83	Cloudy	SW	88	Cloudy	SSW	83
14	Cloudy	WSW	82	Cloudy	WSW	88	Cloudy	SSW	83
15	Clear	W	83	Cloudy	W	88	Squally	S	83
16	Cloudy	W	81	Cloudy	SW	87	Cloudy	S	83
17	Rainy	Calm	81	Cloudy	W	86	Cloudy	SSW	83
18	Hazy	WSW	81	Cloudy	WSW	87	Squally	SSW	82
19	Cloudy	SW	81	Cloudy	SW	86	Cloudy	S	83
20	Cloudy	W	82	Cloudy	W	86	Squally	S	82
f 21	Cloudy	SW	80	Cloudy	SW	85	Cloudy	SSW	82
22	Cloudy	WSW	81	Cloudy	SW	86	Cloudy	SSW	82
23	Cloudy	W	81	Cloudy	W	86	Clear	S	82
24	Clear	SW	81	Cloudy	Calm	86	Cloudy	SSW	82
25	Clear	WSW	81	Cloudy	ENE	86	Clear	S	83
26	Clear	WSW	82	Clear	SE	86	Squally and rain	Variab.	83
27	Clear	SW	82	Clear	SE	86	Squally and rain	SSW	83
28	Cloudy	W	82	Cloudy	Calm	85	Small rain	Calm	84
29	Cloudy	SW	82	Cloudy	Calm	85	Cloudy	W	82
30	Cloudy	WSW	81	Clear	ENE	86	Cloudy	SW	82
31	Cloudy	W	82	Cloudy	SSE	85	Cloudy	S	83

Remarks.

a At sun-set, heavy squalls and rain.
b Ditto. ditto.
c At sun-set, rain
d At sun-set, rain.
e After sun-set, squally and rain.
f After 12, P. M. hard squalls.

SEPTEMBER, 1790.

	At sun-rise.			At noon.			At midnight.		
Sc.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
1	Clear	SW	82	Clear	SE	85	Clear	SSE	83
2	Clear	SSW	82	Clear	SSE	85	Clear	S	83
3	Clear	SSW	82	Clear	E	86	Clear	Calm	84
4	Clear	W	83	Clear	Calm	86	Clear	Calm	84
a 5	Cloudy	WSW	83	Clear	Calm	88	Cloudy	Variab.	85
6	Clear	W	82	Clear	E	86	Clear	SSW	84
7	Clear	Calm	82	Clear	ESE	86	Squally	S	83
8	Squally	Variab.	79	Cloudy	SSW	85	Cloudy	SSE	83
9	Cloudy	SW	82	Cloudy	ESE	85	Squally	S	84
10	Cloudy	SW	82	Cloudy	Calm	85	Cloudy	S	83
b 11	Cloudy	SW	79	Cloudy	SW	84	Cloudy	SSW	83
12	Cloudy	W	81	Cloudy	SW	84	Cloudy	SW	82
13	Cloudy	W	80	Cloudy	W	85	Clear	SW	83
14	Clear	W	81	Clear	W	86	Clear	SSW	83
15	Clear	WSW	81	Cloudy	W	88	Clear	SSE	84
c 16	Clear	WSW	81	Cloudy	WNW	87	Cloudy	S	82
17	Cloudy	W	81	Cloudy	Calm	86	Cloudy	Calm	83
18	Clear	WSW	82	Clear	Calm	86	Cloudy	SSW	82
19	Cloudy	W	79	Cloudy	Small rain	82	Cloudy	W	81
20	Cloudy	W	79	Cloudy	W	86	Cloudy	WSW	82
21	Small rain	W	80	Cloudy	Calm	86	Cloudy	Calm	83
d 22	Cloudy	WSW	81	Cloudy	Calm	86	Cloudy	SSW	83
23	Cloudy	WSW	79	Cloudy	W	85	Cloudy	SSW	83
24	Cloudy	WNW	79	Cloudy	W	86	Clear	SSW	82
25	Cloudy	W	81	Cloudy	NE	86	Clear	S	83
26	Clear	WSW	82	Clear	W	88	Clear	SSW	84
27	Cloudy	WSW	82	Cloudy	ENE	88	Cloudy	SSW	84
28	Cloudy	WSW	82	Cloudy	ESE	87	Cloudy	S	83
29	Cloudy	WSW	82	Cloudy	ENE	87	Cloudy	Calm	84
30	Clear	SW	83	Cloudy	SSE	86	Clear	Calm	84

Remarks.

a Squally and rain in the night.
b Hard ſqualls in the night.

c From 16th to 19th, ſqually and rain in the night.
d At 1, P. M. ſqually and rain.

OCTOBER, 1790.

	At sun-rise.			At noon.			At midnight.		
Oct.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
a 1	Cloudy	WSW	78	Clear	E	86	Clear	SE	83
2	Cloudy	WSW	80	Clear	ENE	86	Clear	E	83
3	Clear	WNW	78	Clear	ENE	85	Clear	S	84
4	Cloudy	WNW	81	Clear	NE	86	Clear	E	84
5	Clear	WNW	81	Clear	NNE	86	Hazy	E	84
6	Cloudy	W	82	Cloudy	NNE	86	Cloudy	E	83
7	Cloudy	WNW	82	Cloudy	NE	87	Cloudy	Variab.	84
8	Cloudy	W	81	Cloudy	E	86	Cloudy	E	83
9	Rainy	Calm	81	Rainy	NNW	83	Rainy	N	81
10	Rainy	NW	77	Cloudy	N	80	Squally	Variab.	80
11	Cloudy	WNW	78	Cloudy	NNW	82	Cloudy	NNW	80
12	Cloudy	WNW	78	Cloudy	N	84	Hazy	NW	81
b 13	Clear	NW	78	Cloudy	NNW	85	Clear	NW	82
14	Clear	NW	77	Clear	NNE	83	Clear	NNE	82
15	Clear	NW	78	Cloudy	NNE	84	Clear	ENE	83
16	Hazy	NNW	78	Cloudy	NNE	84	Clear	Calm	83
17	Cloudy	Calm	79	Cloudy	ENE	84	Clear	Calm	82
18	Cloudy	Calm	79	Cloudy	NNE	84	Squally	NW	81
19	Cloudy	NW	80	Squally	N	83	Squally	Variab.	82
20	Rainy	NW	81	Cloudy	NNE	84	Clear	Calm	81
c 21	Clear	WNW	77	Clear	NNE	83	Clear	NW	80
22	Clear	NW	77	Cloudy	NNE	83	Cloudy	W	80
23	Cloudy	NNW	79	Cloudy	NNW	83	Cloudy	NNW	80
24	Cloudy	W	75	Cloudy	NW	86	Cloudy	NW	80
25	Clear	WNW	76	Clear	NNW	86	Cloudy	NNE	82
26	Cloudy	WNW	77	Cloudy	NNE	86	Cloudy	NNE	83
27	Cloudy	WNW	77	Cloudy	NNE	85	Cloudy	NE	83
28	Cloudy	NNW	79	Cloudy	NE	84	Cloudy	NE	82
29	Cloudy	NW	78	Cloudy	NE	83	Clear	Calm	80
30	Clear	Calm	77	Clear	NNE	83	Clear	Calm	80
31	Clear	NNW	75	Clear	NE	83	Clear	Calm	79

Remarks.

a From the 1ſt to the 3d, at Enore, 10 miles N. from Madras.

b From 13th to 15th, dews in the night.

c From 21ſt to 25th, dews in the night.

NOVEMBER, 1790.

	At sun-rise.			At noon.			At midnight.		
Nov.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
1	Clear	NW	75	Clear	NE	82	Clear	NW	79
2	Cloudy	NW	75	Clear	NNE	82	Clear	Calm	79
3	Clear	WNW	75	Clear	ENE	82	Clear	Variab.	80
4	Clear	WNW	77	Clear	ENE	82	Clear	W	81
5	Clear	W	76	Clear	ENE	83	Clear	ENE	8[illegible]
6	Clear	WNW	76	Clear	E	84	Clear	ENE	82
7	Cloudy	N	77	Squally and rain	N	82	Squally	N	81
8	Squally	NNW	80	Clear	NE	83	Clear	NNE	81
9	Clear	NNW	77	Clear	NE	83	Clear	NNE	81
10	Clear	N	77	Clear	NNE	83	Clear	Calm	81
11	Cloudy	N	78	Squally and rain	NE	83	Cloudy	NE	80
12	Squally and rain	NNE	80	Cloudy	NE	81	Clear	NE	81
13	Cloudy	N	79	Clear	ENE	83	Clear	ENE	81
14	Clear	NNW	78	Clear	ENE	83	Clear	ENE	81
15	Clear	NW	78	Clear	ENE	83	Clear	NE	80
16	Clear	NW	77	Clear	ENE	82	Clear	ENE	80
17	Clear	NNW	76	Clear	NE	82	Clear	N	80
18	Clear	NNW	76	Clear	ENE	81	Cloudy	NE	80
19	Cloudy	NNW	74	Cloudy	NNE	80	Cloudy	N	79
20	Cloudy	NW	76	Cloudy	NE	82	Cloudy	NNE	81
a 21	Cloudy	NNE	77	Cloudy	NE	82	Cloudy	N	80
22	Cloudy	NNW	77	Cloudy	NE	81	Squally	NNE	79
23	Cloudy	N	77	Rainy	NNW	77	Squally and rain	NE	78
24	Squally and rain	NNE	78	Rainy	NE	78	Squally and rain	NE	77
25	Squally and rain	NE	78	Squally and rain	NNE	78	Squally and rain	NNE	7[illegible]
26	Squally and rain	NE	78	Cloudy	Variab.	80	Squally and rain	NE	78
27	Squally	Variab.	78	Cloudy	ENE	80	Squally	E	79
28	Squally	E	78	Cloudy	Variab.	80	Clear	E	79
29	Cloudy	Variab.	78	Cloudy	ESE	81	Cloudy	E	79
30	Cloudy	Calm	78	Cloudy	Calm	82	Cloudy	ENE	79

Remarks.

a From 21st to 26th, Monsoon rains.

DECEMBER, 1790.

Dec.	At sun-rise.			At noon.			At midnight.		
	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
1	Cloudy	Calm	78	Cloudy	E	82	Squally	NE	80
2	Cloudy	N	79	Rainy	NNE	79	Rainy	N	78
3	Rainy	NNW	76	Hard rain	NNW	76	Squally	NE	77
4	Squally	NE	77	Squally	NE	79	Cloudy	N	79
5	Squally and rain	NNE	78	Cloudy	NE	81	Cloudy	NNW	78
6	Squally and rain	Variab.	78	Cloudy	NE	81	Clear	Calm	79
7	Cloudy	NNW	78	Cloudy	ESE	82	Clear	SE	80
8	Cloudy	W	79	Cloudy	ESE	83	Hazy	Calm	81
9	Cloudy	WNW	78	Cloudy	E	82	Clear	ENE	79
10	Cloudy	Calm	78	Cloudy	ENE	82	Cloudy	N	80
11	Cloudy	NNE	79	Cloudy	NE	82	Cloudy	NNW	80
12	Rainy	NNE	80	Squally	NE	82	Squally	NE	79
13	Cloudy	NNE	79	Cloudy	NE	82	Cloudy	NE	79
14	Cloudy	N	79	Cloudy	NNE	82	Cloudy	N	79
15	Cloudy	NW	75	Cloudy	NNE	81	Cloudy	NNW	78
16	Cloudy	NW	74	Clear	NE	81	Cloudy	N	78
17	Clear	NW	75	Cloudy	NE	81	Cloudy	NW	76
18	Cloudy	NW	74	Cloudy	NE	80	Cloudy	NNW	78
19	Cloudy	NW	74	Cloudy	NNE	80	Cloudy	NW	76
20	Cloudy	NW	74	Cloudy	NNE	80	Cloudy	N	78
21	Cloudy	NW	73	Cloudy	NNE	78	Cloudy	N	76
22	Hazy	NW	74	Clear	NNE	78	Cloudy	NNE	77
23	Cloudy	NW	74	Clear	NE	78	Cloudy	Calm	76
24	Cloudy	NW	74	Clear	NNE	79	Clear	Calm	76
25	Hazy	Calm	73	Clear	NNE	79	Clear	NNE	77
26	Hazy	N	74	Clear	N	79	Cloudy	N	77
27	Cloudy	N	74	Clear	NNE	79	Clear	NNW	76
28	Hazy	NNW	75	Cloudy	N	80	Cloudy	N	79
29	Cloudy	N	78	Cloudy	N	80	Cloudy	N	76
30	Cloudy	NW	75	Cloudy	N	78	Cloudy	N	76
31	Cloudy	NW	74	Cloudy	NW	76	Clear	NNW	75

OBJECTS

OBJECTS WORTHY OF OBSERVATION, BETWEEN AGRA AND CALCUTTA.

(Communicated by Col. G. Ironside.)

At Agra, on the banks of the Jumnah.

The Mausoleum of Traje-Mahl, an edifice far superior to that raised by Artemesia for her husband.

Secundrah, or the tomb of Akber.

The Fortress.

At Lucknow, on the banks of the Goomtee.

The Vizier's palaces and gardens particularly.

The cypress garden.

The stud.

The menagerie and aviary.

The ina coonah, or glazed apartment.

At Fyzabad, on the banks of the Gorah.

The remains of the late Vizier's palace.

The remains of the fortress there.

The women.

At Allahabad, at the confluence of the Jumnah and Ganges.

The sepulchre of Sultaun Khosroo.

The king's garden and other edifices and gardens round the town.

The fortress, king's palace, and the Hindoo temple under ground, within the fort.

The canal which would have insolated the town and fort had it been completed.

Three remarkable large trees, called by the natives, valatty emlee, *i. e.* European Tamarind, and by Linnæus Adansonia, growing on the spot, called the queen's garden opposite to Popamow, and near to a small white pagoda, on the S. W. side of the river.

The sacred washing place at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumnah, called Peirâg.

At Chunar, on the Ganges.

The fortress.

The Mahommedan tombs, notice the perforation of the stone inclosures of the sepulchres.

The stone quarries.

At Benares.

The most sacred pagoda of the Hindoos, called vis-visor, and other pagodas.

The observatory.

The pagodas, gardens and tank, constructed by Cheyt Sing, at Ramna-Gur.

The Minars.

The uncommon construction of the narrow streets and opposite houses, between which there are communications by balconies.

The extensive avenues of large trees.

The naked devotee fakeers, women as well as men.

The fabrics of gold and silver stuffs.

Benares is the mart for diamonds and other gems, brought from Bundelcund.

It is celebrated, like all other consecrated places, for lascivious intrigue.

Gauzipore, on the Ganges.

A place remarkable for fine rose water.

Buxar, on the Ganges.

The small fort and English cantonments.

Manjee, at the confluence of the Gograh and Ganges.

Remarkable for a large bhur, or banian tree.

Remark the devotee fakeers there.

Moneer,

Moneer, at the confluence of the Soane and Ganges.

The large tank.

Chuprah, on the Gonduck.

The ſaltpetre manufactory.

Sarſeram.

Where are the ſtupendous Mauſoleums of Selim Shah, and Sheer Shah.

Rotas, on the Soane.

The extenſive fortreſs on the ſummit of a high mountain.

Dinapore, on the Ganges.

The Engliſh cantonments, conſiſting of two fine ſquares.

Singiah, on the eaſt bank of the Gonduck.

Patna, on the Ganges.

The Precincts.

The Dirgâh.

Carpet manufactory.

Mode of collecting opium from the plant.

Mongheer, on the Ganges.

The fortreſs.

Its beautiful environs, and the bold circular ſweep of the Ganges.

The hill, 3 miles eaſt of the fort.

The hot baths at Sittacoon.

Sultângunge, on the Ganges.

The fakeers' rock in the midſt of the river.

Colgong, on the Ganges.

One of the moſt beautiful, wild, and picturesque countries in the world, ſeen from the contiguous hills.

Pialapore.

Continuation of the ſame extenſive romantic ſcene. Not more remarkable for a fine weaving country and its variegated proſpects, than for the prodigious quantity of game round about it.

The Paſſes.

The fine theatre formed by the hills and vallies at Gongah Perſaud.

N. B. Travellers, for the ſake of the proſpects, as well as ſporting, ſhould paſs from Colgong to Teliagurree by land.

Mooteejurnah,

Or pearl caſcade, ſeen from the river juſt after turning the promontory of Sickleagullee.

Rajahmahl, on the Ganges.

The Seray. The remains of Nagaſore Baug.

At Oodah-Nullah, on the Ganges.

The entrenchments.

Gowr, on the Mahah Nuddah.

The remains of that antique city, and its very extenſive incloſures. The veſtiges of the exterior one are ſaid to be 60 miles in circumference.

Jungypore, on the Baugrutti.

A pretty Engliſh garden and ſilk fillature.

Murſhudabad, on the Baugrutti.

The Nawâb's garden at Saduc Baug, and the college of Fakeers adjoining to it, called Akawrah Muſteram.

The pagoda of Ranny Bawaunny.

The houſe of the great merchant Juggut-Seet, and his pagodas and ſepulchres.

The moſque of Jaffer Cawn, conſtructed after the form of the Metropolitan moſque at Mecca.

The gardens of Mooteejeel.

The Nawâb's palace and imaumbarree.

Berhampore, on the Baugrutti.

The Engliſh cantonments. A noble ſquare on the banks of the Baugrutti.

Plaſſey, ditto.

The field of battle, and extenſive Mango-grove, containing above 3000 trees regularly planted.

Nuddeah, at the confluence of the Baugrutti and Jelinghee.

The Hindu ſeminaries for teaching the Sanſcrit language.

Santipore, on the Hoogly river.

A manufacture for fine muſlins.

Sook-

Sook-Sagur, ditto.
A fine Engliſh ſugar plantation.

Bandel, ditto.
A Portugueze ſettlement.

Hoogly, ditto.
Formerly the port of the metropolis of Bengal.

Chinſurah, ditto.
A Dutch ſettlement.

Chandernagore, ditto.
A French ſettlement.
See the chief's villa there.

Cowahgauchy, ditto.
A large old Hindu fort called Sumookghur.

Pultah, ditto.
A manufactory for chintz and indigo.

Serampore, ditto.
A Daniſh ſettlement.

Barrackpore, on the Hughly river.
The Engliſh cantonments.

Barnagore, ditto.
The paphos of Calcutta.

Fort-William, ditto.
A noble fortreſs near Calcutta.

N. B. It is adviſable, during the rainy ſeaſon, and time of the floods, rather to paſs down the nullahs or ſmall ſtreams which run parallel with the Ganges, almoſt the whole way, than to keep the great river. No ſtrong winds then ſtop the progreſs of the boats; their paſſage is infinitely more ſecure and pleaſant, often nearer, and always more expeditious. Rennel's maps point out many of theſe nullahs. Information of more may be had upon the way.

In proceeding down the Mauldah nullah, there is a ſmall cut from the town of Mauldah, that leads through the city of Gowr, and comes out oppoſite the head of the Câſſimbazar river.

OF THE MANNER OF HUNTING AND SPORTING BY THE ENGLISH IN BENGAL.

(Communicated by Colonel G. Ironside.)

Few parties of pleaſure can be more agreeable than thoſe for hunting, formed by ladies and gentlemen in Bengal, particularly at ſome diſtance from the preſidency of Fort William, where the country is pleaſanter, and game of every kind in greater plenty. Any time between the beginning of November and end of February is taken for theſe excurſions; during which ſeaſon the climate is delightfully temperate, the air perfectly ſerene, and the ſky often without a cloud.

To tranſport the tents and other requiſites, for the accommodation of the company, to ſome verdant ſpot, near to a grove and rivulet, previouſly ſelected, elephants and camels are borrowed; ſmall country carts, oxen and bearers hired, at no conſiderable expence, the price of all kinds of grain, and wages of courſe, being exceedingly reaſonable. Nor does the commanding officer of the troops within the diſtrict often refuſe a guard of ſepoys to protect the company from the danger of wild beaſts, (for ſuch generally reſort to the haunts of game,) or the depredations of ſtill wilder banditti, now and then pervading the country.

The larger tents are pitched in a ſquare or circle, while thoſe for the guards and ſervants uſually occupy the outer ſpace. Every marquée for a lady is divided into two or three apartments, for her camp-bed, her cloſet, and her dreſſing-room; is car-

carpetted or matted, and is covered with a ſpreading fly, for defence againſt rain, or excluſion of caſual heat, the air ventilating powerfully between the vacuity (about two feet) of the tent and its canopy in unremitted undulation. The doors or curtains of the marquée, wattled with a ſweet-ſcented graſs, are, if the weather chance to become ſultry, continually ſprinkled with water from the outſide; and a chintz wall ſtained in handſomely-figured compartments encompaſſes the whole.

For the ſupply of common food, if no village be very near, petty chandler-ſhops enow are engaged by the family banyans (houſe ſtewards) to accompany them, glad to profit of ſuch an opportunity of gain. Liquors and every ſpecies of European articles are provided by the party themſelves.

Horſes are employed for the conveyance of the gentlemen, and palanquins for the ladies, with their female attendants; and, where the roads will admit of it, cloſe and open Engliſh carriages alſo.

Part of the morning ſports of the men, commencing at dawn of day, conſiſt in rouſing and chaſing the wild boar, the wolf and antelope (or gazelle), the roebuck, the muſk, the red and other deer, hares, foxes, and jackalls: beſides the common red, the ſpotted and the ſmall mouſe, there are ten or twelve ſorts of hog or ſhort-briſtled deer. Boars are uſually found amongſt the uncultivated tracts, or the more regular plantations of ſugar-canes, which give to their fleſh the fineſt flavour imaginable. Wolves and jackalls are ſeen prowling and lurking, at break of day, about the ſkirts of towns and villages, or retiring from thence to their dens within woods; or within pits, hollows, or ravines on the downs. Hares ſhelter in the ſame ſituations as in England. The hog, roebuck, and muſk deer, conceal themſelves amongſt the thickeſt heath and herbage, and the antelope and large deer rove on the plains. All theſe animals, however, reſort not rarely to the jungles, (or very high coarſe and implicated graſs,) with which the levels of Hinduſtan abound, either to graze, to browze, or in purſuit of prey.

A country of Aſia abounding in ſuch variety of game, is, of courſe, not deſtitute of wild beaſts; the principal of which are, the tiger, leopard, panther, tiger cats, bear, wolf, jackall, fox, hyæna and rhinoceros. The leopards are of three or four kinds.

Or the gentlemen divert themſelves with ſhooting the ſame animals, as alſo common partridge, rock-partridge, hurriâl, or green pigeons, quail, plover, wild cocks and hens, curlews; black, white, and grey peacocks; florikens, ſtorks of ſeveral kinds and colours, together with water-hens, Braminy-geeſe, cranes, wild geeſe and ducks, teal, widgeons, ſnipes, and other aquatic fowl, in infinite abundance; many of them of extraordinary ſhape, of glowing variegated plumage, and of unknown ſpecies; whoſe numbers almoſt cover the water whilſt they ſwim, and, when alarmed, and fluſhed from the lakes, like a cloud, abſolutely obſcure the light.

The foxes are ſmall, ſlenderly limbed, delicately furred with a ſoft brown hair, and by no means rank in ſmell; feeding principally upon grain, vegetables, and fruit. They are exceedingly fleet and flexible, though not ſtrong or perſevering. When running, they wind in ſucceſſive evolutions to eſcape their purſuers, and afford excellent ſport. Their holes are uſually excavated, not

not in woods, but on hillocks, upon a ſmooth green ſward or lawn, where, in a morning or evening, they are ſeen playing and friſking about with their young. They feed generally amongſt the corn, and are ofteneſt found within fields of muſtard or linſeed, when it has ſprouted up high enough to conceal them.

A minor critic, on peruſal of Æſop's or rather Pilpay's fables, ridiculed the idea of foxes feeding upon grapes; but, had he conſulted any Aſiatic natural hiſtory, he would have learnt that they ſubſiſt upon grain, pulſe, and fruit, particularly grapes and pine-apples, when within their range, much more than upon fleſh or fowl. Or had he turned to the Bible, he would have there found the following paſſage in confirmation of it: "Take us the foxes, the little foxes, that ſpoil the vines, for our vines have tender grapes."--*Canticles, Chap. ii. v.* 15.

Jackalls are rather larger than Engliſh foxes; but of a brown colour, clumſier ſhape, and not ſo pointed about the noſe. In nature they partake more of the wolf than of the dog or fox. Their real Aſiatic name is ſhugaul, perverted by Engliſh ſeamen trading to the Levant, (where they are in plenty on the coaſts of Syria and Aſia-Minor,) into jackalls.

Of the partridge there are ſeveral kinds, one with a white belly, and another ſomething like grouſe, only more motley feathered.

Plover too are various; and when the weather becomes warm, ortolans traverſe the heaths and commons in immenſe flocks.

There are no pheaſants in the woods of Bengal or Bahar, nearer than the confines of Aſſam, Chittagong, and the range of mountains ſeparating Hinduſtan from Tibet and Napaul. But there, particularly about the Morung, and in Betiah, they are large and beautiful, more eſpecially the golden, the burniſhed, the ſpotted and the azure, as well as the brown Argus pheaſant.

As for peacocks, they are everywhere in multitudes, and of two or three ſpecies. One tract in Oriſſa is denominated More-bunje, or the Peacock Diſtrict.

Cranes are of three ſorts, and all of a cærulean grey: the very lofty one, with a crimſon head, called ſarus; the ſmalleſt, called curcurrah, (the demoiſelle of Linnæus and Buffon,) uncommonly beautiful and elegant, whoſe ſnow-white tuft, behind its ſcarlet-glowing eyes, is the appropriate ornament for the turban of the Emperor alone; and the middle-ſized one with a black head, the common grus. They return to the northern mountains about the autumnal equinox, after ceſſation of the periodical rains, with their young, in myriads of flights, frequent as the wood pigeon in North America; and ſometimes, when the wind is very violent, flocks of them mount to a vaſt height in the air, and there wind about in regular circles, ſeemingly with much delight, and venting all the time a harſh diſcordant ſcream, heard at a conſiderable diſtance.

In the wilds of Hinduſtan certainly originated the common domeſtic fowl, for there they are diſcovered in almoſt every foreſt. They are all bantams, but without feathers on their legs; the cocks are in colour all alike, what ſportſmen call ginger red; they have a fine tufted cluſter of white downy feathers upon their rumps, are wonderfully ſtately in their gait, and fight like furies. The hens are invariably brown. It is extremely pleaſant, in travelling through the woods early

early in a morning, to hear them crowing, and to perceive the hens and chickens ſkulking and ſcudding between the buſhes. For food, they are neither ſo palatable nor tender as the tame fowl.

Florekins are amongſt the *non deſcripta*, I believe, in ornithology. A drawing can alone exhibit an adequate repreſentation of this fine bird; it harbours in natural paſtures amongſt the long graſs, on the extremity of lakes, and the borders of ſwampy grounds, lying between marſhy ſoils and the uplands. Hence its fleſh ſeems to partake, in colour and reliſh, of the nature and flavour of both the wild duck and the pheaſant; the colour of the fleſh on the breaſt and wing being brown, but on the legs perfectly white, and the whole of the moſt delicate, juicy, and ſavoury flavour conceivable.

There are only three claws to its feet; the roots of the feathers of the female are of a fine pink colour.

When the cock riſes up, ſome fine black velvet feathers, which commonly lie ſmooth upon his head, then ſtand up erect, and form a tuft upon his crown and his neck.

When ſet by dogs, it lies cloſe, and ſcarcely ever riſes till the fowler is ſo near as almoſt to tread upon it. The neſt of it is made amongſt the graſs.

You read of them in deſcriptions of ancient knightly feſtivals of the Nevilles, Percys, Mortimers, Beauchamps, Montacutes, De Courceys, Mohuns, Courtenays, and Mowbrays, under the name, I believe, of Flanderkins; but whether they were then native of England, I am uncertain.

The height of the cock florekin of Bengal, from the ground, when he ſtands, to the top of his back, is ſeventeen inches.

The height from the ground to the top of his head, when he holds it upright, is twenty-ſeven inches.

The length from the tip of his back to the end of his tail, is twenty-ſeven inches.

In no part of ſouthern Aſia did I ever hear of woodcocks; but amongſt the breed of ſnipes there is one called the painted-ſnipe, larger than ordinary, and well compenſates for want of the former.

Fiſhing, both with lines and diverſity of nets, is the employment of other ſets of the party; or the hawking of herons, cranes, ſtorks, and hares, with the falcon; and of partridge and leſſer birds, with the ſparrow and ſmall hawks.

Ladies now and then attend the early field; if it be to view the courſing or hawking, they mount upon ſmall gentleſt (for they are all gentle,) female elephants, ſurmounted with arched-canopied and curtained ſeats; otherwiſe they ride on horſeback; more frequently however in palanquins, under which, as well as under the elephants and horſes, the birds, (particularly the white ſtork or paddy bird,) when pounced at by the hawks, and the little foxes, when hard preſſed by the dogs, often fly for ſhelter and protection. In general, however, the ladies do not riſe betimes, nor ſtir out till the hour of airing.

The weapons in uſe on theſe expeditions are, fowling-pieces, horſe piſtols, light lances or pikes, and heavy ſpears or javelins; and every perſon has, beſides, a ſervant armed with a ſcymetar or ſabre, and a rifle with a bayonet, carrying a two ounce ball, in the event of meeting with tigers, hyænas, bears, or wild buffaloes. Some of the ladies (like Thaleſtris or Hypolyta, quite in the Diana ſtyle,) carry light bows and quivers to amuſe themſelves with the leſſer game.

 The

The dogs are, pointers, ſpaniels, Perſian and European greyhounds, and ſtrong ferocious lurchers. Near Calcutta a few gentlemen keep Engliſh hounds, but their ſcent quickly fades, and they ſoon degenerate.

But the livelieſt ſport is exhibited when all the horſemen, elephants, ſervants, guard, and hired villagers are aſſembled and arranged in one even row, with ſmall white flags (as being ſeen fartheſt,) hoiſted pretty high at certain diſtances, in order to prevent one part of the rank from advancing before the reſt. Proceeding in this manner, in a regular and progreſſive courſe, this line ſweeps the ſurface, like a net, and impels before it all the game within its compaſs and extent. When the jungle and coppice chance to open upon a plain, it is a moſt exhilarating ſight to behold the quantity and variety of animals iſſuing at once from their coverts: ſome are driven out reluctantly, others force their way back into the brake. During this ſcene of development, route, and diſperſion, prodigious havock is made by the fowlers, falconers, and huntſmen, whilſt the country people and children, with ſticks and ſtaves, either catch or demoliſh the fawns, leverets, wild pigs, and other young animals, which have returned into the coppice.

Inſtances occaſionally occur, where the natives of the vicinage petition the gentlemen to deſtroy a tiger that has infeſted the diſtrict, to the annoyance and devaſtation of their flocks and ſhepherds, and perpetual alarm of the poor cottagers themſelves. Although an arduous and perilous adventure, and what the gentlemen all profeſs, in their cooler moments, to reprobate and decline, yet, when in the field, they generally comply with the ſolicitation, and undertake the exploit. Their inſtant animation, not unattended with emotions of benevolence and compaſſion, preſently ſuperſede every dictate of prudence, and, ſpite of their predetermination, they proceed to the aſſault, the villagers all the while ſtanding aloof. If conducted deliberately, with circumſpection, and with the aid of the ſepoys, they ſoon accompliſh their purpoſe, and bring in the moſt dreadful and formidable of all tremendous beaſts, amidſt the homage and acclamations of the peaſantry. But ſhould they loſe their preſence of mind, prolong or precipitate the conflict, act with incaution, or attack the exaſperated infuriated ſavage with tumult and confuſion, the event is often fatal, by his ſeizing, lacerating and cruſhing every creature within his reach; nor ceaſing to rend, tear, claw, and deſtroy, to the very moment of his deſtruction, or of his flight.

Sometimes do the natives entreat the gentlemen to rid them of wild buffaloes, (the largeſt of all known animals, the elephant excepted,) that have laid waſte their cultivation; and at others, to clear their vaſt tanks, or ſmall neighbouring lakes, of alligators, which devour their fiſh, or do miſchief on ſhore. So much hazard is not incurred, however, by achievements of this ſort, as from the encounter of a tiger; for though the hides of thoſe creatures reſiſt a ball from a firelock at common muſquet diſtance, they are by no means impenetrable to ſhot from a rifle, or other pieces with a chamber, or of a wider calibre.

A drum, with a banner diſplayed from the hall tent, give ſignals to the company for their meals.

Breakfaſt is a moſt delightful repaſt: the ſportſmen return keen, freſh, ruddy and voracious; and the appearance

appearance of the ladies in ſimple looſe attire, the elegant diſhabille of cleareſt muſlin with plain floating ribbons, and diſhevelled treſſes, captivate to faſcination. Nor is the palate leſs gratified: Engliſh, French, Italian, and Dutch viands all combine to provoke it, by a profuſion of cold victuals, ſalted and dried meats and fiſh, hams, tongues, ſauſages, hung-beef, ſallads, chocolate, coffee, tea, freſh milk, preſerves, fruit, and eggs, rendered ſtill more grateful by the moſt ſprightly cheerfulneſs and Auroral gaiety.

After breakfaſt, conveyances of different ſorts are prepared for an airing, not merely for the ſake of airing only, but to view ſome natural or artificial curioſity or manufacture; ſome noted town, diſtinguiſhed moſque, celebrated pagoda, renowned dirgâh, or venerable mauſoleum; ſome conſecrated grove, the ſequeſtered reſidence of fakeers, or ſome extenſive proſpect from the ſummit of rugged cliffs, impending over an expanſe of water, bordering perhaps a level lawn, whoſe verdure is vaulted only, not concealed, by a diffuſed aſſemblage of ſtately columniated palms, of four different ſpecies, tufted and foliaged only, in graceful inclinations at their capitals, all equally ornamental, the date, the cocoa-nut, the beetel, and the palmyra.

Between the airing and an early dinner, the hours are irregularly diſpoſed, as chance may dictate, or caprice ſuggeſt. Some play at cricket and quoits, ſwim, jump, fence, run a match of horſes, or ſhoot at a mark; whilſt others direct the mountaineers and woodmen, (who rove about in bands for this expreſs purpoſe,) where to inveigle, entangle, or kill beaſts, birds, fiſh, and ſnakes, for which they are furniſhed with variety of implements, ſuch as matchlocks, tiger-bows, ſpears, darts in grooves, balls in tubes, pellet-bows, limed-rods, ſtakes, and buſhes; faſcinating allurements, ſuch as painted, ſpotted, and foliaged ſcreens, bells, nets, and torches, bundles of twigs, ruſhes and reeds, artificial ducks and decoy birds, with traps, gins, ſprings, ſnares, and other ſtratagems and inventions of wonderful enchantment, ingenuity, mechaniſm, and contrivance.

It is ſomewhat extraordinary, but nevertheleſs a fact, the influence of faſcination poſſeſſed by the tiger, and all of his, the feline ſpecies, over many other creatures. 'Spied by deer particularly, they ſtop at once, as if ſtruck by a ſpell, while the tiger lies ſtill, his eyes fixed on them, and quietly awaiting their approach, which they ſeldom fail to make gradually within his ſpring; for the large royal tiger cannot run ſpeedily or far. The glow of their eyes is fierce and powerful. I myſelf once paſſed a royal tiger in the night near a wood, and could plainly perceive the ſcintillations from his eyes. He was deterred from approaching us by the light of flambeaux, and the noiſe of a ſmall drum which we carried, and was beat by a ſervant for the purpoſe of ſcaring him away.

Wherever tigers roam or couch, a number of birds continually collect or hover about them, ſcreaming and crying as if to create an alarm. But the peacock ſeems to be particularly allured by him; for the inſtant a flock of pea-fowl perceive him, they advance towards him directly, and begin ſtrutting round him with wings fluttering, quivering feathers, and briſtling and expanded tails. Of this enticement the fowlers alſo make their advantage; for, by painting a brown cloth ſcreen, about ſix feet ſquare,

with black ſpots or ſtreaks, and advancing under its cover fronting the ſun, the birds either approach towards them, or ſuffer them to ſteal near enough to be ſure of their mark, by a hole left in the canvas for them to fire through.

Several other inſtances of the faſcination of animals I have myſelf been witneſs to in Bengal. Three or four times, where a line of troops were marching in a long uninterrupted ſeries, paſſed a herd of deer; I obſerved that when their attention was taken off from grazing, by the humming murmuring noiſe proceeding from the troops in paſſing, they at firſt and for a while ſtood ſtaring and aghaſt, as if attracted by the ſucceſſive progreſſion of the files, all clothed in red. At length, however, the leading ſtag, "*vir gregis ipſe*," ſtriking the ground, ſnorted, and immediately ruſhed forward acroſs the ranks, followed by the whole collection, to the utter diſmay and confuſion of the ſoldiery: thus running into the very danger one naturally ſuppoſes they muſt have at firſt been anxious to avoid. The men, who were apprized by the ſound of their approach, ſtopped, and made way for them. Over the heads of the others, who were heedleſs and inattentive, they bounded with wonderful agility, and fled over the plain.

Driving one evening along the road in a phaeton, and pretty faſt, I perceived a young heifer running near the carriage, with her eyes intently fixed upon one of the hind wheels; by the whirling of which the animal ſeemed completely ſtruck and affected. Thus purſuing her object for about a quarter of a mile, ſhe, by a ſudden impulſe, rapidly darted forward towards the wheel, which then ſtriking her noſe, the attention of the creature became interrupted by the violence of the friction, and was, of courſe, withdrawn: ſhe then immediately ſtood ſtock ſtill, and preſently after turned about ſlowly and made off.

Beyond all other animals, however, ſerpents poſſeſs moſt eminently this occult power: frequently are they ſeen revolved on the branches of trees, or on the ground, meditating their prey, either birds, ſquirrels, rats, mice, bats, frogs, hares, or other animals.

The ladies, as they are inclined, either read, walk, ſwing, exerciſe themſelves in archery, or at ſhuttlecock in the groves; or they ſing and play in their tents. Others, whilſt at work, are read to by their companions, of all amuſements, perhaps, the moſt delectable.

At the end of a convivial dinner, every ſoul, provided the weather prove ſultry, or they find themſelves fatigued, retires to repoſe.

On riſing from this ſieſta, of all liſtleſs indulgences the moſt ſoothing, comfortable, and refreſhing; and certainly moſt wholeſome, all animals inclining to ſleep after nouriſhment; carriages are again in readineſs, or light boats, where a ſtream or lake is near, to give the company the evening's reſpiration (which the inhabitants of colder regions taſte only in poetical deſcription,) breathing health as well as recreation.

The twilight being ſhort under the tropics, the day of courſe ſhuts in preſently after ſun-ſet, when cards and dice become part of the evening's entertainment. Cheſs, backgammon, whiſt, picquet, tredrille, quinze, and loo, are the favourite games. Theſe, with domeſtic ſports, anticks, gambols, tricks, pranks, and frolicks, where the humour prevails; together with the ſlights of jugglers, feats of tumblers,

bles, (in which performances the Hindus are expert adepts,) and dances of the natives, wile away the time, and beguile it not unpleaſantly to the hour of ſupper, the principal meal; when a repaſt, enlivened by every elevation of ſpirit and kindly diſpoſition that can conduce to promote good humour and feſtive hilarity, terminates the day.

Theſe parties generally continue, with ſome variation in the amuſements, fifteen or twenty days; and the diſſolution of them is as generally lamented, with heart-felt regret, by the individuals who compoſe them.

From the Calcutta Monthly Journal, December 14, 1795.

As a party of gentlemen were in purſuit of ſnipe, in the vicinity of Dum-dum, they moſt unexpectedly rouſed a royal tiger. The animal immediately ſeized on the firſt perſon near him, which happened to be a native ſervant, who was carrying a gun, and killed him on the ſpot.

The gentlemen, alarmed as they were, did not retire from the place where the accident happened, without attempting to reſcue the poor fellow from the jaws of the monſter. They diſcharged their pieces at him; but, as they were all loaded with ſmall ſhot, they made no ſenſible impreſſion on him: he continued to devour his prey, until the ſporting party aſſembled a number of the country people, who, by ſhouting, and beating of tom-toms, at length drove him off.

Intelligence of this unfortunate affair was immediately diſpatched to Calcutta, for the information of ſome keen ſportſmen, who delight in the manly exerciſe and dangerous amuſement of tiger-hunting; the party was ſoon formed, and the gentlemen who compoſed it proceeded to the ground without delay, armed for the purpoſe, and mounted on elephants.

Nor were they long in finding out the ferocious animal, who was weltering in gore when they came up with him. An immediate attack began; but inſtead of retreating, the tiger made a ſucceſsful ſpring, and faſtened upon one of the elephants. The driver was not, however, diſmayed; for, by a very ſevere blow ſtruck with his hook on a tender part of the enraged animal, he forced him to quit his hold.

Several ſhots were then fired at him, and although moſt of them took place, yet none had touched a vital part. The animal, however, became furious beyond deſcription, running at and charging every thing that came near him, until one of the party, well known for his prowefs, as well as dexterity in the field, intrepidly advanced upon him, and, with a hog-ſpear, pinned the griſly monſter to the ground.

OF THE SPORTS OF THE FIELD IN HINDUSTAN.

(Communicated by Colonel G. Ironside.)

The men of rank and fortune amongſt the natives of Hinduſtan, beſides falconers, fowlers, fiſhermen, huntſmen, and gangs of game-keepers, for the chaſe, and other different ſports, entertain alſo perſons verſed in the practice of catching animals by allurement, diſguiſe, enſnaring, ambuſh, faſcination, and other ſtratagems and devices, wherein are employed a conſiderable number of different inſtruments and im-

 plements

plements of enticement, conſtraint, imitation, and infatuation.

Amongſt others, when they are deſirous of taking jackalls alive, two men approach their holes or covert, and begin mimicking the cries of the young ones, while they gambol and play about: this yelping noiſe ſoon inveigles the male, who advancing, is entangled in a ſnare laid for the purpoſe; on continuing the ſame kind of ſqualling, the female ſoon follows her mate, and is entrapped in the like manner.

Of Fiſhing.

Fiſh are caught in Bengal, by placing a bundle of ruſhy buſhes or bavins in the water over night; alſo, by ſurrounding a large extent of ſhallow water with mats, and then contracting the ſpace 'till hand nets can be uſed with effect.

Small fiſh are caught in ſmall rivulets or lakes, in Bengal, by making a noiſe with ſmall bells or ſticks, in one boat, and driving the fiſh by that means towards another.

Of Fowling.

Small birds are taken by fowlers, by fixing one hollow and very ſlender reed into another rather thicker, (like the joints of a fiſhing rod,) touched with bird-lime, that into a third, and ſo on, till the firſt be long enough, by being inſinuated among the boughs with a quick motion, to touch the bird aimed at. Or a ſmall arrow, or clay ball, is put into a long tube, and the bird ſtruck with it by a blaſt from the mouth. Or they are killed with a pellet bow, which is a common bow with two ſtrings, ſeparated by a ſmall ſlender bit of ſtick, near which is fixed a bit of leather to receive the pellet. The aim of this inſtrument is more certain than that of any other miſſile weapon.

Wild fowl are caught in Perſia by perſons who go in the night near marſhy ruſhy places, and diſplay on a ſudden many lights on the ſtern of the boats; then ringing ſmall bells, the birds are frightened, and fly into their very hands.

Wild ducks, and other water fowl, are caught in Hinduſtan by people wading or ſwimming the lakes, either with an earthen pot over their heads, or the artificial repreſentation of a duck, faſhioned ſo as to put on like a cap; by which contrivance they get cloſe enough to geeſe, widgeon, teal, &c. to pull them by the feet under water, till they have filled a girdle made of netting, or tied or twiſted one of their wings, ſo as to let them float, without hazarding their eſcape, upon the ſurface of the water. And this they effect without much diſturbance among the reſt of the flocks on the lake; and ſo eaſily, and in ſuch abundance, as to afford them for a penny or three-halfpence a-piece.

Of Hunting.

In order to deſtroy the rhinoceros, when he ravages the corn and herbage, pit-falls are made; but they are ſeldom caught alive, except when young.

Of catching Tigers.

To catch tigers and leopards ſeveral contrivances are employed. The moſt common are, a large trap (not unlike a rat-trap) baited with a live kid, caged at one end of the trap, and thus ſecured from ſeizure. Or a large bamboo bow is ſtretched oppoſite the animal's accuſtomed haunt, armed with a long barbed arrow. A ſmall thread is then laid acroſs the track, communicating with the bow ſtring, which, whenever it is hampered or contracted, diſcharges an arrow with a violence that ſeldom fails to pierce and to deſtroy its object.

Of the Tiger Bow.

Firſt direction.—This bow conſiſts,

fists, 1st, of a strong bamboo, about six feet long, and half an inch thick; with a small rope for a string. 2d, Of a separate stick, about one inch square and two and a half feet long; two opposite sides whereof are cut through, from the upper end, two thirds of the way down. This slit is in the middle, and one-third of an inch wide. 3d. A loop is fastened to the slit stick, by a cord, just hanging over the upper end of the slit. 4th. To the other end of this cord, which is about one foot in length, is tied a small round stick, not quite the third of an inch thick, and six inches long. 5th. One-third down the slit is a small peg, which passes through the slit of the square stick, in the middle, transversely. 6th. From the top of the small round stick depends a small flat pin, two inches long, by a string, one foot in length. 7th. There is a small string tied rather loosely over the square stick, and also a very thin slight bit of bamboo, one inch long, and the tenth of an inch broad; to the middle of which is fastened a green silk or cotton thread, about seven feet long, to be employed as hereafter directed. 8th. A long barbed arrow is prepared, and the point medicated with poison.

Second direction.—1st. Hold the separate square stick with loop upwards, and the point towards the bow; put the string of the bow under the loop.

2d. Put the end of the small round stick through the loop, and a little way into the hollow of the slit.

3d. Convey the small flat pin, first under the peg which crosses the slit, and then push the upper end of it a little back, over the peg.

4th. Place the point of the small flat pin upon a string tied rather loosely over the square stick for that purpose, so as slightly and temporarily to rest upon it.

5th. Stretch the bow with the square stick thus prepared; the upper end whereof then notches into the string, and the other rests firmly upon the inside of the bow itself.

6th. Then place the bow in a bush, or grass, on cross sticks (formed to support it), two feet from the ground, on one side of a path frequented by tigers, wolves, hyænas, &c.

7th. The barbed arrow is to be laid exactly in the direction of the square slit stick, with its notch in the bow string.

8th. Remove the string whereon the small flat pin temporarily rested, and substitute the slight bit of bamboo above mentioned in its stead.

9th. Carry the green string across the path, and tie it slightly to a bush, or grass, on the other side.

On any wild beast touching the string, it draws away the bit of bamboo which supported the point of the flat pin; the pin immediately flies up from the peg, which occasions the small round stick to give way; that of course loosens the string of the bow, which forces away the arrow directly forward, and drives, at the same time, the square slit stick backwards, the whole thus operating, and at once tumbling to pieces.

"The Arabs," says Dr. Shaw, "do not spring game with dogs, but, shading themselves with a piece of canvas, stretched upon two reeds, into the shape of a door, they walk through avenues where they expect to find it. The canvas is usually spotted, or painted with the figure of a leopard; and, a little below the top, there is one or more holes for the fowler to look through, and see what passes before him. Quails, and such like birds as feed in flocks, will, upon sight of the canvas, stand still, and look astonished. This gives a sportsman an opportunity

portunity of coming very near them, and then resting the canvas upon the ground, and directing the muzzle of his piece through one of the holes, knocks down sometimes a whole covey of them."

Instances of the same sort occur frequently in Hindustan; but it is there attributed, by the natives, to the force of fascination; for they have observed, that when deer or peacocks perceive a tiger, (whose eyes, when either enraged, or keen or eager for prey, appear as if emitting scintillations,) they seem enchanted, look stedfastly at their enemy, and keep gradually and regularly approaching, till within his reach, when he springs upon and devours them. For tigers, and other animals of the feline species, seldom pursue their prey, not being very fleet, but usually lie in ambush for it. Birds and other animals are known in like manner to be fascinated by serpents, whose eyes generally flash vibrations of vivid light. Of this bewitching power in tigers the mountaineers of Hindustan avail themselves, particularly in the allurement of peacocks. Upon a light bamboo frame, of the dimensions of six feet by four, they fasten a slight painted canvas, coloured and streaked like the skin of a tiger, with a hole near the top; concealed by this screen, they plant it near a flock of peacocks, and opposite to the sun. As soon as the birds perceive the coloured canvas, they advance towards it, sometimes bristling up their crests, wings, and tails, till the sportsman, pointing his gun through the hole, shoots them with unerring aim.

Of catching Elephants.

There are two methods practised in the provinces of Tipperah and Silhet (east of Chittagong), to catch elephants. One is by three or four tame male ones, (bred for the purpose,) a female, and a young elephant, led to the borders of a forest, where the wild ones, attracted by their cries, (and often, probably by their smell,) come near them, and are surrounded by the tame ones, till two or three of the riders, dismounting, entangle their feet in strong ropes, which they pin to the ground or fasten to trees till the prisoner becomes gentle and obedient. The other mode is to make a keddah, or inclosure, by encompassing a pretty large space of ground near some spot where elephants frequent, with stakes and boughs interwoven, except two apertures opposite to each other; then to send several female and young ones to entice the males. When a sufficient number are collected, the females, at a signal, or with drivers on their backs, make immediately for the keddah, and pass directly through it: the wild ones follow, but are prevented passing through by bars shoved between, to intercept their proceeding further. When the whole are in, the bars on the entrance side are also closed, and the wild ones left a few days with little or no food, till they grow tame, which they soon do, being in their nature docile and tractable.

Nigh the mountains separating the provinces of Oude and Rohilcund from Napaul, elephants are caught by pit-falls; or driven from their haunts in the forests, and then surrounded by very numerous gangs of professed hunters, bred to the chace and capture of wild beasts.

There is no part of the world, perhaps, which produces game in such diversity and abundance as Bengal, where no forest or other laws exist for its preservation. Besides fifteen species of deer, comprising the antelope, the roebuck, the red-deer, the small mouse-deer, the hog, or bristled, and the musk-deer, there are wild hogs, hares, several

veral kinds of common partridge, quails, peacocks, ortolans, and black partridge in plenty: wild geeſe, wild ducks, teal, widgeon, water-hens, cranes, ſtorks, and ſnipes, of ſundry ſhapes, colours and ſizes, together with other aquatic fowl, are innumerable. The florekin too, (the ſame bird, I believe, that was known in England in antient times, by the name of Flanderkin, but of which there are now no remains there,) the greateſt delicacy and rarity for the table, partaking of the flavour both of the land and water fowl, is alſo met with here, but in no conſiderable quantity. Variety of fiſh is ſupplied alſo from a multitude of rivers, creeks, lakes, and tanks. But there are no pheaſants in Bengal, though the adjacent provinces of Cooch-bahar, Tipperah, and all the neighbouring woods and mountains dividing India from Tartary, abound with the ſpotted and ſpeckled, the golden, and the Argus pheaſant. One ſpecies of the latter kind are of light blue, and another of a brown colour; both of them have eyes at the extremity of the feathers over their whole body.

In the attack of the tiger, and of the wild buffalo, (the largeſt of animals next to the elephant) elephants are employed, with the addition ſometimes of horſemen, armed with guns, ſpears, bows and arrows, and often with coats of mail. The wolf and the wild boar are chaſed by dogs (a kind of lurchers,) followed by huntſmen, armed with matchlocks, piſtols and lances. Both greyhounds and falcons are bred to purſue the antelope and the hare, and the former afford excellent diverſion alſo, after the jackall, and a ſmall kind of beautiful fox. Both large and ſmall hawks are fled at partridge, quail, cranes, herons, ſtorks, and all ſorts of water-fowl. The ſmall hawk ſkims the lakes, while the falcons, hovering over the brink of it, pounce upon their prey the moment it flies over the ground.

Game of almoſt every ſpecies is, indeed, ſo frequent all over Hinduſtan, that a gentleman, named Knight, remarkably ſkilful in field ſports, and a celebrated markſman, would kill, with his own hand, in the ſpace of a ſingle day, including deer, wild hogs and peacocks, ſufficient to load a ſmall Hinduſtan cart.

Some gentlemen have been at the expence of bringing hounds from England; but after the firſt ſeaſon their ſcent degenerates, and they are liable, as well as European ſpaniels and pointers, to frequent diſorders in their bowels, proceeding from the exceſſive heats, which ſoon deſtroy them.

The native mountaineers ſometimes uſe their country-dogs as hounds; but their ſcent is not very good, nor do they hunt them in large packs.

In the chace of the oſtrich, in Africa, at firſt ſetting off, the huntſmen are left far behind the oſtrich; but as he proceeds on, he grows tired, and then begins to run round in circles, till at length, quite fatigued, he hides his head in ſome hole or dark covert, and ſuffers himſelf to be taken.

ACCOUNT OF FEATS OF STRENGTH, ACTIVITY, AND LEGERDEMAIN, IN HINDUSTAN.

(Communicated by Colonel G. Ironside.)

Balancing.

Five earthen water-pots are placed above each other upon a man's head. A young girl mounts upon the uppermoſt,

moſt, and the man then dances about with the pots and girl thus balanced.

A pole is raiſed to the height of about twenty-five feet, topped by a ſlender ſpindle, capped by a ſmall braſs ball. A yard is tied acroſs the pole. About three feet below the yard-arm, hangs a bamboo bent into the ſhape of a creſcent. A woman aſcends the pole by one of its corded ſtays, as eaſily as by a ladder, fixes the ball into a braſs ſocket inſerted within her girdle, and then extending herſelf along upon her belly, with legs and arms ſpread out, ſhe turns round with a conſiderable degree of celerity. She then deſcends to the creſcent, and depends from it, firſt by one hand, then by the bend of one knee, and laſtly by one foot only, her head downwards, and her arms and other foot ſpread abroad, ſwinging all the while, till ſhe catches the bow with her other foot, and then ſo high as again to recover her hold of the creſcent (by bending up her body at the ſame time,) with both hands.

A man balances a pole about ſixteen feet long, the bottom of which is fixed into a thick linen ſaſh or girdle. Another man gets upon his back, and from thence runs up the pole, his hands aiding his feet, with the nimbleneſs of a ſquirrel. He then proceeds, firſt to extend himſelf on the pole upon his belly, and then upon his back, his arms and legs both times ſpread out. Next, he flings himſelf out horizontally from the pole, which is all the time balanced upon the girdle, holding only by his arms. This attitude is called by the tumblers the flag. Thirdly, he ſtands upon his head on the top of the pole, holding the pole below the ſummit with his hands. Finally, he throws himſelf backwards, from the laſt poſition, down the pole, holding by his hands, then turns over again, holding by his feet, and thus over and over, till he lights upon the ground. He hangs alſo, from the bend of one knee, with his head downwards.

A man lies down, and croſſes his feet. Two others extend themſelves upon his legs and feet. He rolls himſelf backward till his feet are raiſed, and again till his knees are ſtretched out, with the men ſtill reſting upon his legs and feet. Laſtly, with his feet, he throws the men, as he lies, over his head.

A woman ſtands upright, and aſtride, upon a man's ſhoulders. Another girl is placed with her head downwards, upon the head of the ſame man, and her legs croſſed between the arms of the woman; the man dances with both of them, in that attitude, for a minute or two.

Three girls ſtand upright upon a man's ſhoulders whilſt he dances round the room; one ſtands aſtride over his head, the other two, with each a foot upon his ſhoulders, and their other feet upon his arms ſtretched out to ſupport them.

A man places upon his head two pieces of wood, like double-headed ſhot, each a foot in length, one over the other; upon the higheſt piece he places a braſs diſh; upon the diſh four wooden pillars, each about five inches in height, upon the pillars a ſmall plank; upon the plank ſtands a girl upright; with all this apparatus, in due balance, he dances three or four times round the room.

A wooden fork is produced, with a handle about five feet long; a girl is laid upon her back between the fork, with her head and heels depending on either ſide of it; the man raiſes and balances the fork in one hand, then toſſes the girl up into the air, flings down the fork, and catches the girl in his arms.

A man

A man places the point of a lance upon his breaſt, upon his chin, and upon his forehead, and there balances it for ſome time.

A man ſpins a peg-top, then takes it up, and places it, ſpinning, at the end of a thin bamboo lath, bent in form of a bow, which he balances all the while.

The ſame man puts five or ſix wooden birds on a ſmall wooden tree, which he balances upon his forehead, and then knocks the birds off the branches, one by one, by pellets, ſhot through a ſmall wooden tube, from his mouth.

One of the men balanced three camp bedſteads, piled upon each other, by a leg of one of them placed upon his chin.

He then balanced a very heavy broad-ſword, by the point, upon his chin.

He next placed a ſtraw on his noſe, in the open air, balanced it firſt there, and then on a very little bit of ſtick in his mouth, removing it ſeveral times from one place to the other.

He laſtly put a thin tile upon his noſe, and toſſing up a pebble catched it upon the tile, which was ſhivered in pieces by the ſtroke.

One man ſtands upright, firſt upon another's ſhoulders, and then upon his head.

Tumbling.

One man puts his feet over another's ſhoulders, his head downwards between his knees, and his hands upon his legs; the other throws him over, and thus becomes himſelf in the poſition of the firſt; thus they continue, throwing each other alternately over, for five or ſix times.

All the Hinduſtanee tumblers cut ſummerſets from the bare ground, with as much ſeeming facility, and apparent eaſe, as the vaulters on a theatre.

The ſame people, women as well as men, perform likewiſe all the uſual feats of tumblers, ſuch as walking upon their hands, turning over laterally like a wheel, and bending their bodies back, till their heads appear reverſed between their feet, their chins reſting upon the ground.

Three women lie down upon the floor; they throw their arms backwards, take hold of their heels with their hands, and in that poſture roll over and over ſeveral times.

A girl takes a ſabre in her two hands, and then throws her hands, thus joined, round and round her head without cutting herſelf.

A man aſcends upon a yard, croſſed upon a pole, about twenty-five feet from the ground; the earth under him is a little looſened; he firſt depends from the yard-arm by his feet, and then drops upon the looſened earth, without being hurt by the fall.

A boy ſits down, and places his head between another's legs, who ſtands upright, taking hold of the legs of the firſt; they then roll over and over on the ground, a dozen times or more, like a ball, with their faces downward.

They all cut ſummerſets three or four times running, either backwards, forwards, or ſideways, upon the bare ground.

The moſt active man of the ſet cuts a ſummerſet twice in the air from one bound, in a manner exceedingly ſurpriſing and uncommon.

The ſame perſon ſtands upon a board, about eighteen inches ſquare, and cuts a ſummerſet backwards, his feet lighting upon the ſame board.

The board is then placed upon the ſummit of a pole, raiſed about twenty-five feet high; the ſame man gets upon the board, and cuts a ſummerſet upon it, in the ſame manner

ner as when he was upon the ground; two ſticks, however, are tied to the top of the pole for him to catch at, ſhould his feet happen to miſs the board.

Laſtly, a thin plank, of about five feet long, is placed ſloping in the ground, at an angle of about forty-five degrees; cloſe to the plank is placed, firſt, a very tall elephant; two of the men ran at full ſpeed up this ſpring-board, and vaulted a ſummerſet clear over the elephant's back; five camels were then placed abreaſt, over which they vaulted in like manner. They alſo leap and turn, in a ſimilar way, over the point of a ſword, held by a tall man, as high as he can extend it.

A girl places a ſword in her mouth, two in her hands, and five in the form of radii, with their edges upwards on the ground; after tumbling in ſundry poſtures, ſhe reſts her head backwards upon a turban, as a center, and thus moves her feet round the circumference of the five ſwords, without touching them.

With a ſword in her mouth, and another in one hand, ſhe lays hold of one of her feet with the remaining hand, then brings her foot round her back, and over her head, without touching the ſabres.

She fixes a ſword in the ground, with the point upwards, and covered with a ſmall rag of cloth; then bending backward, ſhe firſt takes off the cloth with her mouth, and afterwards with her eye-lid.

Five ſcymetars are fixed upright in the ground; the girl is placed horizontally upon them, and then lies along for a conſiderable time; thick cloths are wound over the points of the ſwords to prevent their penetrating through her clothes.

Three of the men throw themſelves through the arms of ten pair of men, whoſe extended arms form a long kind of hoop.

The old fellow at the head of theſe tumblers, though paſt his grand climacteric, deemed it expedient, after ſpringing over an enormous elephant, and then over five camels abreaſt, to apologize for his inability; lamenting with a ſigh, that there was a time, when, in the preſence of Nadir Shaw, he could vault indeed. But now, alas! age and infirmity (having ſince broke a leg and an arm,) had nearly incapacitated him: which reminds me of an anecdote of Marſhal Saxe, who, after a nonarian operation, made his excuſes to the lady for imbecility, on account of ſickneſs.

Rope Dancing.

A common rope is ſtretched upon two pair of croſſed ſpars, about twenty feet diſtant, and fourteen feet from the ground; a man piles ſix water-pots upon his head, and, thus accoutered, aſcends the rope by means of the ſpars, or of the ſloping cord on the outſide of them; the rope is not quite tight, but left with a ſlack of about three feet; he then, with a balance pole in his hand, walks backwards and forwards, and ſwings the rope to its extent without letting a ſingle pot fall.

The ſame perſon mounts again upon the rope, with his left foot in a ſlipper, and the other in a round and flat braſs pan, about one third of which is cut off. Thus incommodiouſly ſhod, he moves along the rope; firſt ſhoving the ſlippered foot onward, and then ſliding the pan, by means of the rim, and aid of his right foot, cloſe along the left heel, ancle, and ſlipper, till the right foot gets foremoſt; and ſo alternately onwards, and again backwards, till the feat be completed.

To conclude, he fixes crooked ſtilts upon his legs, made of buffalo horn,

horn bent inwardly nearly fix inches: thefe incumbrances are no impediment, however, to his walking on the ground, climbing up the fpare, nor to his proceeding backward and forward upon the rope with his wonted agility.

Another man now figures upon the rope on his knees, and thus, with a fcymetar in his hand by way of balance, I conceive, proceeds from one end of it to the other.

The brafs pan is again placed upon the rope; the above perfon places his head upon it, and cants his heels into the air; juft behind his head the rope is croffed by a bamboo, either end of which is held with ftrings, by affiftants, in order to keep it even; he then fhoves the pan forward on the rope with his head, and draws the crofs bamboo after it with his hands, repeating the fame till he reaches the other end.

Feats of Strength and Activity.

Two men throw fpears at each other, at about fifteen feet diftance, as forcibly as they can; one wards off his adverfary's dart by another, which he carries upright in both hands; the other receives his opponent's javelin, every throw, under one of his arms.

Four perfons held flightly a linen cloth ftretched out; the fame man ran over it fo lightly as not to force it out of the holders' hands.

Another got upon ftilts fourteen or fifteen feet high, and walked about, and gave feveral jumps backwards and forwards on them.

Two fabres being placed parallel upon the ground, with their edges upwards, a man ran over their edges fo lightly as not to cut himfelf.

The fame man ftepped over upon the point of a fword fixed upright.

He then jumped through a barrel, held horizontally, about five feet high.

Four daggers and two fwords are placed in a loofe frame, and he jumps through the whole without being cut.

A fword and four daggers are placed upon the ground, their edges and points upwards, no further diftant from each other than will admit the breadth of a man's head; a man then fixes a fcymetar upright, fets down behind it, and, at a bound, throws himfelf over the fcymetar, pitches his head exactly in the fpace between the daggers, and turns over clear of them.

A boy fixes a fcymetar upright before him, with a bit of rag upon its point; he fits down, and, bounding over the fcymetar, ftrikes off the rag with the tip of his nofe.

The fame boy running, pitches a fingle ftilt, of about ten feet in length, and rifes on it upon a ftep faftened about half way up the ftilt; then hops and jumps about, balanceing the ftilt the whole time.

Another, feizing with his teeth the end of a cord, tied round the middle of a very heavy log of wood, nearly fix feet long, raifed up the log with his teeth, and caft it over his head.

At Mocha and Juddah, in Arabia, and at Bufforah, in Perfia, the porters, as I have frequently been told by captains of veffels, and fupracargoes, trading to thofe places, will carry a bale of cotton, or a pipe of wine, upon their backs. The weight of the former is

They have a perfon, however, with them, it feems, of whofe arm they take hold. The porters, too, at Canton, in China, both lift up, and carry loads furprifingly heavy; but though I refided there fome months, I do not recollect the exact weight of their burthens.

Legerdemain.

A man played very curioufly upon

upon four ſtones, or pieces of marble; they were each about ſeven inches long, one inch and a half broad, and as much thick, flattened, but with a little curvature on the lower or under ſide, but rounded off to an edge on the upper part. He held two of theſe between each of his fore fingers and thumbs, ſomething in the manner in which caſtanets are held; and accompanied the muſic of an Hinduſtan violin, guitar, and drum, in a ſurpriſing manner. The under ſide of the ſtones being a little inflected only, the ends of every pair hit againſt each other, ſometimes with a clacking noiſe, but, when quickened to their utmoſt, with a quivering, far more tremulous and accelerated than the vibration of caſtanets, or the roll of a drum. And this ſhake or trill he executed with no apparent labour or motion of his hands or fingers, but all, as he told us, by the exertion of the muſcles of his arms, brought to that perfection by long and continued practice.

In the year 1756, a man was ſeen by moſt of the inhabitants and officers then reſiding in Fort St. George, to thruſt a flat piece of iron, about an inch and a half broad, and one eight of an inch thick, down his throat, into his ſtomach. A ſurgeon, who was preſent when I ſaw this performance, declared that it went into the thorax. For the ſake of rendering the feat more ſurpriſing, the iron was ſhaped like a ſword, but both the edges and point were all rounded off. A little blood, and but little, appeared on the iron when drawn out again.

A man takes a ſmall braſs pan, and twirls it round upon the end of a ſhort pointed ſtick, then toſſes it high in the air, catches it again, in any part, upon the point of the ſtick, ſtill continuing to twirl it round; he then ties another ſtick to the firſt, and a third to the ſecond, each tie forming a kind of circular hinge; then reſts the bottom ſtick upon his noſe or chin, each ſtick moving round upon its joint, and the pan ſtill twirling round upon its center, on the top of all, the whole keeping in equilibrio.

Four, and ſometimes ſix, according to the ſkill of the performer, light braſs balls are toſſed into the air; firſt ſtrait up from his hands, then either behind his back, under his arms, or between his legs, ſo as to return again over his head; they are ſtruck next in different forms, from one hand to the other, ſometimes with his elbows, and ſometimes with his knees, in wonderful order and facility.

The ſame perſon kept up four balls continually in the air, toſſing them round his back, hitting them with his elbows, his wriſts, and his hands, and throwing them in various forms; he alſo toſſed up one ball, and catched it in the hollow of his arm.

In the like manner he throws up four daggers, in variety of ſhapes, catching them all, as they deſcend, by their handles.

To both ends of a flat board, about three inches wide, and three feet long, are fixed a couple of other pieces of flat board, of the ſame breadth, and about three inches high; through holes in theſe end pieces, are ſtrung two pack threads, much in the ſame manner as ſtrings to a fiddle; three balls are placed upon the two ſtrings; a man then takes this inſtrument, holding it up, at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and, turning round quickly, the balls riſe, one by one, or all together, from the lower to the upper end of it, or to the middle part only, as he chooſes to manage it,

it. This inſtrument I take to be ſomewhat of the ſame kind, by which the centripetal and centrifugal force is demonſtrated in experimental philoſophy.

A man takes three flutes of different tones; two he applies to his noſtrils, and one to his mouth, and blows them all at one time; one of the flutes from his noſtrils has three curvatures; at the extremity of thoſe curvatures he holds a ſingle-handed fife, which, thus receiving his breath, he plays upon it with his vacant hand.

A ring is moulded up in clay, and put into a hole eighteen inches deep, filled up with water; a girl bends back her head into the water, and brings the ring out of the mud in her mouth.

The ſame girl puts into her mouth a number of beads, as alſo one end of a horſe-hair; then placing her hands behind her, ſhe ſtrings the beads on the horſe-hair with her mouth alone.

A cap, with a broad ſtiff rim, is fitted to a man's head, to which are tied about twenty ſtrings, terminated each by ſmall nooſes; in his left hand is held a ſmall baſket or braſs pan, containing twenty eggs, then turning round with a quick but regular motion, (as the Turkiſh dervifes are repreſented to do in their religious rites,) he faſtens ſucceſſively, with his right hand, an egg into each of the nooſes, ſtill turning round. When they are all faſtened, he accelerates his rotation, till the eggs circulate ſwiftly as the flyer of a jack; after this, he rather ſlackens his motion, unties the eggs one by one, returns them into the baſket, and ſtops; the ſtrings meaſure from three to four feet; they are of unequal lengths, leſt the eggs, as I ſuppoſe, ſhould accidentally claſh. To put the twenty eggs into the nooſes takes up as many minutes, but they are taken out in leſs than three.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE NATURE OF THE WINDS WHICH PREVAIL IN THE INDIAN SEAS.

(From Colonel CAPPER's "Obſervations on the Winds and Monſoons," juſt publiſhed.

THE S. E. perennial wind blows conſtantly ſome degrees to the eaſtward of Madagaſcar, at all ſeaſons of the year, as far nearly as the iſland of Java, where it comes within the reach of the regular moonſon; and, indeed, between the iſland of Madagaſcar and the main land of Africa, commonly called the Moſambique channel, the perennial winds are checked by the proximity of the two great bodies of land, and conſequently partake of the nature of the monſoons.

But the name as well as the nature of the monſoons is miſunderſtood; the word is not derived from the name of a great mariner, but clearly from the Perſian word *mouſum,* meaning ſeaſon. In tropical countries there are but two ſeaſons: thoſe in Hinduſtan are diſtinguiſhed by N. E. and S. W. monſoons; but farther to the eaſtward and ſouthward of the line, and the Gulph of Bengal, the monſoons blow from different quarters. The N. E. becomes in thoſe parts the N. W. and the S. W. becomes the S. E. The cauſes of thoſe changes, and the original cauſes of the monſoons, I ſhall hereafter attempt to expain; but

but first I shall endeavour to point out some generally prevailing errors respecting the course and changes of them in different parts of Hindustan, derived in all probability from the early navigators to India. As neither ancient nor modern geographers have yet fixed, with any degree of precision, the names or boundaries of the different oceans, seas and gulfs, where the monsoons prevail, to avoid further interruption and trouble, I shall beg leave in this place to make a new division of them.

The Gulf of Bengal is apparently so called on account of the rich and fertile province of that name, situated at the north, or head of it*. In this gulf, therefore, no alteration

* *Origin of the Names of different Countries in the East-Indies.*

The early Persian navigators considered all the countries of Hind and Sind, taken together, as divided into three parts. The first, Guzerat, bounded to the west by Gazna, Multan, and Mackhran: the second, that which we call *Malabar*, is situated to the east, or rather to the southward of Guzerat, and is named by the Arabs *Beled-ul-ful-ful*, or the country of pepper: the third and most eastern is called *Mabar*, which in Arabic means the passage; by some persons it is supposed to mean the Gulf of Bengal, from Cape Comorin to Acheen Head, on the coast of Sumatra. The first of these, Guzerat, is probably derived from the Persian or Arabic word *gezeret*, an island, or rather a peninsula, being situated at the entrance of the Persian Gulf: the early Persian navigators were most likely to give it this name. The word *Malabar* is not known, but by adoption, to the natives of the western peninsula of India: this, however, seems also to be derived from the same persons, who, after having made the Malabar coast, proceeded further eastward, where they fell in with the Malays at Sumatra, on the eastern side of the Gulf of Bengal, and have therefore given one name to all those countries, denominating them *Malia-bar*, or the countries of the Malays. In the Persian language, *bar* signifies country; as *Zenge-bar*, the country of the Zenges; so *Malia-bar* is probably the country of the Malays.

Edrissi remarks, that the inhabitants of Comr, by which perhaps is meant Cape Comorin, are Malays, and that they practise piracy in brigantines of sixty cubits long, which carry 150 men each: but this description of their habits of life bears a much stronger resemblance to the Malays than to the natives either of the Malabar or the Coromandel coast, or to those of the adjacent islands. The Malays still continue to practise piracy in their well-known prows, which the natives of the latter countries have never done: this is a strong presumptive proof, that the early Persian navigators confounded the natives of the eastern, and perhaps the western side of the peninsula of India, with the inhabitants of Malacca or Sumatra, and called them altogether *Malai*, with the adjunct of *bar*, to describe all the countries from the present Malabar coast to China. It may perhaps be objected, that the distance of Sumatra from the Peninsula is too great to admit of such a mistake: but the geography of these countries appears, from another very striking circumstance, to have been rather hastily settled by the Persians, whose information of the eastern seas must have been incorrect. They place a considerable island to the eastward of Cape Comorin, in the way to China called *Sila*; to which must be added the Hindu word *Dive*, an island; which makes Siladive, or the island of Sila. This, it will be allowed, might easily have been corrupted to Silandive, the true name of the island of Ceylon. Very little doubt, I think, can be entertained of this etymology.

But Abd-ul-Mowal, according to Herbelot, places Sila near China: fortunately, however, there is no island of a similar name in the China seas, and therefore, in this case, we will venture to suppose that Abd-ul-Mowal, hearing that Sila, or Silan (now Ceylon) was to the eastward of Cape Comorin, has, on hearsay testimony only, ventured to carry it still further east towards China; for cinnamon, which is the produce of this island only, and not cultivated in China or elsewhere, is called by the Persians *Dar Cheen*, and by the Arabs *Dar Sena*, China-pepper, which is a strong proof that both these nations formerly considered Ceylon, where only it is produced, as situated in, or at least very near China; and if they could fall into such an egregious error in the one instance, it is almost certain they were equally mistaken in the other. The word

tion is propoſed. The S. W. boundaries of this gulf I ſhall fix at Dondre Head, on the iſland of Ceylon, latitude 5° 50′ N. and longitude 80° 48′ E. of Greenwich. And for the S. E. ſide, Acheen Head, latitude 5° 30′ N. longitude 95° 30′ E. For the northern extremity, the well known city of Calcutta, latitude 22° 34′ 45″ N. longitude 88° 29′ 30″ E. On the weſt ſide of the peninſula, the coaſt of Malabar, with Cape Guardafui, on the coaſt of Africa, forms another conſiderable gulf, frequently called the Arabian, but generally the Indian Sea: but this latter ſeems to be a name equally applicable, and often applied to the Gulf of Bengal, and even to the ſeas to the eaſtward and ſouthward, and conſequently is very indefinite; whilſt the Arabian Sea may be confounded with the Red Sea, or Arabian Gulf. Adopting, therefore, in a great meaſure, the plan of the oriental geographers, I ſhall name this ſea the Gulf of Sind; the river Indus giving the name to the firſt, and Hinduſtan divided by the Ganges to the ſecond diviſion. The river Indus will then be placed at the head of one bay, and the Ganges at the head of the other; Tatta, a conſiderable city, ſituated on the former, and Calcutta on the latter. Tatta, according to Major Rennel, is in the latitude of 24° 50′ N. longitude 67° 37′ E. Cape Guardafui to the S. W. latitude 12° N. longitude 52° 30′ E. and Cape Comorin to the S. E. in the latitude of 7° 56′ N. longitude 78° 5′ E.

From the ſouthern extremity of theſe two gulfs to the tropic of Capricorn, extending likewiſe eaſtward from the eaſt coaſt of Africa to the weſt ſide of New Holland, I ſhall denominate the Indian Ocean, this being a conſiderable portion of the ocean leading to both gulfs in India, as well as to China and the eaſtern iſlands, including all India, both within and without the Ganges. From that parallel of latitude to the ſouth pole, including that part of the ocean ſituated between the eaſt of Africa and the weſt of New Holland, I ſhall call the Great Southern Ocean. Theſe new diviſions may not, perhaps, be deemed in every reſpect ſtrictly accurate, but they will anſwer our purpoſe; and therefore, without further preface, we will now proceed to make ſome obſervations on the different monſoons and prevailing winds within theſe boundaries.

The winds in the Gulf of Bengal are generally ſaid to blow ſix months from the N. E. and the other ſix from the S. W. This is far from being preciſely true reſpecting any part of India; it is, however, ſufficiently accurate for our preſent purpoſe, and therefore I ſhall in part adopt this poſition, as well as the common country name of monſoon: truſting, that in the courſe of this inquiry, I ſhall be able to account for the ſeveral deviations of the wind from the monſoon points, and at the ſame time in ſome meaſure to explain the cauſes of them.

From the iſland of Ceylon to Balaſore Roads, the N. E. monſoon is ſaid to begin, near the coaſt of Coro-

word *Mabar*, a paſſage which deſcribes the Perſian, or rather Arabian diviſion of India, is probably ſtill preſerved in the word *Manar*! the letters *b* and *n* are eaſily miſtaken in writing either the Perſian or Arabic languages, particularly if the diacritical mark be omitted. The Gulf, or Bay of Manar is ſituated between the eaſt ſide of the peninſula of India and Ceylon.

Coromandel, early in October*. But in fact, between the two monsoons, the expiration of the one and the commencement of the other, the winds and currents are variable on this coast, partaking of both; frequently, however, calms prevail during the whole month of September, and even early in October, with a strong current from the N. E. towards the S. W. At this period we must remember that the sun is fast approaching to the equinoctial, which he crosses nearly about the 22d

* *Observations on the weather at Madras, 1776.*

January.—In the beginning of this month, the mornings and evenings sometimes cloudy from seven in the morning to twelve at noon. For two or three days, the wind was, along shore, N. E. by N. but in general, in the middle of the day, it was easterly, the atmosphere clear, and the sun extremely hot; the thermometer never above 82 degrees, and generally from 80 to 81, in a room open to the N. E. At two o'clock in the morning of the 19th, a squall from the N. W. in which quarter it looked cloudy the evening before. It rained very hard the mornings of the 19th and 20th, cleared up in the evening of the 20th; heavy dew and cold at night; land and sea breezes; thermometer at 78 degrees in the mornings until the end of the month; weather fair; hot in the middle of the day.

February.—The beginning, thermometer at 81 to 82½ degrees. The 4th, an eclipse of the moon, beginning at six hours one minute on the S. side. In the evening the wind settled at N. by E.; blew hard, extremely cold, raising great clouds of dust. The next day it blew from the E. and S. E. with no land wind. On the 6th, the wind settled at E. S. E.; the land wind prevailed at night until the 15th; then continual sea wind at E. by S. until the 20th; after that, land and sea winds alternately; the sea winds blew from twelve at night to nine in the morning. Mean of thermometer, 79 degrees in the morning, 83 and 84 degrees at noon.

March.—The beginning of this month, the mornings and evenings cool; the 7th, in the morning, along shore wind, very damp; many people had violent colds; the sun generally rose and set in a haze; this kind of weather continued to the end of the month; nights damp, the middle of the day excessively hot; thermometer from 84 to 88 degrees.

April.—Land winds at night; long shore winds from nine in the morning to noon; it then came round to the east till the 3d; then regular land and sea breezes morning and evening, foggy and close, to the 14th; then to the 17th, land and sea breezes, with hazy weather. The next eight days cloudy, with occasional hard showers of rain. The remainder of the month, land and sea winds; the latter came on about noon, and continued to sun-set. The first part of this month, the mean of the thermometer 82 degrees, the latter part 85½.

May.—The first part of the month, in the morning, calm, with sometimes light long shore sea breezes of short duration, and afterwards land wind. On the 13th, a violent long shore wind; then the same as before, and the weather uncommonly close to the 24th, when the land wind commenced, raising great clouds of dust. On the 30th, in the morning, a small shower of rain fell, and the sea wind blew from six to nine in the evening; the same on the following day. The mean of the thermometer, for the first fifteen days, from 85 to 87 degrees; and from that time to the end of the month, from 87 to 91.

June.—On the 1st and 2d, regular land and sea breezes; the 3d, violent long shore wind. On the 4th, morning fair, noon cloudy, in the evening rain. (*N. B.* More than 200 pieces of cannon fired in salutes; query, whether it occasioned the rain?) On the 5th, land wind all day, and likewise on the subsequent days to the 24th; on that day, a sea breeze at ten *a. m.*; and in the evening cloudy and rain. On the 29th, the land and sea wind changed alternately four different times. On the 30th, it rained in the evening. To the 15th, the mean of the thermometer 86 degrees; to the latter end of the month, 94.

July.—The first part of the month, land wind in the morning till one, two, or three *p. m.*; then light sea breeze till evening. On the 2d, a heavy shower of rain from eleven *a. m.* to six *p. m.* The same kind of wind and weather continued, with occasional showers, to the end of the month. On the 31st, a visible eclipse of the moon,

end of September. As his declination afterwards increases from 7 to 15 degrees S. which is between the 10th and 31st of October, his absence from the northern hemisphere begins to be felt; and as he at the same time rarefies the air both by sea and land to the southward of the equator, the warm air then over the Indian Ocean, but particularly over the eastern side of the continent of Africa, as usual ascends, and the

moon, beginning on the N. side at two minutes morning, total at one hour fifty minutes, and ending at three hours forty-eight minutes. Mean of thermometer, first part of the month, 83 degrees; latter part, 88.

August.—The first part of the month, land and sea breezes, both moderate, the former dry, but not hot. On the 15th, it rained hard during the night. The remainder of the month fair, not hot, but dry. Mean of thermometer, the first part, 81 degrees; the latter part, 86.

September.—The first part of this month, wind westerly. At night, on the 2d and 3d, lightning. On the 5th and 6th, showers in the evening. On the 7th, wind N. W.; hard rain at night. On the five subsequent days, the same sort of weather. On the 15th, the *Hilsborough*, and on the 17th, the *Godfrey*, Indiamen, arrived from Bengal. On the remainder of the month, the evenings very close and cloudy, sometimes rain in the night. Thermometer, 81 to 84 degrees.

October.—The first part of the month, winds light, inclining to the east, and sometimes southerly, to the end of the month, accompanied with occasional showers of rain towards the 26th, and continuing to the 31st. Thermometer, from 85 to $83\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

November.—On the 1st, rain, with land and sea breezes. The 2d, fair, with variable wind easterly, sometimes strong, to the 18th. The rains then began, and continued incessantly to the end of the month, except the 26th, when it ceased for a few hours. Mean of thermometer, 82 degrees.

December.—The first part in general fair, with strong N. E. winds. Rain the 5th, 6th and 11th; the rest of the month, a clear sky and fair weather, except the 21st, which was cloudy, with rain. Mean of thermometer, 78 to 76 degrees.

N. B. In the months of April and May, forty or fifty miles inland, and even on the coast of Coromandel itself, almost every evening, incessant flashes of lightning are perceived at a great distance westward, over the Ballagat mountains: the rivers Cauvery and Pallaru, whose sources lie amongst them, discharge themselves to the eastward in the Gulf of Bengal, which, filling at the same time, is a strong presumptive proof at least of the truth of Dr. Franklin's system.

Table of Thermometer and Barometer, with the mean of each month, for fourteen months, kept at Madras.

MONTHS.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.		
	Greatest.	Least.	Mean.	Greatest.	Least.	Mean.
1777.						
March	87	67	77	30. 3	29. 18	30. $0\frac{1}{2}$
April	88	73	$80\frac{1}{2}$	30. 0	29. 17	29. $18\frac{1}{2}$
May	102	76	$88\frac{1}{4}$	30. 0	29. 15	29. $17\frac{1}{2}$
June	100	79	$89\frac{1}{2}$	29. 18	29. 14	29. 16
July	99	75	$87\frac{1}{2}$	29. 19	29. 15	29. 17
August	98	75	$86\frac{1}{2}$	30. 0	29. 17	29. $18\frac{1}{2}$
September	91	76	$83\frac{1}{2}$	29. 19	29. 16	29. $17\frac{1}{2}$
October	88	76	82	30. 2	29. 16	29. 19
November	85	65	75	30. 4	29. 17	30. $0\frac{1}{2}$
December	87	66	$76\frac{1}{2}$	30. 4	29. 19	30. $1\frac{1}{2}$
1778.						
January	82	64	73	30. 4	30 0	30. 2
February	86	65	$76\frac{1}{2}$	30. 4	30. 0	30. 2
March	89	69	79	30. 2	29. 17	30. $0\frac{1}{2}$
April	94	73	$83\frac{1}{2}$	30. 2	29. 16	29. 19
May	104	77	$90\frac{1}{2}$	29. 19	29. 15	29. 17

the cold air from the N. meeting the perennial east wind, they pass forward progressively, beginning where the rarefaction takes place, and probably continuing to an immense distance, and thus form the N.E. monsoon. The exact point where the northerly wind terminates, I shall not, in this place, attempt to ascertain; but we may venture to suppose, that it must at least be as far towards the N.E. as the west side of the Tibet and Napal mountains, separating India from China, and which, in winter, are always covered with snow. From this frozen eminence a current of cold air will move with considerable velocity towards the tropic, on the approach of the sun, until the equilibrium is restored; but at the latter end of January the sun again beginning to return towards the north, produces a sensible effect on the air; for, in proportion as he approaches towards the equator, the current of air in the Gulf of Bengal, near the land, takes a different direction. About this time the wind, immediately on the coast of Coromandel, no longer blows violently or regularly from the N.E. as in the commencement of the monsoon, but first abates in strength (like a current of water when the level is nearly restored), and then changes regularly to land and sea breezes, which of course, near the coast, are obviously occasioned by the alternate rarefaction of the air by sea and land.

When the earth begins to be violently heated in the course of the day, the rarefied air ascends, and the cooler air from the sea comes in to supply its place; but the exhalations raised during the day are condensed in the cool of the evening, during the absence of the sun, and falling down in copious dews, refresh the earth, when the sea becomes warmest, and the current of air, a few hours after sunset, goes from the land to the sea, and produces what is called the land wind. It must be remembered, that these alternate land and sea breezes do not take place until some time after the change of each monsoon, when its strength begins to abate; for, at the commencement of either, the monsoon itself blows incessantly for a month or five weeks immediately on the coast, and continues, with trifling deviations from the N.E. or S.W. according to the respective seasons. Nor do the land and sea breezes at any time extend above three or four leagues from the shore.

Mr. Clare, in his Treatise on the Motion of Fluids, shews the cause of these breezes by an easy and familiar experiment. "Take," he says, "a large dish, fill it with cold water, and into the middle of this put a water-plate filled with warm water: the first will represent the ocean, the latter an island, rarefying the air above it. Blow out a wax-candle, and if the place be still, on applying it successively to every side of the dish, the fuliginous particles of the smoke, being visible and very light, will be seen to move towards the d[illegible], and rising over it, point out the course of air from sea to land.

"Again, if the ambient wate[illegible] be warmed and the dish filled with cold water, when the smoking wick of the candle is held over the centre of the plate, the contrary will happen, and shew the course of the wind from land to sea."

During the continuance of the land and sea breezes on the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, both in the N.E. and S.W. monsoons, the wind on shore seems regularly to follow

follow the courſe of the ſun, and paſſes very perceptibly round every point of the compaſs in twenty-four hours.

Theſe winds blow conſtantly every year on the coaſt of Coromandel to the latter end of January, and continue during February and to the beginning of March, ſubject to very ſlight variations; but as the ſun approaches towards the vernal equinox, the winds again become variable for ſome days, as they were about the autumnal equinox, until his declination is upwards of ſeven degrees north, when the S.W. monſoon ſets in, and often on the ſouth part of the coaſt, with conſiderable violence. This change or reflux of air appears to be put in motion by the ſame means as that which comes from the oppoſite quarter; for, as the ſun's altitude increaſes daily in the northern hemiſphere, the extenſive body of land in the N.E. part of Aſia muſt become much hotter than the ocean, and conſequently a conſiderable degree of rarefaction will be produced over that part of the continent, whilſt, at the ſame ſeaſon, an immenſe body of cold air will come both from the Indian Ocean and the continent of Africa, in the ſouthern hemiſphere, to reſtore the equilibrium. The principal tracts of land of different temperatures on the two continents, bearing very nearly N.E. and S.W. of each other, will therefore become alternately the oppoſite extreme points of rarefaction and condenſation, and neceſſarily, according to this theory, be the immediate cauſes of the N.E. and S.W. monſoons.

But to thoſe who have not conſidered the nature of the monſoons in India, it may appear ſomewhat inconſiſtent with this theory, that the N.E. monſoon, which blows with great force in October and November on the Coromandel coaſt, is ſcarcely felt a few degrees to the weſtward on the Malabar coaſt, and ſo *vice verſa*. The S.W. monſoon, which blows with great ſtrength on the Malabar coaſt in April, May, June, and July, is never felt with any degree of violence on that of Coromandel after its commencement, nor even then, excepting very far to the ſouthward. It is true both coaſts are in the northern hemiſphere, and might be ſuppoſed ſubject to the ſame effects from the ſituation of the ſun; and ſo they certainly are in ſome degree, for the wind blows nearly in the ſame direction on both ſides of the peninſula; but, on referring to the map, it will be found that the two coaſts are ſeparated by a double range of mountains, running almoſt N. and S. the one immediately bounding the coaſt of Malabar, the other nearly in the middle of the peninſula called the Ballagat, or country above the Paſſes; both which ſerve alternately as a ſcreen to either coaſt during the different monſoons. Beſides, they not only break the force of the wind, or current of air, but theſe mountains, being leſs electrified than the clouds coming from the ſea, attract them, and it is ſuppoſed, when nearly in contact, take away their electrical fire, and cauſe them to precipitate the water they contain.

It was not, originally, the immediate object of this work to account for the immenſe quantity of rain which conſtantly falls every year in India during the different monſoons; nor ſhall I endeavour to ſolve this difficulty without very great doubt of ſucceſs; nevertheleſs, as violent rains invariably accompany the change of the monſoons, it ſeems neceſſary to make the

the attempt, especially as the two subjects seem on all occasions to be intimately related, or rather inseparably connected.

Clouds are generally believed to be formed by vapours raised by solar or subterraneous heat from moisture in the earth, or in greater quantities from water itself, and when so raised they are kept suspended in the middle regions of the atmosphere in the form of clouds, until by some means, not indisputably ascertained, the water is again precipitated to the earth in rain.

It may be necessary to premise, that in treating of this subject I shall generally make use of the word vapour for that which arises from water or any other fluid, and of the term exhalation for that which comes from the land.

By some authors it is supposed, that both vapours and exhalations are small vesiculæ detached, as before observed, from the earth or water by heat, and which must be specifically lighter than the air, or they could not ascend. When they have passed through the denser medium near the earth, attracted by the dry air above them, they continue to ascend till they arrive at a cold region, where they become condensed, and remain suspended, as before observed, in the form of clouds. In this state they continue floating, till by some new agent they are converted into rain, hail, snow, mist, &c. Others again, who equally admit that the clouds are formed by these vesiculæ, think that they coalesce in the upper regions of the atmosphere, forming into little masses, until they become too heavy to be any longer suspended, and then descend in rain. But this hypothesis cannot be well founded, for the vapours are perpetually ascending into the upper regions of the atmosphere, which are always cold, and consequently, according to this theory, they would again be precipitated in rain as soon as they have arrived at a certain height, which would almost constantly produce regular showers. The same objection applies to the system of Dr. Derham, who accounts for rain by supposing the vesiculæ to be full of air, which (he says) becoming contracted in the colder regions, the watery shell, thus thickened, becomes heavier than the air, and is precipitated in rain by its comparative weight. But Dr. Franklin, in his Observations on Electricity, seems to account most rationally for the formation of the clouds and precipitation of rain.—"The sun supplies," he says, "(or seems to supply) common fire to all vapours raised from the sea, or exhalations from the land. Those vapours which have both common and electrical fire in them, are better supported than those which contain only common fire; for, when vapours rise into the coldest region above the earth, the cold will not diminish the electrical fire, if it doth the common. Hence clouds formed by vapours raised from fresh waters, within land, from growing vegetables, moist earth, &c. more speedily and easily deposit their water, having but little electric fire to repel and keep the particles separate. So that the greatest part of the water raised from the land is let fall on the land again; and winds blowing from the land to the sea are dry, there being little use for rain on the sea, and to rob the land therefore of its moisture, in order to rain on the sea, would be contrary to the unerring distributions of nature.

"But clouds formed by vapours raised

raifed from the fea, having both fires, and particularly a great quantity of the electrical, fupport their waters ftrongly, raife it high, and being moved by winds, may bring it over the middle of the broadeft continent from the middle of the wideft ocean. How thefe ocean clouds, fo ftrongly fupporting their water, are made to depofit it on the land where it is wanted, is next to be confidered.

"If the ocean clouds are driven by winds againft mountains, thofe mountains being lefs electrified, attract them, and on contact take away their electrical fire (and being cold, their common fire alfo;) hence the particles clofe towards the mountains, and towards each other. If the air was not much loaded, it would only fall in dews on the mountain tops and fides, form fprings, and defcend into the vales in rivulets, which united, make larger ftreams and rivers. But being much loaded, the electrical fire is at once taken from the cloud, and on leaving it the particles coalefce for want of that fire, and fall in heavy fhowers.

"When a ridge of mountains thus dams the clouds, and draws the electric fire from the cloud faft approaching it, that which next follows, when it comes near the firft cloud (now deprived of its fire) flafhes into it, and begins to depofit its own water. The firft cloud again flafhing into the mountains, the third approaching cloud, and all the fucceeding ones, act in the fame manner as far back as they extend, which may be over many hundred miles of country."

It is evident from the geographical fituation of the peninfula of India, that the clouds which are conveyed over it in both monfoons, muft be faturated with moifture, In the N.E. monfoon the vapours will be raifed from the fea in the Gulf of Bengal, and as they approach the land on the coaft of Coromandel, the clouds, in the manner above defcribed, will be made to difcharge their contents in great torrents of rain. So likewife in the S.W. monfoon the vapours will be raifed in the Gulf of Sind and the Indian Ocean, and they alfo, in the fame manner, will difcharge their contents on the Malabar coaft and among the Ballagat mountains.

But as an additional proof of the truth of this hypothefis, it may be obferved, that the quantity of rain which falls in the principal part of South America, as well as in this part of India, is conftantly in proportion to the height and extent of the mountains, to the length of time that the wind continues to convey the clouds towards the land, and to the extent of the fea or ocean whence the water is evaporated which forms thofe clouds.

The principal features of both thefe countries bear a ftriking refemblance to each other; thofe of the peninfula of India being in miniature almoft precifely the fame as thofe of America in the fame parallel of latitude. The former is fituated between the Gulf of Bengal and the Gulf of Sind; the latter between the South Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Both countries have a lofty ridge of mountains, which run through the centre of them from north to fouth; and both have large rivers, apparently in proportion to the fize of their refpective mountains, which difcharge themfelves towards the eaft into the fea.

If this comparifon be purfued, and the general refemblance, with its confequences, are confidered, it will be found that the quantity of

rain

rain which falls in all these different countries, is nearly in proportion to the extent of the ocean near which they are situated, and to the height of their different mountains. The temperature of the sea in all of them is supposed to be nearly the same.

The Gulf of Sind is much more spacious than the Gulf of Bengal. The coast of Malabar is much more mountainous than that of Coromandel; and therefore, although the wind blow nearly an equal length of time on either coast, the hills on the former being more numerous, and the sea more spacious than the latter, the rains on the Malabar coast will be more abundant than those on the coast of Coromandel.

The South Atlantic Ocean is infinitely more extensive than the Gulf of Sind. The American mountains are, beyond all comparison, higher than any in the peninsula of India, and the N.E. and S.W. winds alternately prevail the whole year on the east coast of America; whereas, on either coast of India, the monsoon is never said to blow above six months, and, to speak strictly, does not continue above half that time. For all these reasons, therefore, the rains in America are probably more abundant than on either coast of the peninsula of India. I say probably more abundant, as I am not in possession of any meteorological tables kept in Brazil; and during an accidental residence of ten weeks at the Bay of All Saints, it was not in my power to obtain much information from the Portugueze on those subjects. For the present, therefore, we must form our opinion of the quantity of rain which falls, from the number and magnitude of the rivers. This mode of judging will, without doubt, be deemed exceptionable; for in all probability the Amazon and La Plata, the two principal rivers of America, are considerably augmented by the snows which are melted among the Cordilleras, where their sources are supposed to lie. But if we admit this objection to be well founded, it still may be contended, that the numberless inferior contributary streams, which in any other situation would be deemed very considerable rivers, and are, in fact, much larger than those on the southern part of the peninsula of India, are most of them formed by vapours conveyed by the east winds from the southern Atlantic Ocean to the inferior branches of the Andes, where they are compelled to precipitate their contents in the manner described by Dr. Franklin. It may, perhaps, be thought that this comparison, and all the inferences deduced from it, are equally applicable to other countries, and particularly to Africa. But the geographer will soon find, that although the continents of Asia and America somewhat resemble each other, both in shape and situation, yet Africa, which also terminates in a cape to the southward, having no ridge of lofty mountains running from N. to S. like the two former continents, the rivers of that country are few in number, and those comparatively small. But to return to a further account of the monsoon on the coast of Coromandel.

The island of Ceylon, which lies to the southward of the Coromandel coast, and where the peninsula becomes extremely narrow, partakes of both monsoons, but principally of the S.W. The wind immediately on the coast, at the commencement of the monsoon, takes nearly the same direction as the

the coaſt itſelf. From the latitude of 9 to 13 degrees the coaſt lies N.N.E. and S.S.W. and from the latitude of 15 degrees to the head of the gulf, called Balaſore Roads, it runs almoſt N.E. and S.W. The S.W. monſoon, therefore, on this coaſt blows at firſt along ſhore, from which cauſe it is called the long ſhore wind. The nature of the ſoil on the coaſt probably contributes to give it this direction; for the ſoil being, in ſome reſpects, like the Gulf of Guinea, on the coaſt of Africa, low and ſandy, the air near the earth muſt conſequently be much rarefied under almoſt a vertical ſun, and the denſer air coming acroſs the Indian Ocean or the Gulf of Sind, will follow that direction on the coaſt to fill up the vacuum. But theſe winds continue only to the end of May or the beginning of June, when the ſun being near the ſummer ſolſtice, the hot land wind on the coaſt of Coromandel commences, and continues about ſix weeks. To underſtand the cauſes of this ſudden change, we muſt again advert to the geography of the country, and conſider the ſtate of the atmoſphere at this period on the two coaſts.

The ſouthern part of the peninſula, from the latitude of 16 degrees to Cape Comorin, may be divided longitudinally into three parts, beginning at Madras, which is ſituated in the longitude of 80° 28′ 45″ E. About two degrees to the weſtward of that meridian is a range of mountains, forming the eaſtern boundary of the Valley of Baramaul, where the high land of Myſore commences, commonly called the Ballagat, or country above the Paſſes. This high or table land of Myſore riſes at leaſt 2000 feet above the coaſt of Coromandel, and runs through the peninſula from N. to S. nearly in the longitude of 78½ degrees. Two degrees farther to the weſtward is another range of mountains, which may be conſidered as the boundary of the Malabar coaſt; and the country ſituated between theſe two meridians, from 76 to 78 degrees, is properly the country of Myſore. With this ſketch of the map of the country before us, and with a recollection of the firſt principle of this hypotheſis, it will not be difficult to account for the hot land wind prevailing in the Carnatic during the months of May and June.

The ſun's declination in the month of May is between 15 and 22 degrees north; he will therefore, before the end of this month, have been vertical over all theſe countries, and conſequently have produced a conſiderable degree of heat in the Carnatic; but at the ſame time the double range of mountains to the weſtward will have arreſted the clouds brought thither by the S.W. monſoon, and made them precipitate their contents both on the Malabar coaſt and in the Myſore country. The principal point of rarefaction then, at this ſeaſon, will be the Carnatic, which may, as uſual, be conſidered as the heated room, and the neareſt cold body of air will come from the table land of Myſore to reſtore the equilibrium.

In the Carnatic, during the months of May and June, the thermometer of Farenheit, in the ſhade, is generally at 90 or even 100 degrees and upwards; whilſt near the mountains the ſame kind of thermometer will not be more than 70 or 80 degrees at the utmoſt. The current of air then will move from the mountains acroſs the Carnatic towards the coaſt of Coromandel, and

and of courſe produce the hot land winds, but they are ſeverely felt only on the eaſt ſide of the Carnatic, at a diſtance from the mountains: at Amboor, and even at Vellore, which are ſituated near them, thoſe winds are neither extremely hot, nor of long duration; and in the narrow part of the peninſula, in the beautiful little province of Coimbatore, although ſo far to the ſouthward, in conſequence of their vicinity to the hills, the inhabitants are never incommoded by land winds.

This rarefaction in the Carnatic, and the current of air which comes from the Ballagat mountains, and blows from the weſt to the eaſt, to fill up the vacuum, are ſufficiently ſtrong inland to counteract the effects of the monſoon in this part of the peninſula; but the weſterly wind ſoon looſes its effect on coming to the coaſt, for it never extends above one or two leagues out to ſea, where the S.W. monſoon blows inceſſantly at this ſeaſon of the year.

But within a month after the ſummer ſolſtice, the current of the S.W. monſoon begins to ſlacken, when the regular land and ſea winds again commence upon the coaſt of Coromandel, and continue, with ſlight variations, for a month or ſix weeks. Towards the end of Auguſt, as the ſun approaches the line, the heat in Aſia, and the cold in Africa, begin to abate; conſequently the monſoon daily becomes more faint, and like the ſlack water between the flood and ebb tides, the air in the Gulf of Bengal has little motion: frequently it moves about in eddies, and, after it has fluctuated between the two monſoons for three weeks, ſometimes almoſt a month, being attended with ſqualls from different quarters, the N.E. wind at length prevails, and, like the change of tides, moves at firſt with conſiderable rapidity. But the tremendous gales, or rather hurricanes, which ſometimes blow in the gulf at this ſeaſon, and bear down every thing before them, ſeldom happen preciſely at the beginning of the monſoon, nor does it appear that they are the effect of a current of air like the monſoon, blowing conſtantly from the ſame quarter for ſeveral months, but rather reſemble whirlwinds, which proceed principally from ſome ſudden change in the upper regions of the atmoſphere, and which, though extremely violent, are merely local and temporary. But before we conclude the account of the S.W. monſoon in Hinduſtan, it may be proper to obſerve, that this monſoon brings the violent rains into the provinces of Bengal and Bahar, which generally begin at Calcutta about the middle of June, two months after their commencement to the ſouthward of the gulf.

It has been ſuppoſed, and with ſome appearance of reaſon, that the S.W. monſoon* in the province of Bengal,

* It is generally ſuppoſed that the N.E. monſoon, in every part of India, commences near the hills; in all probability, at leaſt, it is moſt violent near them, for mountains being colder than plains, will of courſe attract a greater proportion of the common and electric fire from the clouds, and make them precipitate a greater quantity of rain, by which means it appears to me, that the purpoſes of nature are much better anſwered, than if the rain fell near the coaſt; for the hills, or mountains, being generally inland, a large portion of the country is benefited by the quantity of water in the rivers, and by the length of their courſe. But the fact reſpecting the time and place where the monſoon commences, might be eaſily aſcertained by a compariſon of dates, when the monſoon actually commences on either coaſt of the peninſula of India, and the Ballagat mountains to the northward, in the province of Bengal and its dependencies.

Bengal, and the countries immediately to the north of it, commences near the hills of Tibet; but, for my own part, I am disposed to think they begin further to the southward. The water may first appear in the rivers to the northward, from the melting of the snow on the mountains; but the range of hills which separate Bengal and Bahar, and even those to the eastward of the Ganges, in the same parallel of latitude, are sufficiently high and extensive to attract the electric fluid from the clouds, as they approach them from the sea saturated with moisture; consequently, in this case, the rains will begin where this change in the atmosphere takes place: but this point might be easily ascertained by a comparison of meteorological tables kept in the country. A knowledge both of the time and place where the rains begin must be of great importance to the inhabitants of Hindustan, among whom the crops of rice depend on a sufficient supply of water.

In the Gulf or Bay of Bengal, Major Rennel observes, the monsoon blows from the S. S. W. and S. W. Yet in the eastern and northern parts of Bengal it blows from the S. E. and E. S. E. Such a variation of the wind, within so small a distance, appears to me a further confirmation of this theory; for whilst the points of rarefaction in the northern provinces at this season will of course be the land to the westward, the melting of the snow on the mountains of Tibet to the eastward will produce a current of cold condensed air, sufficiently strong to counteract the regular course of the monsoon; instead, therefore, of blowing from the S. S. W. and S. W. as it does near the sea, it will blow constantly at this season, as the above author remarks, from the E. S. E. and S. E.

But before we conclude our account of the different winds in Bengal, it is necessary to observe, that late in the month of March, until the commencement of the S. W. monsoon, there are sometimes temporary strong gusts of wind in the southern part of the Delta from the N. W. accompanied with thunder and lightning. They generally come on late in the afternoon, and are preceded some hours by an appearance of dark heavy clouds in that quarter. The well-informed natives of that country call these sudden gusts Tuphan, a name familiar to the classic scholar; but the causes of them, and further particulars of their effects, will afterwards be more minutely considered. I shall therefore, for the present, only observe, that in my opinion they may be imputed to the air in the south part of the Delta being rarefied by almost a vertical sun, and the nearest body of cold air coming from the neighbouring mountains, which divide the provinces of Bengal and Bahar, to fill up the vacuum.

Dr. Halley seems to consider the hurricanes, which blow occasionally in the month of October in the Gulf of Bengal, as of a similar nature to those in the West-Indies, in which probably he is right; but, at the same time, it is evident that he has been misinformed respecting the time they generally happen in the East. He observes that our seamen suppose them to be the breaking up of the monsoon. In this circumstance the mariners have misled the philosopher; for the hurricanes seldom happen near the change or breaking up of the monsoons, but generally many days after the commencement, and sometimes about the middle of them.

them. Both the N. E. and S. W. monfoons blow at firft in frefh gales; but neither of them increafe to violent hurricanes. It is from very obvious caufes, already fufficiently explained, that the one dies gradually away before the other begins. But we will firft adduce unqueftionable proofs of thefe facts, and then endeavour to afcertain the caufes of them.

The firft hurricane on the coaft of Coromandel, mentioned by Mr. Orme, in his Hiftory of Hinduftan, was that which deftroyed Le Bourdenai's fleet, after he had taken Madras in the year 1746. He attacked this fort in September, which furrendered to him in lefs than a month, on condition that private property fhould be protected. But Dupliex, the governor of Pondicherry, difputed the right of the admiral to make fuch a capitulation, and infifted on his feizing all property, both public and private. The correfpondence on this fubject, in which the virtuous admiral ftrenuoufly defended the rights of individuals and his own honour, detained him at Madras with his fquadron much longer than he otherwife intended to have ftayed; and on the 2d of October came on a hurricane, which in a few hours deftroyed almoft the whole of the French fleet, and in which twenty other fhips of different nations were driven on fhore. One of the fhips, fays Mr. Orme, foundered in an inftant, and only fix of the crew were faved. But it muft be remembered that four veffels, laden with effects fent from Madras, with three others lately arrived at Pondicherry from Europe, were not affected by this hurricane; the violence of which, therefore, did not extend more than fixty or eighty miles to the fouthward.

On the 31ft of October 1758, Mr. Orme mentions alfo a violent hurricane on land, which was felt moftly near Wandiwafh; but as the fame author, who is in general equally minute and correct, takes no notice of any bad confequences happening from it at fea, we may reafonably fuppofe it did no mifchief either at Madras or Pondicherry, although its principal violence was felt nearly half-way between both, and not more than fixty miles in a direct line from either.

The next which occurred during the N. E. monfoon was on the 30th of December 1760, during the fiege of Pondicherry. On the evening of that day the weather was fair, the rains had ceafed, and there were regular land and fea breezes; but a heavy fwell rolled in on the fhore from the S. E. The next morning the fky was of a dufky hue, accompanied with a clofenefs in the air, but without that wild irregularity which prognofticates a hurricane. Towards the evening, however, the wind frefhened, from the N. W. and at eight at night increafed confiderably. About midnight the wind veered round to the N. E. fell calm with a thick haze, and in a few minutes after flew round to the S. E. whence it blew with great violence. Almoft all the fhips might have been faved, had they taken advantage of the wind blowing off the land, but the roaring of the wind and fea prevented the captains from hearing the fignals for ftanding out to fea, and many of the fhips were wrecked. The *Newcaftle*, *Queenborough*, and *Protector*, were driven on fhore a few miles fouth of Pondicherry, and the crews were faved. The *Norfolk*, Admiral Stevens, returned next day; and on the 7th came in the *Salifbury*, from Trincomalée, fouth, and the *Tiger*, from Madras,

Madras, north; so that in these opposite directions of east, north, and south, the violence of the storm had not been felt. It is observed by mariners in the East-Indies that these hurricanes usually happen once in five years; but for this opinion I can find no reason, either from what I have heard from others, or have myself observed.

The next in succession to that in 1760-1, was in 1763. On the 20th of October, in that year, many days after the N. E. monsoon had apparently commenced, the wind began to slacken, and the clouds in the evening appeared uncommonly red, particularly on the day preceding the hurricane. On the morning of the 21st a strong wind blew off the land, and in the course of a few hours flew all round the compass. At this time the *Norfolk* man of war, Admiral Cornish, with the *America* and *Weymouth*, and the *Royal Charlotte* country ship, of four hundred tons, remained in Madras Roads, with several other country vessels. The wind began to blow from the N. W. and continued from that quarter for three or four hours, of which time the men of war availed themselves to put to sea, but it then suddenly changed to the eastward, and prevented most of the country ships from following their example. After having blown with incessant violence for fourteen hours, and with almost equal strength from every point of the compass, it at length ceased, but literally left only wrecks behind. All the vessels at an anchor were lost, and almost every person on board perished; but the men of war and the *Royal Charlotte* returned into the Roads on the 24th. The former had felt the gale very severely whilst near the coast, but without sustaining any material injury; the latter vessel likewise, from staying rather too long at anchor, had lost her fore and main-masts, and was otherwise much damaged.

The last of these hurricanes on the coast of Coromandel, which it seems necessary to mention, is that which happened on the 29th of October 1768. Of this sufficient notice was given, but the officers of the *Chatham* Indiaman, then in the Road, did not avail themselves of it; for on the preceding evening the sea was violently agitated, the sun set in a haze deeply tinged with red, with every other prognostic of a gale of wind. But unfortunately there had been a misunderstanding between the captain and officers, and the former being on shore, the latter probably waiting for orders, remained at anchor, notwithstanding they might have put to sea with the N. W. wind, which, as usual, at the commencement of these hurricanes, blew off the land. The governor and council, who foresaw the danger even time enough to have prevented the loss of the ship, ordered signal guns to be fired with shot, by way of directing the officers to weigh and stand out to sea; but either they did not hear the guns, or were too punctilious in waiting for orders; and in consequence of this inflexibility were lost, for the ship was never seen or heard of after the close of the evening of the 29th. It is possible they were not able to distinguish the signal guns; for many of the inhabitants of the fort, during the violence of the hurricane, did not hear them, and the flashes of the guns might be mistaken by the officers of the ship for those of lightning. The vessels lying at this time at a single anchor in the open road of Pondicherry, were not

in the leaſt diſturbed by this hurricane, neither were the effects of it in the ſmalleſt degree felt at any of our ſettlements to the northward. Ships which put to ſea in due time very ſoon got beyond their influence to the eaſtward, and it is very well known that they never extend far inland. All theſe circumſtances properly conſidered, clearly manifeſt the nature of theſe winds, or rather poſitively prove them to be whirlwinds, whoſe diameter cannot be more than 120 miles, and the vortex ſeems generally near Madras or Pulicat, where a branch of the Ballagat mountains extends towards the ſea. Thoſe which happen in the N. E. monſoon generally fall with moſt violence within a few leagues of this place, and never, I believe, reach to the ſouth of Porto Novo.

But at the commencement of the S. W. monſoon, violent gales are ſometimes felt on the eaſt ſide of Ceylon and the ſouthern extremity of the coaſt; theſe, however, ſhould be conſidered rather as the tail of that on the Malabar coaſt, which extends itſelf over Cape Comorin near the ſouthern extremity of the peninſula. In that quarter, however, ſuch gales ſeldom occur, and are always of ſhort duration.

One inſtance only is to be found in Mr. Orme's hiſtory of a violent hurricane to the ſouthward. In this inſtance, which happened on the 18th of April 1749, near Porto Novo, on the coaſt of Coromandel, two of the Company's ſhips were ſtranded near Cuddalore; and the *Namur*, one of Admiral Boſcawen's ſquadron, with the *Apollo*, hoſpital ſhip, foundered. This is the only inſtance known to me in thirty-five years of a hurricane on the Coromandel coaſt during the S. W. monſoon, and the effects of this were not felt above eleven degrees north.

On the coaſt of Malabar, however, this monſoon frequently blows with conſiderable ſtrength at the commencement; but it muſt be obſerved, that it does not begin at the ſame time on all parts of the coaſt, nor does it proceed rapidly in its courſe towards the north; for although the change of the monſoon generally takes places at Anjengo, about the time the ſun becomes vertical at that place, it never reaches Bombay before the middle, or rather the end of May; the latitude of the former is about 8° 30′ north, and of the latter 19°. On the 12th of April the ſun is vertical at Anjengo, and about the 15th of May at Bombay. If then the difference of latitude and declination be compared, it will be found that the ſun and the monſoon move almoſt preciſely together, at the rate of about twenty miles per day: a circumſtance which, above all others, tends to prove that the ſun's motion in the ecliptic is the primary, if not the ſole cauſe of the motion of the air, or rather of the courſe of the wind, at leaſt in this part of the world, I mean on the coaſt of Malabar.

Monſ. D'Apres, however, remarks, that the N. E. monſoon in the Moſambique Channel, begins at the north end of Madagaſcar, and among the Camero iſlands, in the firſt week of November; and at St Auguſtine's Bay to the ſouthward, at the end of the ſame month. If the diſtance of theſe two places, in like manner, be divided by the number of days, it will be found to correſpond nearly with the daily difference of the ſun's declination; conſequently this fact will further corroborate the truth of this hypotheſis; for the correſpondence between the motion of the monſoon and the daily difference of the ſun's declination is exactly the ſame, not

only

only in India, but likewise in both the northern and southern hemispheres.

I have no authentic account of hurricanes on the Malabar coast, but I recollect to have heard of one which happened in the month of May 1762, off Goa, and of a second near Anjengo, which took place, I believe, about the middle of April 1779. One of the Company's cruizers was at that time lying at an anchor in the road; it attempted, too late, to put to sea, but was never afterwards seen.

From these accounts it seems very clear, that hurricanes never happen at the breaking up of the monsoons, nor precisely at their commencement, but rather some time after the change, and that they are local and of short duration. But this description of them is not confined to the Malabar coast, nor to that of Coromandel; they rage with equal, if not with superior violence, in the southern hemisphere, particularly about the latitude of 20 degrees south, near the French islands, where many ships have been in great danger of perishing from their effects, amongst the rest, the *Ilchester* Indiaman, in the year 1757. But the most accurate and authentic account which I have received of hurricanes in these latitudes, was that of the hurricane which the *Britannia* Indiaman encountered in the year 1770. On the 10th of March, about midnight, the wind suddenly burst upon the ship from the S. E. and blew with considerable force, but shifted all round the compass in the course of a few hours. Between five and six in the morning a sudden gust carried away their top-masts and jib-boom, when lying to under a balanced mizen; and nearly about the same instant, the jolly-boat, hanging over the side by the mizen chains, was suddenly whirled up into the mizen shrouds, whence it fell into the sea and was dashed to pieces. The wind having blown nearly with equal strength from opposite quarters, prevented the sea from rising; so that at the end of ten hours, when it subsided, the sea bore but very little appearance of having been violently agitated.

The following day the rigging being repaired, they proceeded a few leagues to the westward, and met a French vessel that had not felt the hurricane; they were likewise overtaken by another ship, which had followed the same tract as the *Britannia*, without suffering the least inconvenience from it. These circumstances prove positively, that in an east and west direction, this hurricane had not extended above thirty leagues, and likewise that the ship was nearly in its centre.

Thus then it appears that these tempests or hurricanes are tornadoes, or local whirlwinds, and are felt with at least equal violence on the sea coast, and at some little distance out at sea. But there is a material difference in the situation of the sun when they appear at different places. On the coast of Coromandel, for example, they seldom happen, particularly to the northward, except when the sun is in the opposite hemisphere. On the Malabar coast they rage with most violence during the monsoon, whilst the sun is almost vertical. Near the island of Mauritius they are felt in January, February and March, which may be deemed their summer months. And in the West Indies, according to Mr. Edwards's History of Jamaica, the hurricane season begins in August and ends in October.

As they happen, then, in different places, at different seasons, they cannot

not well be aſcribed, like the monſoons, to any particular ſituation of the ſun in the ecliptic; neither, as they do not happen regularly every year, can they be deemed periodical. But as during their continuance the wind blows all round the compaſs, and nevertheleſs is not felt in any direction at a diſtance of more than ſixty or eighty miles, we may venture to conclude that whirlwinds are ſolely owing to violent and ſudden changes both in the upper and lower regions of the air. When the lower regions of the atmoſphere are from any cauſe conſiderably rarefied, and the air in thoſe of the upper at the ſame time becomes very much condenſed, according to the principle of gravity, the air in the upper regions will deſcend, and neceſſarily cauſe a whirlwind, perfectly ſimilar to that produced by ſinking a heavy body in water; the parts adjacent will immediately concentre to a point, and ruſh with a whirling circular motion towards the bottom with great violence.

"Whirlwinds*," ſays Dr. Franklin, in one of his letters on philoſophical

* The ancients ſuppoſed that there were great varieties of whirlwinds, of which Pliny and Seneca give different accounts.

The Typhon, τυφων, is defined by them, *vortex igne factus*, a vortex produced by fire, which cauſes dreadful hurricanes of wind, and deſtroys all things that come within its reach.

The Preſter comes from πρηθω, *incendo, inflammo*. It was ſaid to break forth with ſtrong flaſhes of lightning, and to be generally accompanied with an Ecnephias.

The latter is from νεφος, *nubes*, and is deſcribed as a ſudden and impetuous wind, burſting forth from a dark cloud with little rain.

The Exhydria was a violent whirlwind, attended with a great quantity of rain; and in fact, the principal difference between an Exhydria and an Ecnephias was in the quantity of rain or water which they were ſuppoſed to contain.

Theſe whirlwinds are evidently of the ſame family, all the features of them being exactly ſimilar, with ſome ſlight variations of character.

When a ſudden and violent change is produced by fire, either common or electrical, in a conſiderable body of the atmoſphere, the air from all ſides ſuddenly ruſhes forward, and conſequently concentring to a point, forms a vortex; and when the coheſion of the air is broken, it will alſo, of courſe, precipitate the water it contains, and produce an Ecnephias or Exhydria; or, where there is but little moiſture in the atmoſphere, a Typhon or Preſter. The two firſt are probably the aſcending whirlwinds; the others, thoſe which deſcend.

Air aſcending or deſcending, ſays Dr. Franklin, may form the ſame kind of eddies or whirlings, the parts of air requiring a circular motion, and receding from the middle of the circle by a centrifugal force, and leaving there a vacancy. If deſcending, it will be greateſt above, and will leſſen downwards. If aſcending, it will be greateſt below, and will leſſen upwards, like a ſpeaking trumpet ſtanding with the largeſt end on the ground.

When the air deſcends with violence in ſome places, it may riſe with equal violence in others, and form both kinds of whirlwinds. The air, in its whirling motion, receding every way from the centre or axis of the trumpet, leaves there a vacuum, which cannot be filled through the ſides, the whirling air as an arch preventing; it muſt then preſs in at the open ends. The greateſt preſſure inwards muſt be at the lower end, the greateſt weight of the ſurrounding atmoſphere being there; the air entering, riſes within, and carries up duſt, leaves, and heavier bodies, that happen to be in its way, as the eddy or whirl paſſes over land.

If it paſſes over water, the weight of the ſurrounding atmoſphere forces up the water into the vacuity, part of which by degrees joins with the whirling air, and, adding weight, and receiving accelerated motion, recedes ſtill further from the centre or axis of the trump as the preſſure leſſens, and at laſt, as the trump widens, is broken into

ſophical ſubjects, "are of two kinds; one from the air aſcending, and the other from the air deſcending. A fluid moving from all points horizontally towards a centre muſt either aſcend or deſcend; but air flowing on or near the ſurface of land or water, from all ſides towards a centre, muſt neceſſarily at that centre aſcend, the land or water hindering its deſcent. But if theſe concentring currents be in the upper region of the atmoſphere, they may indeed deſcend and cauſe a whirlwind; and when this current has reached either the earth or water, it muſt ſpread, and probably blow with great violence to a conſiderable diſtance from the centre. Of the two kinds of whirlwinds, that which aſcends is the moſt common; but when the upper air deſcends, it is perhaps in a greater body, extending wider, as in thunder guſts, and without much whirlwind." If then this opinion be well founded, a common gale of wind, of moderate extent and ſhort duration, may be ſuppoſed to proceed from the former; but when violent, of long continuance, and with leſs variation, from the latter.

It would not, perhaps, be a matter of great difficulty to aſcertain the ſituation of a ſhip in a whirlwind, by obſerving the ſtrength and changes of the wind: if the changes are ſudden and the wind violent, in all probability the ſhip muſt be near the centre or votex of the whirlwind; whereas if the wind blows a great length of time from the ſame point, and the changes are gradual, it may be reaſonably ſuppoſed the ſhip is near the extremity of it.

Another extraordinary circumſtance reſpecting theſe hurricanes ſhould likewiſe be mentioned, as tending to a diſcovery of their cauſes; that they moſt frequently, it might perhaps with propriety be said always, occur near large bodies of land, but are not known at ſea within the tropics, at leaſt in that part of the ocean remote from the continent, or even at a conſiderable diſtance from extenſive iſlands. It is a well known fact, as the name itſelf implies, that the Pacific Ocean is exempt from tempeſts. So likewiſe is the middle of the South Atlantic Ocean, particularly from the equator to the latitude of 16 degrees ſouth. A violent gale of wind, for inſtance, was never known at the little iſland of St. Helena, which lies at the diſtance of nearly a thouſand miles from the weſt coaſt of Africa, and ſtill further from the eaſtern coaſt of America. The mean temperature of St. Helena is, I believe, 72 degrees inſtead of 79, which is the mean temperature of places on the continent, in the ſame parallels of latitude; but the variations there throughout the year, both of the thermometer and barometer, are very trifling. It muſt here be again remembered, that the vapours raiſed from the ocean have a larger portion of both common and electrical fire, and are therefore

more

to ſmall particles, and ſo united with air as to be ſupported by it, and become black clouds at the top of the trump.

Thus theſe eddies may be whirlwinds at land, and water-ſpouts at ſea. A body of water ſo raiſed may be ſuddenly let fall, when the motion, &c. has not ſtrength to ſupport it, or the whirling arch is broken ſo as to admit the air falling into the ſea. It is harmleſs, unleſs ſhips unfortunately happen to be directly under it; but if, in the progreſſive motion of the whirl, it has moved from the ſea over the land, and there ſuddenly breaks, violent and miſchievous torrents are the conſequence.

more firmly supported in the form of clouds than those which come from the land; that in these oceans an equal temperature almost constantly prevails, and that all the circumbient air is filled with homogeneous vapours. In every wide expanse of ocean, therefore, unbroken by a continent or extensive island, no sudden changes are likely to take place in the atmosphere; but, on the contrary, where the clouds, which are formed by exhalations from extensive bodies of land, approach those which are derived from the ocean, violent and sudden alterations must necessarily occur; for, as it has been frequently before remarked, the land clouds will attract both common and electrical fire, from those clouds which come from the ocean, until the equilibrium is restored; and during this operation, such changes must necessarily happen in the atmosphere, as will produce strong currents of air, and in general whirlwinds. Near every part of the continent of Asia, in the Gulf of Bengal, on either coast of Africa near the island of Madagascar, and even in the vicinity of the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, where also there are volcanoes, whirlwinds, occasioned by sudden changes in the atmosphere, will, at certain seasons, frequently occur. But in the Pacific Ocean *, and in the central parts of the North and South Atlantic, they will seldom happen. Ships in crossing the North Atlantic scarcely ever meet with hard gales of wind before they approach the Western Islands, where likewise there are volcanoes. But in the islands of Bermudas, which are situated in the Northern Atlantic Ocean,

* The land, in both hemispheres, is much hotter in summer, and colder in winter, than the sea; and there being infinitely more land in the northern than in the southern hemisphere, the former, taken altogether, is much more subject to the extremes of heat and cold, than the latter. For the same reason, the heat of the summer months will be less violent in the torrid zone of the south than in that of the north, and also in those parts of the temperate zone beyond the influence of the land. The islands of St. Helena, Mauritius, and Bourbon, and those in the Pacific Ocean of the southern hemisphere, which are remote from the continent, are well known to enjoy a much milder and more regular climate than any of those to the north, which are most of them nearer great bodies of land; but at the same time, from the unquestionable report of Captain Cook, and other circumnavigators of the globe, it appears that the higher latitudes towards the antarctic circle are colder than those to the north. This seems, in some measure, a contradiction to the first position, as there is scarcely any land in this part of the Great Southern Ocean: it must, however, be remembered, that the sun is much longer in the northern than in the southern hemisphere. According to Mr. Cassini, he is 186 days 11 hours and 53 minutes passing through the former, and only 178 days 14 hours and 56 minutes passing through the latter: the annual difference, therefore, is 7 days 23 hours 57 minutes; amounting, in a century, to upwards of two years. So far, then, as heat and light are communicated to us from the sun, and produce warmth in either hemisphere, nearly in that proportion the antarctic is probably colder than the arctic circle. At Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, therefore, which extend far towards those cold regions of the south pole, the winds at particular seasons will be more violent, and the weather colder, than in any of the same parallel of latitude to the northward. This observation, however, must be confined strictly to the head-lands and places near the ocean; for, as land is colder than water in an unfrozen state, the interior of North America, and northern Asia, which are still uncultivated, must, in winter, be covered with ice and snow; and therefore those particular regions will be at least equally cold with those in the southern hemisphere, and the countries adjacent much more so than those of the same latitudes in Europe; but, should the west side of North America be cleared and cultivated, the whole of that continent will become nearly as temperate as any country in the centre of Europe equally distant from the sea.

Ocean, about the latitude of 32 degrees north, and at the diſtance of ſix hundred miles from the coaſt of America, hurricanes, I believe, are almoſt unknown, but thunder and lightning, with temporary guſts of wind, or violent ſqualls, are very common. Were theſe iſlands of leſs extent, or had they been placed within the tropic, it is probable they would have been as exempt even from tempeſts as St. Helena, or the iſlands in the Pacific Ocean; but, ſituated in the temperate zone, and not very remote from America, they are ſubject occaſionally to ſudden and violent guſts from the N. W. which probably originate on that continent. The Bermudas*, however, enjoy a delightful climate, not unlike the fineſt weather of an European ſpring, or the early part of ſummer, whence probably they derive their name of the Summer Iſlands. But the cauſes of whirlwinds, or violent gales of wind, being in ſome meaſure, we hope, explained, we will return to a further conſideration of the regular monſoons.

In the Moſambique Channel the monſoons correſpond nearly with

* D 3 thoſe

* It is to be regretted that invalids in Europe, eſpecially thoſe afflicted with pulmonary complaints, do not prefer a voyage to the iſlands of Bermudas to viſiting either the South of France or Liſbon; for the mild regular climate of theſe iſlands is infinitely preferable to that of any place on the continent, and even to the iſland of Madeira, which is near the coaſt of Africa; beſides, the voyage to Bermudas, added to the purity of the air, together with the abundance and quality of the fruits and vegetables, would probably reſtore all thoſe to health who are to be recovered either by good air or wholeſome food.

But the reputation of theſe iſlands has ſuffered from the report of the early navigators, who formerly viſited them in ſmall veſſels, and who were perhaps terrified by the occaſional ſtorms of thunder and lightning, and ſtill more by the rocks and ſhoals with which they are ſaid to be ſurrounded. The report of one or two timid or wonder-working travellers, at that early period, was probably ſufficient to juſtify the character given of theſe iſlands by our immortal Shakeſpear, who makes Ariel, in the Tempeſt, tell Proſpero,

> " Safely in harbour
> " Is the king's ſhip; in the deep nook, where once
> " Thou call'dſt me up at midnight to fetch dew
> " From the ſtill vex'd Bermoothes."

Mr. Malone, in a note on this paſſage, ſays, thus the iſlands now known by the name of Bermudas, were frequently, though not always, called ſo in our author's time. Hackluyt, in his Voyages, 1598, calls "the ſea about the Bermudas a helliſh place for thunder, lightning, and ſtorms." So likewiſe the continuator of Stowe's Annals, 1615, deſcribing the arrival of the Engliſh at theſe iſlands in 1609, " Sir George Somers ſitting at the ſterne, ſeeing the ſhip deſperate of relief, looking every minute when it would ſinke, he eſpied land, which, according to his and Captain Newport's opinion, ſhould be that dreadful coaſt of the Bermodes, which iſlands were, of all nations, ſaid and ſuppoſed to be inchanted, and inhabited with witches and devils; which grew by reaſon of accuſtomed monſtrous thunder, ſtorme, and tempeſt, neere unto thoſe iſlands; alſo for that the whole coaſt is ſo wonderous dangerous of rockes, that few can approach them but with unſpeakable hazard of ſhipwreck."

The learned editor, in this inſtance, proves that his inimitable author was correct, as far as the information of his day went, in making Ariel ſpeak in the manner he does of theſe iſlands; but more modern and authentic accounts, amongſt which is that of Biſhop Berkley, to whom Pope attributes every virtue under heaven, juſtifies alſo, I flatter myſelf, what has been ſaid of them in this work. If the modern accounts are moſt deſerving of credit, ſome unhappy invalid may, perhaps, be tempted to ſeek benefit from a voyage to the Summer Iſlands, in which ſome authors ſay perpetual ſpring prevails, and where alſo the inhabitants are ſtrangers to moſt of our diſeaſes.

thoſe on the Malabar coaſt, if not in their commencement, at leaſt in their duration. The S. W. monſoon begins in April, and continues till November. The N. E. then ſucceeds, and continues until April; but the S. W. monſoon in this channel is the fair ſeaſon, and the wind varies ſometimes towards the S. E. and E. S. E. on either coaſt, about the middle of November, where alſo there are, generally, regular land and ſea breezes. The N. E. monſoon, as was before obſerved, begins early in November, near the Comero Iſlands, and the north end of Madagaſcar, but ſeldom extends beyond St. Auguſtine's Bay to the ſouthward, which is near the ſouthern tropic. But on the eaſt ſide of Madagaſcar, beyond the iſlands of Bourbon and Mauritius, towards what are called the Eaſtern Iſlands, the S. E. perennial prevails all over the Indian Ocean, from the latitude of 11 to 28 degrees ſouth, whilſt to the ſouth and eaſtward of the iſlands of Java and Sumatra, the N. W. and S. E. monſoons alternately prevail at the different ſeaſons of the year. The S. E. monſoon in theſe ſeas, according to Monſ. D'Aprés, commences in the month of April, and continues till November, when it changes to the N. W.; but between the two monſoons, the winds and currents there, as in other places, are light and variable. Throughout the whole extent of the eaſtern iſles, as far as Timor and Solor, the N. W. monſoon brings bad weather; this wind is violent, and accompanied with rain. The ſtormy weather continues all January, and until the middle of February, it then abates, and entirely ceaſes about the latter of March. In the month of April the variable winds render the weather mild, and the ſea is affected only by occaſional ſqualls of ſhort duration. In May the S. E. wind becomes ſettled, and blows inceſſantly in June and July with conſiderable ſtrength: During this time, however, the weather is fine, with a clear ſerene ſky until the end of September. In the month of October the S. E. monſoon dies away, and the winds become variable till they again ſettle in the N. W. As Dr. Halley mentions the difference of the monſoon in this part of the Indian Ocean ſouth of the equator, but does not attempt to account for it, I ſhall in this place take upon me to offer ſome conjectures on the ſubject.

The earth, during the ſummer, as it has often been before obſerved, receives and retains a greater degree of heat from the ſun than the ſea, which by its conſtant motion and change of ſurface, is at this ſeaſon infinitely cooler than the land, particularly in the torrid zones; but during the winter, in the temperate zones, the ſea is much warmer than the land, particularly in high latitudes. In the ſummer, therefore, the great body of air, near very extenſive continents, will of courſe move from the ſea to the land, and in winter quite the contrary will happen. Now if we refer to the map, we ſhall find New Holland an immenſe tract of land to the S. E. of the Sunda and Molucca Iſlands; and, if unbroken by a mediterranean ſea, almoſt equal in extent to all the land in Europe. It is ſituated partly within and partly beyond the tropic. When, therefore, the ſun is near his higheſt declination N. which, of courſe, is the winter of the ſouthern hemiſphere, and rarefies the air over the continent of Aſia, the current of air in the ſouthern hemiſphere, independently even of the regular perennial wind, will move from the S. E. to reſtore the equilibrium to the N. W.: on the contrary, in

in the months of November, December, and January, whilſt the ſun is nearly vertical over a part of New Holland, the current of air through the Sunda and Molucca Iſlands will come from the N. W. to fill up the vacuum made by the rarefaction, and thus occaſion an alternate monſoon of S. E. and N. W.

This obvious manner of accounting for the N. W. and S. E. monſoons on the eaſt ſide of the Indian Ocean, would not have eſcaped the diſcernment of the learned Dr. Halley, had he not become weary of the ſubject, or directed his attention towards purſuits of ſtill greater importance. He cloſes his remarks concerning this ſubject with obſerving, "On this ſame principle, to the ſouthward of the equator in part of the Indian Ocean, the N. W. winds ſucceed the S. E. when the ſun draws near the tropic of Capricorn. But I muſt confeſs, that in this latter occurs a difficulty not eaſily to be accounted for, which is, why this change of the monſoons ſhould be any more in this ocean than in the ſame latitudes in the Ethiopic Ocean, where there is nothing more certain than a S. E. wind all the year."

Having ſaid every thing that appears to me neceſſary reſpecting the monſoons in the Gulf of Bengal, the Gulf of Sind, and the Indian Ocean, I ſhall offer a few words on the winds in the China ſeas, and afterwards direct the reader's attention to the winds in the Arabian and Perſian Gulfs.

In the Gulf of Siam, on the coaſts of Cambodia or Camboge, of Cochin China, and in the Gulf of Tonquin and China, (according to Menſ. D'Aprés de Mainvillette) the S. W. monſoon commences on the coaſt in the courſe of the month of April; but out at ſea, in thoſe parts, it does not change until a month later. It is for this reaſon that, on the north part of Borneo, to the iſlands of Paragoa and Luconia, it is ſeldom known to blow conſtantly but from the 1ſt to the 15th or 20th of May. As the S. W. monſoon continues only about ſix months, and commences near the coaſt, it there ceaſes firſt likewiſe in the ſame manner, and is immediately ſucceeded by the N. E. Thus it is evident, the N. E. and S. W. monſoons reign conſtantly to the north of the line to the eaſtward, as well as in the Gulfs of Bengal and Sind; whilſt the N. W. and S. E. monſoons to the eaſtward, are abſolutely confined to the ſouth of the line, within the reach of the influence of New Holland. It has been already obſerved, that the word monſoon is derived from the Perſian word Mouſum, ſeaſon. The violent hurricanes in thoſe ſeas are, by our ſailors, called Tuffoon, or Typhon; this term is either derived from the Greek τυφων, or from the Perſian word Toofan, a whirlwind or tempeſt. Whether the Greeks or Egyptians gave this word to the Perſians, or received it from them, it is not neceſſary in this place to determine; but theſe and many other profeſſional terms uſed by mariners in all parts of the eaſt, both by the natives and Europeans, reſpecting the winds and weather, together with many of the ports of great reſort on the different coaſts in the Indian Seas being called by a particular country name, with the addition of Bender, ſignifying a port, and Bankſala, a magazine, render it extremely probable, and we may ſay almoſt certain, that the Perſians were the earlieſt navigators of the Indian, and perhaps the China ſeas. The Portugueze ſucceeded them, and adopted the ſea terms of their predeceſſors, which are now uſed

by all other maritime nations, being, however, very much disguised by different European orthography and pronunciation *.

In the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, according to Monf. D'Aprés, the winds are very different, although he remarks they are separated only by Arabia. "They blow," says this author, "in the Red Sea almost nine months in the year from the southward, that is, from the end of August to the 15th of May, and sometimes to the end of that month, when the wind changes to the N. and N. N. W. and generally continues in that quarter to the end of August, but sometimes the land and sea breezes prevail.

In the Gulf of Persia the N.W. wind

* The Germans, like most other European nations, are daily making considerable improvements, both in the arts and sciences; and should another Czar Peter, or Catharine the Second, appear, the Russians may equal, if not surpass their neighbours, both in literary and scientific pursuits; but the discoveries of each will be concealed from the other, and both from the rest of Europe, unless the German and Russian languages should become more generally known. Many good maps of these countries, particularly of Russia, are extant, which are not legible to the rest of the world. It is, therefore, to be lamented, that mankind will not adopt some universal language, in which all books on art or science may be written, especially on geography.

It is no less curious than true, that the whole circle of theoretical knowledge is comprised in twenty-six letters, ten figures, and seven notes. The master, and perhaps still more the mistress, of music may, by the infinitely various combinations of these seven notes, convey the most enchanting sounds, and excite almost any sentiment in the mind of a foreigner without the help of words: so likewise all persons conversant in figures can solve arithmetical problems proposed to them by strangers of any nation. Still, however, the long-wished for universal language of letters remains to be introduced; and, were this plan adopted, it would probably produce an easy and friendly intercourse amongst all enlightened men. National jealousy may perhaps prevent the adoption of any living language for this purpose; we must, therefore, have recourse to those of the ancients; of these the Greek is unquestionably the most copious, and in many other respects preferable; but no man will be offended at the preference given to the language of Cicero, Horace, and Tacitus. The characters of the Latin correspond with those of the modern living languages, and in fact there is so much relation between this dead, and the greatest part of the living languages in the south of Europe, that very little difficulty could occur in the execution of this plan, particularly with the Spaniards, Portugueze, and Italians. Every nation would of course preserve their vernacular tongue to be used amongst their own countrymen, and employ the Latin only in the arts and sciences, and in their communications with foreigners. To render our own conversation intelligible in it, we must in the first place adopt the same pronunciation of the vowels in Latin as is in general use all over the continent; and when this alteration is made, a person, tolerably well educated, might travel from one end of Europe at least to the other, without the help of an interpreter. Most gentlemen are, at present, obliged to learn three or four languages imperfectly, besides the Greek and Latin; but in this case, two only would suffice for every purpose, both of public and private life.

If any persons doubt the practicability of this plan, I would recommend them to read what Montaigne says on this subject. In his admirable essays will be found by what means his father pursued to teach him to speak and write Latin fluently, and also with what ease it was accomplished. They will perceive, that if it was made the colloquial language at all schools, both to boys and girls, that in less than twenty years it would become perfectly easy and familiar to every well-educated person in Europe. In geography it would be singularly useful, for the names of places on the maps and charts would then, of course, be readily understood by sailors and travellers of all nations, and in a few years every man would peruse with pleasure the instructions of geographers in that elegant language. But I will not attempt to point out the advantages that would arise from the adoption of this plan, as they will occur to almost every person who will take the trouble of reflecting a little on the subject. It is certainly practicable, and ought not to be considered as chimerical.

wind blows from the month of October to July, and about three months from the opposite quarter. These winds, however, are not so regular as those in the Red Sea, being often interrupted by fresh gales from the S.W. principally from Cape Moçandon, and sometimes by land breezes.

The Arabian and Persian Gulfs are not only separated by Arabia, but the major part of the former is within the tropic, whilst the northern part of it, like the whole of the Gulf of Persia, from Muscat to Bossora, is situated beyond the tropic. In comparing the winds of these gulfs, therefore, we must make a distinction between the northern and southern division of the Arabian Gulf. From the entrance of the Streights of Babelmandel to the city of Yambo, the S.W. monsoon prevails at the same time as it does in the Gulf of Sind, that is, from April to September. But from the 15th of May to the beginning of August, the S.W. monsoon is extended, or rather elongated, from Yambo to Suez, notwithstanding the latter is almost eight degrees beyond the tropic. This wind is called by the Arabs the Khumseen, (fifty) being supposed by them to precede the overflowing of the Nile about fifty days. The reader will perhaps excuse a short digression to explain the causes of these phenomena.

It is now nearly ascertained, that the sources of this river lie in the Mountains of the Moon, which are situated in Africa, between the latitude of 6 and 9 degrees north of the equator. Their height is not yet known with any degree of precision, but they are said to run from east to west. Nearly at right angles with these, and almost due north of them, are two other ranges of considerable hills; the one forming, in some measure, the southern and western coast of the Arabian Gulf, the other inland almost parallel to them, from the latitude of 22 degrees to Lower Egypt. The bed of the river Nile * lies nearly in the middle, between these two last ranges of hills. Soon after the vernal equinox, therefore, when the S.W. monsoon takes place in the Indian Ocean, the clouds from the southern hemisphere are conveyed towards the Mountains of the Moon, and likewise to Abyssinia and Nubia. It has been already shown, that the rains in India constantly keep pace with the progress of the sun; so likewise do the same causes produce the same effects in this

* Account of Signior *Gabrielli* for thirty years, when the Nile at Cairo became sixteen cubits high, each two feet two inches English; two French royal feet, according to *Maillet*; but twenty-eight inches, according to Sig. *Gabrielli*.

1692	Aug.	9.	1702	Aug.	15.	1712	Aug.	6.
1693	——	7.	1703	——	18.	1713	——	3, Plague.
1694	Sept.	1, Plague.	1704	——	2.	1714	——	1.
1695	Aug.	13.	1705	Sept.	19, Plague.	1715	July	26.
1696	——	14.	1706	Aug.	9.	1716	Aug.	17.
1697	——	11.	1707	——	10.	1717	——	15, Plague.
1698	——	7.	1708	——	4.	1718	——	22, Plague.
1699	——	15.	1709	——	9.	1719	——	5.
1700	——	5, Plague.	1710	July	28.	1720	——	9.
1701	——	17,	1711	Aug.	10.	1725	——	15.

According to Maillet, to cover all the adjacent grounds it is necessary that the waters in the Nile should increase to forty-eight feet.

Daily

this part of Africa, and alſo in Upper Egypt. They begin to the ſouthward in the middle of April, and move progreſſively with the ſun to the northward, ſo as to reach the boundaries of Upper Egypt before the end of June.

The Nile and other tropical rivers,

Daily increaſe of the Nile from June 29th to July 31ſt 1714. By *J. Gagnier.*
June 29th N.S. 1714, the Nile was five cubits high.

	Inches increaſe.		*Inches increaſe.*		*Inches increaſe.*		*Inches increaſe.*
June 30	3	July 9	5	July 18	25	July 27	10
July 1	2	10	4	19	15	28	15
2	3	11	3	20	10	29	20
3	2	12	5	21	8	30	30
4	4	13	4	22	6	31	48
5	3	14	6	23	7		
6	4	15	8	24	8		240
7	6	16	8	25	7		
8	4	17	15	26	8		

Theſe tables demonſtrate both the annual and diurnal increaſe of the Nile, which commences in June, nearly about the ſame time as the periodical rains in Hinduſtan.

The firſt ſhews when the river was at the greateſt height at Cairo, for thirty years ſucceſſively, during which period the plague appeared ſix times in the city. But it muſt not be underſtood that the plague broke out when the river was full: on the contrary, it had raged in the city at the beginning of the year, and it ceaſed ſoon after the inundation began. It is always obſerved by the inhabitants, that although this diſorder rages with great violence during the preceding months, it completely ceaſes when the river has reached the height of ſixteen cubits. It is probable that the great volume of freſh atmoſpheric air, which accompanies this body of water from Upper Egypt, may correct the noiſome mephitic vapours, which have been long hovering over this populous city, and, by thus changing the ſtate of the atmoſphere, remove the cauſes of this dreadful malady.

It is alſo poſſible that the ample ſupply of freſh water itſelf may ſomewhat contribute towards reſtoring the inhabitants to health; but this alone would not produce ſuch a ſudden ſalutary effect as the change of air, for the water of the river is at firſt extremely turbid, and unfit for drinking, until it has had ſome time to ſettle. In removing filth, however, it may immediately produce beneficial effects.

The ſecond table, by marking the daily gradual increaſe of the Nile at Cairo, according to the nilometer, ſhews more in detail the progreſs of the rains. Until a few days after the ſummer ſolſtice the river has not reached a third part of its common annual height, and the daily increaſe of the water for the firſt fourteen days of July is ſometimes as low as two inches, on an average about four inches, and does not amount to eight inches until the 15th of the month. Theſe circumſtances prove that there are no large contributary ſtreams near the Delta, or even in Upper Egypt, for the common drains of the country, within two or three hundred miles, are ſufficient to increaſe the river to the height of two inches. So far, therefore, the maps of Upper Egypt, in which no rivers appear to unite with the Nile to the north of the tropic, are probably correct.

The firſt of any magnitude is the Albara, in the latitude of 17° 50′ N. which comes from the S.E. The ſecond the Bahar-al-abiad, or White River, in the latitude of 15° 50′ N. which comes from the S.W. but the ſources of both theſe rivers lie conſiderably within the tropic, and therefore they are filled with the rains which fall in the ſouthern countries during the S.W. monſoon.

All due allowances being made for the time of the falling of the rain in the inferior ſtreams amongſt the mountains, and for the collection of the waters in the principal ſtream of the Nile, as likewiſe for their ſubſequent courſe to Cairo, it is not to be expected that the augmentation of the river ſhould in general be very conſiderable at the city before the middle of July, as marked by the table; nor that it ſhould be completely full there, before the beginning of the month of Auguſt, when the whole accumulation of the waters, flowing from the different contributary ſtreams, has had time to enter the bed of the river, and to arrive at the Delta; but the river muſt ſtill continue flow-

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vers, however, derive but a ſmall portion of their waters from their apparent ſources, nor can the water which falls in the bed of any of theſe rivers prove a ſufficient ſupply: all of them muſt principally be formed by an accumulation of ſeveral contributary ſtreams, and therefore

ing till the middle of September, to ſupply the quantity of water withdrawn for the purpoſe of inundating Lower Egypt; otherwiſe when the irrigation of the land begins, as it generally does about the end of July or the beginning of Auguſt, the river would fall at once to its loweſt ebb.

The Nile and the Ganges ſeem greatly to reſemble each other; not merely as a matter of curioſity, therefore, we will endeavour to draw a compariſon between them, and at the ſame time diſtinguiſh the moſt eſſential points in which they apparently differ.

The ſources of the Nile are ſaid to lie amongſt the Mountains of the Moon, between the latitude of 6 and 11 degrees north; but I do not in this caſe affect great preciſion, for to me it appears extremely difficult to ſay where the real fountain head of this river lies.

It is not yet determined, I believe, whether we are to judge from the extent of its courſe or the magnitude of the ſtream. From the Mountains of the Moon, however, the Nile runs northward upwards of 1800 miles, and empties itſelf into the Mediterranean, in the Delta of Egypt, the coaſt between the northern branches of the Delta being about the latitude of 31° 12′ N.

The ſource of the Ganges is ſaid to lie amongſt the mountains of Imaus or Himmalah, between the latitude of 30 and 32 degrees. This river runs in a diametrically oppoſite direction to the Nile, its courſe being from the north to the ſouth. The Ganges enters the ſea in the Gulf of Bengal, in about the latitude of 21° 30′ N. The courſe of the Nile is perhaps rather longer than that of the Ganges, but the latter greatly exceeds the former in breadth, ſo that undoubtedly the Ganges contains much more water than the Nile.

The Nile begins to increaſe at Cairo early in the month of June. According to Major Rennel, the Ganges increaſed at the Jellinghy, near the Delta in May. He ſtates it to have riſen ſix feet in that month; at the end of July the Nile is generally full, ſo likewiſe is the Ganges at the ſame time. The height of the Nile is twenty feet, that of the Ganges about thirty or thirty-one feet. The ſources of the Nile, and all the conſiderable ſtreams which ſerve to form this river, lie within the tropic. On the contrary, all thoſe great contributary ſtreams, which ſerve to fill the Ganges, have their ſources north of the tropic; whence I ſhould infer that the waters of the Nile are principally derived from the ſolſtitial rains, and thoſe of the Ganges, in a great meaſure, from the ſnow and ice melted by the preſence of the ſun about the ſame period; and to theſe united cauſes I ſhould impute the ſuperior magnitude of the Ganges.

The heat of the ſun will, in this inſtance, from the ſame cauſe, produce different effects; for within the boundaries of the ſources of the Nile the heat will cauſe a great degree of evaporation at ſea, and alſo a conſiderable degree of rarefaction of the atmoſphere on land; and the ſea being cooler than the land at this ſeaſon, the clouds, ſaturated with moiſture, will of courſe come towards the land, and be made to precipitate their contents in rain amongſt the Mountains of the Moon, in the manner deſcribed in the body of the work, by which means, I ſuppoſe, that the inundation of Lower Egypt is produced. But the ſources of the Ganges, and its contributary ſtreams, lying amongſt the Mountains of Himmalah, the heat of the ſun, from the ſolſtice to the end of July, will produce there a great quantity of water from evaporation, but ſtill more from the melting of the ice and ſnow on the mountains; and although we may allow, that in that part of the river which runs through the Delta, the head of which is very near the tropic, ſome addition will be made to its waters by the ſolſtitial rains, we muſt alſo ſuppoſe that by far the greater part of the water of the Ganges comes from ice and ſnow melted on the Mountains of Himmalah. After the compariſon of the two rivers we will add a few remarks on the two countries through which they flow.

Egypt, according to both ſacred and prophane hiſtory, has formerly been conſidered as the granary of Paleſtine and Rome. So early as in the days of Abraham a famine prevailed

therefore at thofe places, where they difcharge themfelves into the fea, no tropical river can poffibly be at the greateft height, until fome time after the folftice, but particularly thofe rivers which come from mountains fufficiently high to be conftantly covered with ice and fnow. But

prevailed in the former; and during the feven years of fcarcity afterwards predicted by Jofeph, the other fons of Jacob were fent thither from the land of Canaan to seek for grain for feven years fucceffively, and that fertile country afforded, during thofe times of fcarcity, a fufficient fupply for the inhabitants both of Egypt and Paleftine.

The Egyptians have always been fenfible of the advantages they derive from this river, and to avoid the fatal confequences of an accidental fcarcity of water, they have from the earlieft ages erected a mikias, or nilometer, to afcertain the increafe of the inundation, fo that they might regulate the irrigation of their lands according to the fupply they received from the fountain head.

Bengal, which in many refpects refembles the Delta of Egypt, is likewife called by the Orientals Jennet ul Bellad, or the Paradife of Countries, and like Egypt, Bengal generally fupplies grain to the neighbouring fouthern countries of India, where the mountains being low, and the rivers comparatively fmall, the harvefts frequently fail.

The province of Bengal ought, with good management, never to be fubject to famine; for, if my conjectures are true, the fupply of water muft be infinitely more certain in the Ganges than in the Nile. It is to be doubted, as I have already obferved, whether the Mountains of the Moon, where the fources of the Nile are fuppofed to lie, are high enough to be covered with ice and fnow in that latitude. But the great range of mountains, whence the waters of the Ganges, and many of its contributary ftreams flow, are vifibly covered with ice and fnow, which on thefe northern mountains may be confidered as perpetual, and a great portion of both being annually melted by the prefence of the fun during the fummer folftice, this fupply can never fail.

It may then be afked by what means the famine happened fome years fince, which almoft defolated the province of Bengal?

It was partly owing to a want of the fame precautions which are conftantly taken by the Egyptians for afcertaining the quantity of water in the river, by means of a nilometer, with proper dams, which ought to be erected throughout the Delta of Bengal, in every confiderable branch of the Ganges.

It would perhaps be very found policy in every European nation to adopt the fame plan at home; for by thefe means, not only great improvements might be made in agriculture, but by preferving the water with proper economy, commerce might be confiderably facilitated by the more general ufe of water carriage. Nor fhould we forget that thefe nilometers might become more correct rain gauges than any now in ufe. But after having mentioned the famine in Bengal, and afcribed it partly to the want of a judicious economy and appropriation of the water of the Ganges, in juftice to the fervants of the Eaft India Company who governed Bengal at that time, and who have unjuftly incurred much odium on that account, I muft take upon me to fay, that after a very diligent inquiry made a few years afterwards on the fpot, no European at that time derived the fmalleft pecuniary advantage from the monopoly of grain.

I have even heard a gentleman named as having contributed towards the general diftrefs, by converting rice grounds into fields of opium, and from the fale of which he is faid to have acquired immenfe riches; but it is well known that opium does not thrive in the fame kind of ground in which rice is planted; the one requires a dry, the other a wet foil. Befides, if we admit that four or five hundred acres, or even as many thoufand, were taken from the rice grounds of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriffa, for the purpofe of planting opium, the defalcation of this fmall quantity of land from countries infinitely more extenfive than thofe of Great Britain, would not have been felt but as a drop of water in the fea. The misfortune originated in the folly or iniquity of the native farmers, or grain merchants themfelves.

It fhould be known that the fcarcity happened in a feafon of uncommon drought, which followed one of unufual plenty. When the native farmers, or perhaps the merchants, during the plentiful year, had fold and exported as much grain as they could, they deftroyed a prodigious quantity of the remainder, in order to keep up the price; and confequently, when the fubfequent crops failed, an univerfal diftrefs pervaded

But even if we ſuppoſe the Nile to be ſupplied by the rain only, which falls amongſt the different ranges of hills, thoſe contributary ſtreams which lie towards the northern part of it will not be filled till towards the middle, and ſometimes the end of June; the water will then be ſome time in running from the contributary ſtreams to the bed of the Nile; and, finally, from the place of their junction, if we ſuppoſe the ſtream to run at the rate of five miles per hour, or one hundred and twenty miles per day; ſome days muſt neceſſarily elapſe before the main river can reach the ſea, or rather Lower Egypt. Before the end of June the riſe of this river at Cairo is almoſt imperceptible; but it continues to increaſe a few inches, more or leſs, every day throughout the whole month of July, until about the beginning of Auguſt, when the daily increaſe ſuddenly amounts to forty-eight inches, and then the river is conſidered as completely filled. It appears by obſervations continued at Cairo for thirty years, with the mikias or nilometer, that it was never later than the firſt or ſecond week of Auguſt, when the river was at the height of ſixteen cubits, of twenty-eight inches each. The inhabitants are then permitted, by public proclamation, to appropriate the water to the purpoſes of huſbandry. Nevertheleſs the rains ſtill continuing in Upper Egypt, and near the Mountains of the Moon, very little diminution of the waters appear until towards the beginning of September.

The Khumſeen wind blows in the northern part of the Arabian Gulf, as far as the ſea coaſt of the Delta.

It is very well known that the ſoil of Upper Egypt, and even of a part of Lower Egypt, on one ſide of the Arabian Gulf, and of Arabia Petrea and Arabia Deſerta, on the other, conſiſts chiefly of rocks and ſands. As the ſun approaches towards the ſolſtice, and from very obvious cauſes, for a month or ſix weeks afterwards, the atmoſphere over thoſe countries muſt be exceſſively rarified; whilſt this rarifaction continues to the northward, the air to the north after the commencement of the rains, being infinitely more cold and denſe, will be impelled forward towards the north to reſtore the equilibrium, and conſequently

vaded the whole country. It was by theſe means that thouſands of the wretched inhabitants of Bengal periſhed through hunger in the granary of India.

But for the credit of the Eaſt India Company's ſervants, and even for the honour of the nation itſelf, it is to be lamented that this matter was not at the time made the ſubject of public inquiry, and entirely cleared up to the ſatisfaction of the whole world.

In a free country, the trade in grain, as in other articles of commerce, only requires encouragement and protection; almoſt every reſtraining law cramps and deſtroys its vital principles, contributing ſometimes to introduce the evils it was intended to prevent; but in Bengal, which is a conquered country, and produces in a plentiful year at leaſt four times as much rice as is requiſite for the conſumption of its inhabitants, public granaries may be eſtabliſhed, and government, as part of the payment of the revenues, might receive into them, at a reaſonable price, the ſurplus of the conſumption of theſe provinces. After having reſerved a ſufficient quantity to ſupply a poſſible deficiency in the enſuing crop, the remainder might be exported to thoſe countries on the Coromandel and Malabar coaſt, where often this article, of the firſt neceſſity to an Indian, is extremely ſcarce and dear. The ſame plan might likewiſe be extended to the province of Tanjore, which is the granary of the Carnatic; and theſe precautions being taken, it would be almoſt certain, that no famine could ever happen in any country ſubject to the government of the Eaſt India Company.

ſequently produce the Khumſeen wind, which for the ſame reaſon will precede the overflowing of the Nile, and begin firſt near the principal point of rarefaction. But as the ſun approaches again towards the autumnal equinox, the earth to the northward becomes cool, the Khumſeen ceaſes to blow, the river begins to fall, and the N. W. wind again commences, and continues to blow all the reſt of the year.

It is true, as was before mentioned, that almoſt the ſame winds prevail at the ſame ſeaſon in the Gulf of Perſia, as in the northern part of the Arabian Gulf; but the eaſtern ſhore of the former being covered with both hills and foreſts, the Khumſeen will neither begin quite ſo ſoon in the Gulf of Perſia as in Upper Egypt or Arabia, nor even continue to blow there with equal ſtrength. But before we quit the conſideration of the winds in the Arabian and Perſian Gulfs, it may be expected that we ſhould endeavour to account more explicitly for the N. W. wind continuing to blow in thoſe places for upwards of nine months.

From the end of Auguſt to our winter ſolſtice, the ſun is conſtantly declining towards the ſouth; and during his return, until the vernal equinox, his influence is not much felt in the temperate zone of the northern hemiſphere. The northern part of the Arabian Gulf, during theſe eight or nine months, will therefore be much warmer than the countries ſtill farther to the northward and weſtward, and conſequently the current of air will come from that quarter to fill up the vacuum occaſioned by the rarefaction of the air over the ſea. A line drawn through the centre of the Arabian Gulf, from the Streights of Babelmandel to Suez, would nearly be N. W. by N. and S. E. by S. and therefore, according to this theory, during the abſence of the ſun, that is from Auguſt to April, or the beginning of May, the wind in the northern part of the Arabian and Perſian Gulfs muſt generally blow from the N. W. by N. towards the point of rarefaction, which is the middle of the northern part of the Arabian Gulf. But from Gedda, or rather Yambo, to Mocha, where the land, in the day at leaſt, is always warmer than the ſea, either ſoutherly winds or land and ſea breezes will prevail during nine months of the year, and northerly winds only during the depth of our winter, from November to the end of January, which correſponds with the account of the winds in this Gulf as given by Monſieur D'Aprés.

A NARRATIVE OF A VOYAGE TO COCHIN CHINA,

Together with a ſketch of the Geography of that Country, and ſome particulars of the Manners, Cuſtoms, and Hiſtory of its Inhabitants, by Mr. Chapman.

(This intereſting Tract was never before printed.)

It may not be improper, before I give an account of this voyage, to mention the circumſtances which led me to the undertaking, the reaſons urged for the proſecution of it, and the advantages expected to be derived

derived from it. Having ftated thefe leading points, I fhall proceed with a brief and faithful detail of the tranfactions in which I was engaged, from the time of my arrival on the coaft of Cochin China, to that of my leaving it; interfperfing it with fome obfervations on the country, its inhabitants, and productions.

In the month of February 1778, two mandarins*, of Cochin China, were brought to Calcutta in a country fhip called the *Rumbold.* The novelty of this circumftance excited the curiofity of the whole fettlement: It was reported to the governor-general by Meffrs. Croftes and Killican. Thefe gentlemen, who, I believe, were either the entire owners of the veffel, or partly concerned in it, likewife acquainted him, that their vifiting Bengal was accidental, and had happened in the following manner:—The *Rumbold* being deftined on a voyage to China, her owners, in confequence of fome very favourable accounts of Cochin China, had directed the commander to touch on that coaft in his way back. He went to the Bay of Turon, and during his ftay there, application was made to him by Senhor Lorico, a Jefuit miffionary, for a paffage for himfelf to Bengal, and for two mandarins of diftinction, related to the royal family. They wifhed to be landed at Donai, the moft fouthern province of Bengal, whither the king had retired, on account of an invafion of the northern provinces by the Tonquinefe, and a rebellion which had broken out in feveral of the midland provinces. The commander having heard that Senhor Lorico was highly efteemed by the natives, and had behaved with great humanity to the officers and crew of the *Admiral Pocock* Indiaman, when driven into Turon Bay by ftrefs of weather, in the year 1764, complied with his requeft. He foon after weighed anchor, intending to land the mandarins at Donai; but a ftrong current and a violent gale coming on, forced the fhip fo far to the fouthward of that province, that he was unable to make it, and he was obliged to bring all his paffengers to Bengal.

The following morning the mandarins and Senhor Lorico were introduced to the governor-general, by whom they were received with the greateft attention and humanity, and re-affured, by expreffions of good will, neceffary to give them confidence in the people they were come amongft. They were given a houfe, fervants, and every neceffary; they were fhewn every thing curious in the fettlement, and treated in fuch a manner, that the time they paffed amongft us proved highly agreeable to them.

The mandarins remained in Bengal till the middle of April. In the interim, Meffrs. Croftes and Killican had equipped a fmall veffel, of between 70 and 80 tons burthen, to carry them back. Some days before the time fixed for their departure, I was requefted by Mr. Croftes to fuggeft to the governor-general how acceptable a fmall prefent from him would be to the mandarins. This I took the firft convenient opportunity of doing, and he was not only pleafed to acquiefce in it, but alfo fignified his intention of fending fomething handfome to their king, and defired that I would confult

* Mandarin is a Portugueze word derived from the verb *mandar*, to command. It is totally unknown amongft the Chinefe, the Cochin Chinefe, and Tonquinefe: The word ufed by all thofe nations for a perfon in authority is *quan.*

consul: Messrs. Croftes and Killican upon what articles would be suitable for this purpose, and that I would bring him a list of them. While we were adjusting this matter, our conversation naturally turned upon Cochin China. In the course of it, these gentlemen expatiated upon the advantages which might accrue to Bengal, and to the Company, if a commercial intercourse was opened with that country; enumerated the several valuable commodities it produced, and expressed their wishes that the present favourable occasion might not be neglected of forming a connection with the government of it. Pleased with the hopes of distinguishing myself, I declared that I would readily undertake the voyage, if the supreme council should think it proper to send me in a public capacity. Some conversations I had afterwards with these gentlemen, their communicating to me some papers relative to the country, with the accounts given by the commander of the *Rumbold*, and the assurances of the mandarins, confirmed me in my resolution of undertaking the voyage; and I made the proposal to the governor-general. I requested that he would be pleased to speak to Messrs. Croftes and Killican on the subject; and the representations these gentlemen made, both to the governor-general, and other gentlemen of the supreme council, brought them to approve of their plan. The *Amazon*, a small snow belonging to the Company, was ordered to be made ready for the accommodation of the mandarins. The companions of my voyage were Mr. Bayard, a gentleman of the Company's service, Mr. Totty, a surgeon, Captain Maclennan, master of the *Amazon*, and Captain Hutton, master of the *Jenny*.

The end proposed by my appointment was the establishment of a commercial intercourse between the Company's settlements in India, and Cochin China, and the attainment of such privileges and advantages to our vessels importing thither, as we might find the government disposed to grant. The benefits hoped from this intercourse was the larger exportation of the commodities of Europe and India to that country, and the importation of its valuable productions in return.

Having thus explained the inducements to this voyage, I shall proceed to a detail of the transactions which occurred in the prosecution of it.

The *Amazon* having fallen down to Budg-Budg, I embarked the 16th of April, with the principal mandarin, and five or six of his attendants. The other, by his own desire, went on board the little vessel first prepared for them both. She sailed a few days before us, and was to rejoin us in the Straits of Malacca, from whence she was to accompany us during the remainder of the voyage. We had on board some specimens of the commodities of Europe and India, by which we might judge what would be most in request in the country we were bound to. Bad weather, and the want of a sloop, did not permit us to dismiss our pilot until the 29th, when we were obliged to send him on shore at Ballasore. Exactly a month after this we anchored at Malacca, and sailed from thence the 2d of June for Tringano, a Mallay port on the other side of the peninsula; we reached it the 12th following. Here Mr. Hutton informed me of the death of the mandarin, his passenger, which happened a few days after leaving Malacca. This accident gave me a good

good deal of concern, as he was a sensible, steady, well-behaved man, and I relied much on him for assistance amongst his countrymen. We found at this place thirty or forty natives of Cochin China, whose vessel had been driven off their own coast, and wrecked near Tringano. According to the policy of the Mallays, they were become their slaves, and their effects the property of the rajah: They gave our mandarin some information relative to the state of his country, after his leaving it, but indistinct, and little to his satisfaction. I endeavoured to procure the release of some of these poor people, and was not a little surprised at a seeming backwardness in them to accept it. During our stay here, I was spoken to by the king's brother (the king being absent) concerning the Company's establishing a factory at Tringano; and I heard, on my return to Malacca, that there had been a letter sent to the supreme council with this proposal. This complaisance arises from the king's apprehensions of an hostile visit from the king of Rio, and from a desire of extending his territories by means of the Company's assistance. If it were thought worth while to settle in any part of the peninsula of Mallay, a more eligible situation than Tringano might be found. Some months in the year this is a dangerous lee shore, and inaccessible to shipping. I do not think that establishments can be made by us with any advantage among the Mallays*. At Tringano they purchase annually two hundred chests of opium, some white goods, a small quantity of iron and copper, and a few other articles of little note; for these things they give in exchange pepper, gold dust, and tin; the latter article is not the produce of the place, but carried thither by Mallay and Buggis prows.

Our stay at Tringano being prolonged a day or two, that we might furnish ourselves with a good store of refreshments, as we expected but scanty supplies at Cochin China, we did not weigh anchor till the 17th. The 20th we came in sight of Pulo Ubi. The next night we anchored close to it, and the following day found ourselves in the latitude of 8° 35′ N. which must have been nearly the latitude of the point of Cambodia, as it then bore west of us; it is laid down by our geographers and hydrographers 10 or 15 miles more to the northward. Pulo Ubi is a small island, seen from a great distance, and situated exactly on the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Siam. My intention in taking this route was, that we might have an opportunity of coasting the southern shore of Cambodia, which is but little known; of entering the western branch of the great river which separates that country from Cochin China, where I expected certain accounts of the state of that country, and of procuring an interview with the king, who was said to be at Donai, the southermost province.

We were but a little more than two days going from Pulo Ubi to Cambodia River. The point of Cambodia, as well as the whole coast from thence to the mouth of the western branch of the river, is covered with underwood, and exceedingly low. The water is so shallow,

* It is only a few years since the presidency of Fort St. George attempted a settlement at Acheen, under the conduct of the Hon. Edward Moncton, but were obliged to withdraw it.

ſhallow, that, at the diſtance of five or ſix miles from the ſhore, we rarely had more than four fathoms. Although the commander of the ſmall veſſel, our conſort, made repeated attempts, he could never approach the ſhore nearer than within two or three miles. Few inhabitants appeared, and only two boats near the entrance of the river. Our boat was ſent to ſpeak to them, but they being poor Chineſe fiſhermen, they could not underſtand our Cochin Chineſe linguiſt.

The 24th of June we anchored in ſight of the mouth of the weſt channel of Cambodia river, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, in barely three fathom water, a ſtrong ebb tide ſetting out: the tide to the weſtward had been obſerved the preceding evening to riſe two fathoms and a half; it therefore certainly behoved us to be on our guard againſt its falling as much: The captain was appriſed of this by his officer, but he making light of it, the tide by ſix o'clock left the veſſel faſt aground; but as ſhe lay in ſoft mud, our ſituation was by no means dangerous. The captain made ſail as ſoon as the veſſel floated, in a dark night, uncertain whither a rapid tide might drive us. The veſſel grounded a ſecond time, and when the floating tide relieved her from this, ſtill a third time. Here, or on ſome other part of the ſhore, I expected we muſt have left the veſſel, her head was only in a fathom and a half of water, and her ſtern was beating upon a ſand as hard as a rock. The boat, with the chief officer and moſt of the Europeans, was now ſent to ſound; during their abſence the water roſe to two fathoms and a quarter; the Amazon drew twelve feet; the flood tide was fully made. Anxious for our boat, we made ſignal after ſignal for it to return, and when it did, the report of the officer was far from ſatisfactory, having met with ſhoals all around. There was now the appearance of a hard ſquall coming on, the man with the ſounding line warned us there was but a few inches more than the veſſel drew, and it being the top of high water of a ſpring tide, we had no proſpect of further relief. Happily, however, we encreaſed the depth, and the ſquall coming on, preſently drove us into five fathoms, where we dropt our anchor.

After the fatigue and anxiety which we ſuffered the preceding night, we were happy to devote this day, the 25th, to repoſe.

The 26th I went on board the *Jenny*, which lay at a conſiderable diſtance from our veſſel, near the mouth of the river. The commander acquainted me he had ſent his boat into the river for intelligence, and propoſed to me to ſtand in and meet it. Having no objection, he weighed his anchor: as ſoon as we opened the firſt reach we perceived a veſſel at anchor, and the boat making towards us: we continued our courſe in a good channel of three and four fathoms water, as far as the tide would permit us. By the officer who went in the boat, we learned that the veſſel in ſight was a Portugueze ſnow from Maccao; that there was another higher up at a village called Bathai; and that a ſhip had left the river ſeven or eight days before. Mr. Moniz, (a Portugueze gentleman I before mentioned to have accompanied the mandarin to Bengal,) who went on board the Portugueze veſſel, acquainted me that he heard from the commander, that the rebel Ignaack had carried every

every thing before him in Cochin China; that the king having fled to Pulo Condore, had been taken there and put to death; and that his brother had fallen into the hands of the uſurper, who obliged him to marry his daughter. I afterwards found that his brother was the elder of the two ſons left by the late king; but that Quick Foe, the prime miniſter, who had acquired an unbounded influence in the latter part of the reign, had married his daughter to the younger prince, and contrived, upon the death of the old king, to place his ſon-in-law upon the throne. This, with the miniſter's unpopular meaſure of impoſing a poll-tax upon all the native inhabitants of whatſoever age, ſex, or condition, was the cauſe of the troubles which broke out in the interior provinces, and furniſhed a pretext for the Tonquineſe to invade the country; for when the army entered the northern provinces, they declared their deſigns to be ſolely bent againſt the perſon of the miniſter, whoſe mal-adminiſtration had involved his country in a civil war, and promiſed, upon his being delivered up to them, to aſſiſt the king in ſubduing all his other enemies: the young king, inſtigated by the enemies of this miniſter, blindly fell into the ſnare, and thereby proved to have acted as politically as the ſheep who delivered their dog to the wolves. Quick Foe, though a bad man, was allowed to be a man of abilities; and by the diſcerning eſteemed the only one capable of making head againſt the dangers that now threatened the king on all ſides. Senſible of this, the Tonquineſe, as ſoon as he was delivered into their hands, treated him with the utmoſt deference, and made uſe of his knowledge to poſſeſs hemſelves of the country. They immediately laid ſiege to Hue, the capital, and took it; the king fled to Donai, from thence to Pulo Condore, where he was taken and put to death. The miniſter was carried to Tonquin, where he was allowed to enjoy an honourable retreat.

The next day I returned on board the *Amazon*, to prepare a few neceſſaries to go up to Bathai in the *Jenny*, and deſired Capt. Hutton to wait for me where he was. Early in the morning I ſet out, accompanied by Mr. Bayard and Mr. Totty; on approaching the mouth of the river, I perceived the *Jenny* running out with the Portugueſe ſnow. Expreſſing my ſurpriſe at this, I found Capt. Hutton had received intelligence that ſome perſons he had left at Turon the year before, had been put to death by Ignaack, and that 20 or 30 of his gallies were then cruizing in a branch of the river, two days ſail from Bathai. Unacquainted with the force of theſe galleys, and having too much reaſon from the information to ſuſpect their hoſtile diſpoſition towards us, eſpecially if they were appriſed of our having a relation of the late king on board, and the *Amazon* being deemed to draw too much water, and built too ſharp to be brought into the river, I thought it moſt prudent to drop my deſign of proceeding to Bathai. Underſtanding, however, that there was ſtill a party of the king's people making head againſt Ignaack in Donai, it was determined to proceed thither, in order to place our mandarin and his people amongſt their friends. Capt. Hutton having received what inſtructions the Portugueſe captain could give him reſpecting the paſſage, (no pilot being to be had,) was to lead the way, we were to follow; theſe points adjuſted,

justed, I returned on board my own vessel, and the next morning we sailed.

The first of July we anchored under a promontory, supposed to be Cape St. James, about a degree and a half distant from the west channel of Cambodia river. This was the first high land on the continent we met with. Here again we were all at a stand, nobody being able to point out the road to Donai. The mandarin and his people never having been there, could give us no information. Vexed at my disappointment, I determined to go on shore myself in our pinnace, and to endeavour to gain some intelligence. Mr. Bayard and the second officer accompanied me; I took two of the mandarin's servants as linguists. When we reached the beach I sent the linguists on shore, keeping every body else in the boat; after some time they came back, leading two or three of the most miserable looking objects I ever beheld, upon the very point of perishing with hunger and disease. The linguists telling us we might land in safety, we did so. These poor wretches acquainted me that they belonged to a village hard by, in which were left about fifty more, much in the same condition with themselves; that a fleet of Ignaack's, in its way to Donai, which it was now blockading, had, two months before, paid them a visit, and plundered them of the scanty remains left by a horrid famine, supposed in the preceding year to have carried off more than one half of the whole inhabitants of Cochin China, and that they had nothing to eat now but a root thrown up by the surf on the beach, which caused them to break out in blotches all over their bodies; it was shaped something like a sweet potatoe, but longer. I was now no longer at a loss to account for the indifference the wretches I saw at Tringano shewed to my offer of procuring their release; they were not possessed of sufficient patriotism to prefer liberty with so scanty a fare in their own country, to slavery with a full belly in a foreign one. There is no slavery in Cochin China. On perceiving the mouths of two or three rivers to the N. W. and asking their names, they told me one of them led to Donai. Several more of these objects were now gathering round me; distressed at this scene of misery not in my power to relieve, I hastened on board my boat, and took with me an old man, who appeared the most intelligent, to inform our mandarin of all he knew, and to enable us to determine what was next to be done.

A comfortable meal having cheared up the old man's spirits, he had a long conversation with his countryman; the result of which was, that a village called Huttien, a few hours sail from where we then were, having resisted the attacks of Ignaack's fleet, the mandarin was desirous of going to it, hoping to get some satisfactory intelligence of his friends. Thither we bent our course, the old man serving as a pilot; the next morning we anchored a-breast of it. A number of fishing boats hovered about the vessel, but kept aloof till two of the mandarin's servants were sent to them in a small prow. They then came to the number of fourteen or fifteen. Our mandarin sent a message to the chief of the village by them. The people in these boats were stout personable men, and had not the least appearance of want amongst them. Every boat was well furnished with bows and arrows,

rows, ſwords and lances. In the afternoon, the mandarin of the village ſent his compliments to our mandarin, with a preſent of beetle, and apologized for not waiting upon him in perſon, on account of his being much indiſpoſed; our mandarin being ſo well ſatisfied that he determined to go on ſhore next morning, myſelf and the other gentlemen promiſed to attend him. Having ſent the mandarin of the village notice of our intentions, early in the morning ſome boats came from the ſhore to conduct us to the landing place. Our mandarin's ſervants, who went on ſhore the evening before, and ſtaid all night, came with them, and gave their maſter a favourable account of the inhabitants. They alſo brought on board with them a man who had formerly ſerved as a ſoldier under the mandarin's command. He ſeemed tranſported with joy on recognizing his old maſter. After breakfaſt we ſet out, the ſoldier ſitting at the mandarin's feet; and during our paſſage towards the ſhore, he recounted to his maſter the particulars of Ignaack's ſucceſſes, the king's death, and how the people of this diſtrict had repulſed the rebel fleet. He acquainted him that the king's brother, whom they called Antoine, diſſatisfied with his wife, and the reſtraint he was kept under, had found means to eſcape from Ignaack, and was gone in arms with a conſiderable force into Benthoan. Yet before the boat reached the ſhore our mandarin was ſeized with a panic, which I never could learn the real cauſe of, and deſired me to put about and return to the veſſel. Unable to conceive his motives, his own ſervants aſſuring me there was no cauſe of apprehenſion, we continued our courſe till the pinnace came into ſhallow water, and could proceed no further. Here we were preparing to get into a country-boat, when the mandarin caught hold of my clothes, earneſtly entreating me to deſiſt, crying out "*tyſon! tyſon!*" which is the name the adherents of Ignaack go by in the country. Mr. Moniz ſeeing this, offered to go on ſhore to learn who the people really were; Mr. Bayard accompanied him. They ſoon came back with the principal mandarin of the village. He came into our boat and invited our mandarin on ſhore, the ſoldier offering to remain an hoſtage, and to forfeit his head if any harm befel him. All was inſufficient to remove his fears; he ſtill cried out louder than ever to put back. Finding his timidity not to be overcome, I aſked the mandarin of the veſſel to go with us to ſee our veſſel; he did not heſitate. After he had been on board a ſhort time, he complained of being very ſick; I therefore diſmiſſed him, firſt making him a ſmall preſent.

We then left the village of Huttien, and continued our courſe along ſhore ſix or ſeven days, and anchored at a fiſhing village near Pulo Cambir de Terre, to inquire for water and other refreſhments; but the water there being very brackiſh, one of the fiſhermen offering to pilot us to Quinion, where plenty of good water and freſh proviſions might be had, we accordingly proceeded thither. No ſooner did our mandarin learn that we intended to touch at Quinion, than he ruſhed from the cabin in a moſt diſtracted manner, and threw himſelf at my feet, when he informed me that Quinion was the province in which Ignaack reſided, and that its

its harbour *, to which we were going, was the rendezvous of his fleet. It did not however prevent me from proceeding, as I knew that the greateſt part of Ignaack's force was to the ſouthward. We continued our courſe, and the 18th July we anchored in the bay. The coaſt, in many places highly cultivated, had now a moſt delightful appearance, the lowlands planted with paddy, and the hills with pepper to their very tops.

Here we found two Portugueze ſnows; and the ſupercargo of one of them coming on board a little before we anchored, I underſtood from him that we had nothing to fear; on the contrary, that Ignaack himſelf was exceedingly alarmed at our arrival, and would be well ſatisfied to find that we had no hoſtile intention againſt him, which he was in dread of from what had happened laſt year at Turon. This diſpute aroſe from the rebels attacking and taking a boat, conveying military ſtores from an Engliſh ſhip to the royal party. The king's party having received a ſignal defeat while the ſhip lay in the harbour, the mandarins fled on board for protection, and induced the commander to undertake to carry them to Donai, by promiſing to indemnify him for the loſs when he arrived there. How they were diſappointed and brought to Bengal, I have before related. As ſoon as we anchored, I ſent a young man, who ſerved me as a writer, on ſhore, with my compliments to the mandarin in charge of the fort, to acquaint him that the veſſel belonged to the Engliſh government of Bengal, and that our buſineſs in Cochin China was to ſettle a friendly intercourſe and commerce beween the two countries. In the evening he returned with a very civil anſwer from the mandarin, purporting that he ſhould immediately ſend notice of our arrival to the king (Ignaack), and that in the mean time we were welcome to furniſh ourſelves with water and all other refreſhments the place afforded. Next day the mandarin himſelf came on board, and brought me a preſent of a hog. Ever after he viſited me daily during our ſtay. He was a jolly man of between 50 and 60 years of age. By his deſire, I ſent my writer on ſhore to go with him to the king's brother, who lived near, to whom I ſent a preſent of a piece of muſlin, two pieces of chintz, and ſome bottles of liquor. On his return he acquainted me that he had been graciouſly received, and aſſured me that the king was exceedingly well diſpoſed towards the Engliſh, and would not fail to treat me with the moſt honourable diſtinction; and that the king's ſon-in-law, who was his prime miniſter, would come down to ſee me in a few days.

He accordingly arrived the 16th, and the next morning having received an invitation, I landed to make him a viſit. We were met on the beach by the mandarin of the port, who conducted us to a large ſtraw ſhed, which he informed me was his houſe, where his highneſs was waiting to receive us. On each ſide of the entrance were drawn up twelve of his guards, dreſſed in blue linen, and a kind of helmet on their heads,

* Quinion, or Chinchen-bay, is an excellent harbour, where veſſels may be perfectly ſheltered from every wind; the entrance is very narrow, and the want of a ſufficient depth muſt oblige ſhips of large burthen to wait till high water to go in. It is ſituated in lat. 13° 52′ N.

heads, made either of leather or of paper, lacquered over, and ornamented with flowers and devices of block-tin, as were the hilts and ſcabbards of their ſwords, ſo that they made a regular, if not a martial appearance. On our entrance we found a young man of a pleaſing aſpect, ſeated croſs-legged upon a low table. He roſe on our approach, and pointed to ſome chairs which were placed on each ſide of him for our accommodation. After a few ordinary queſtions on his ſide, as whence we came? what had brought us to Cochin China? how long we had been on our paſſage? &c. I acquainted him I was a ſervant of the Engliſh government in Bengal, to which the veſſel I came in belonged; that my buſineſs in Cochin China was to ſettle a friendly intercourſe and commerce between the two countries, which I made no doubt would be for the advantage of both. I then deſired to know whether he was authoriſed to inform me upon what conditions ſuch commerce could be carried on to the ports in their poſſeſſion? Inſtead of anſwering me, he deſired to know what preſents I had brought for the king, and whether I intended to go to court? I told him I would go if the king ſent me an invitation, and carry ſuch preſents with me as I hoped would be acceptable. I preſented him with a pair of neat piſtols, and ſome pieces of cloth, &c. I could now get him to talk of nothing but preſents. Before we parted, I applied to him for the uſe of a ſtraw hut near the watering-place; he told me he was not authoriſed to grant it. He then informed me he ſhould return to court the next day, and invited me to accompany him. I begged to be excuſed, as I wiſhed before I ſet out to receive an invitation from the king. He appeared rather hurt at this, fearing I ſuſpected he had not authority to invite me. I obſerved that his refuſal of ſo mere a trifle as a hut to live in, which I offered to pay for, was almoſt ſufficient to doubt it. Soon after I took my leave, when he aſſured me he would deſire his father to ſend me an invitation without delay; and as for a houſe, I might take any one I choſe in the place.

Three days after I received a formal written invitation and ſafe conduct from Ignaack; it was brought on board with great ceremony by ſeveral mandarins. They deſired the colours might be hoiſted on the occaſion, an umbrella raiſed to open it under, and that I ſhould ſtand up to receive it; all theſe requiſitions being complied with, it was opened, read, and preſented to me. The mandarins did not fail hinting to me, how exceedingly happy the bearers of this diſtinguiſhing mark of the royal favour would be to receive ſome token of acknowledgement for their trouble. Having treated them with a deſert of wine and ſweetmeats, I diſmiſſed them ſatisfied, firſt ſettling with the port mandarin to be on ſhore next evening, ſleep at his houſe, and ſet off the next morning for the royal reſidence. He engaged to have a palanquin ready for me, horſes for the two gentlemen and my writer, who were to be of the party, and coolies to carry the king's preſents and our own neceſſaries.

When his invitation was explained to me, I was much ſurpriſed to find that his majeſty ſhould think it incumbent on him to account to me how he became poſſeſſed of his preſent dignities. It began by ſetting forth, "That the late king of Cochin China and his miniſters,

nisters, having, by their oppreſſions, ſtarved the people, it had pleaſed God to make him the inſtrument of their deliverance, and to raiſe him to the throne," &c. &c. Our poor unfortunate mandarin, who was now on board incog. and the better to conceal himſelf, dreſſed in an Engliſh dreſs, his beard ſhaved, his teeth cleaned, and, what diſtreſſed him moſt of all, his nails reduced three or four inches, deſiring to ſee the paper, told me with tears in his eyes, that the ſeal affixed was the ancient ſeal of the kings of Cochin China, which the villanous poſſeſſor had ſtolen, that the reaſons he aſſigned for ſeizing the government were falſe, and that he alone was the ſole author of the calamities his country had and ſtill experienced. He conjured me not to truſt myſelf in his power, for I ſhould never return.

Purſuant to my agreement, however, with the mandarin, we went on ſhore the 22d of July in the evening. He, together with ſeveral others, received us upon the beach, and conducted us to his houſe; when it grew dark we were entertained by a ſet of dancing women. Theſe ladies differed little in their performance from thoſe of Hinduſtan. The muſic conſiſted of a kind of pipe and tabor, caſtinets, and an humble imitation of the violin. About ten we retired to ſupper upon our own proviſions. Mats and cots were provided for our repoſe. About eight in the morning we commenced our march, my companions on horſeback, and myſelf in a ſilken net, extended at each end by a piece of ivory about twenty inches long, through ſeveral ſmall holes, in which paſſed the threads it was woven with, which being collected together, formed a loop, by which it was ſuſpended to a pole in the form of a hammock; over the pole was a pinjaree of fine matts covered with painted paper: it requires but two bearers, for with that number I was carried fifteen miles in the day without changing. Our road at firſt lay along the banks of a conſiderable river, till we entered a well-cultivated valley, which appeared encompaſſed on all ſides with high mountains. In this valley we paſſed through three or four pretty villages pleaſantly ſituated, in which, as well as on other parts of the road, were public houſes, where tea, fruits, and other refreſhments are ſold to travellers. At noon we alighted at one of them, and partook of a dinner, which conſiſted of fowls cut into ſmall pieces, dreſſed up with a little greens and ſalt, ſome fiſh, &c. We left the village about four in the afternoon, and in the duſk of the evening reached another, which was within an hour's ride of the king's reſidence; here we ſtaid during the night.

Early in the morning we purſued our journey through the paddy fields, and at eight o'clock came in ſight of the fort his majeſty reſided in. The eaſt front, by a gate of which we entered, extended about three quarters of a mile, and was merely a ſtraight ſtone wall, in many places much out of repair, without guns, embrazures, flanking towers, or any other requiſite to make it a place of ſtrength. It is ſufficient, however, for the purpoſes of its poſſeſſor. I was informed it was a ſquare, and that the other ſides correſponded with the one we entered at. When we came to the gate, we waited half an hour in an hovel; the gate and wall were entirely without guards, and the ground within laid out in paddy-fields. We then proceeded on about half a mile, when we alighted at the houſe of

of the king's ſon-in-law, where we ſtaid about half an hour, and partook of ſome beetle. He then conducted us to a houſe near his own, which, he ſaid, was alloted for our reſidence. He requeſted to ſee what we had brought for the king, which we ſhewed him. The king, he ſaid, would grant us an audience next morning; afterwards he took his leave.

By ſix o'clock next morning, a meſſage was brought us, that his majeſty was ready to receive us. We then attended our conductor for near a mile, till we came in ſight of the palace from an eminence; here we were deſired to diſmiſs all our attendants, and to leave our ſwords, as it was never permitted to any body to enter into the preſence with arms. Theſe preliminaries adjuſted, we advanced towards the palace. In the front were drawn up two ranks of men, conſiſting of 100 each, with ſpears, pikes, halberts, &c. of various faſhions, with ſome banners flying, and from within appeared the muzzles of two long braſs cannon. In the middle of a gravelled terrace, in front of the palace, was laid the preſents I brought. As ſoon as we aſcended this terrace, the mandarin, our conductor, told us to make our obeiſance in the ſame manner he did, which conſiſted in proſtrating himſelf three times with his forehead to the ground. This mode of ſalutation, however, appearing to us rather too humiliating, we contented ourſelves with making as many bows, after the Engliſh faſhion. We mounted half a dozen ſteps to the apartment his majeſty and his court were aſſembled in; It was open in the front and at the ſides, the roof tiled and conſtructed in the Cochin Chineſe faſhion, ſupported by fine wooden pillars, the back part wainſcotted; againſt this was placed the throne, which roſe two or three ſteps above the floor of the apartment; and on the eminence ſtood an arm chair, painted red, and ornamented with the heads of dragons, in which the king ſat, having before him a ſmall table covered with a red ſilk cuſhion, wrought with gold flowers, for him to lean upon. On each ſide the throne was placed a chair; in one was ſeated his brother, the other was empty, and, as I underſtood, belonged to another brother, who was then at Donai. Several rows of benches were behind theſe, and upon them were ſeated the mandarins according to their rank. The king was clothed in a robe of ſilk, of a deep yellow, upon which dragons and other figures were wrought in gold; upon his head he wore a kind of cloſe cap turned up behind, the front ornamented with ſome jewels, and on the top of it was a large red ſtone, through which paſſed a wire, raiſing it a few inches, which ſhook and ſpangled as he moved himſelf. The mandarins were many of them clad in gowns of ſilk of different colours, adorned with dragons, and their caps with flowers of gold or gilt. Round their waiſts they wore girdles, ſome of which were covered with ſcarlet broad-cloth, faſtened with claſps of gold, and decorated with cornelian ſtones ſet in the ſame metal. Upon the whole, their appearance was a fine one: and although the ſcene wanted many of the requiſites which conſtitute grandeur and magnificence amongſt other eaſtern princes, as a profuſion of jewels, carpets, attendants, &c. the regularity and decorum obſerved here preſented one with ſome adequate ideas of a powerful ſovereign ſurrounded by his court. In the

front was placed a bench for me and my companions, where we were feated next to the king's fon-in-law.

I then, through the interpreter, addreffed myfelf to the king, telling him that "I was a fervant of the Englifh government in Bengal, from whence I had been deputed to fettle a commercial and friendly intercourfe with the inhabitants of Cochin China." He faid, "that the fame of the Englifh exploits at fea had reached him, and that he had heard they exceeded all other nations in the number of their fhips, and excelled in the management of them; but they made an ill ufe of the advantage, for he had alfo been informed that they indifcriminately attacked and plundered whatfoever veffels they met with: That he was very willing to permit the Englith to trade to his ports; and hoped that they in return would not moleft his galleys, boats, or other veffels." I replied, "that the firft part of his information, refpecting the power of the Englifh by fea, was ftrictly true; but the latter was abfolutely falfe, and muft have been infinuated to him by thofe who were jealous of our profperity, and wifhed to give him an unfavourable and unjuft opinion of us: That the Englifh were, at the prefent time, at peace with all foreign nations, and that their fhips reforted to almoft all the parts in the known world, where their merchants were renowned for their probity and the fairnefs of their dealings." He then acquainted me that the Englifh might trade to his ports; and, after fome explanation, it was at length fettled, that for veffels of three mafts 7000 quans fhould be paid, (they allowed us five quans for a Spanifh dollar,) for thofe of two mafts 4000, and fmaller ones 2000 quans each.

His majefty foon after withdrew to his private houfe, where we were fhortly afterwards requefted to attend him. Divefted of his robes and cap of ftate, and having on a plain filk jacket buttoned with fmall diamonds, and a piece of red filk wrapped round his head in the form of a turban, here our converfation was general; he began with repeating his good intentions towards the Englifh, and how defirous he was of connecting himfelf with us. That although, to fave appearances before his council, he had mentioned a fum of money to be paid by our fhips for the liberty of trading, yet to procure the friendfhip of the Englifh nation, he would never exact it from them, but would fhew them every indulgence in his power. He enumerated the articles produced in his country, as pepper, cardemoms, cinnamon, agula-wood, elephants' teeth, tin, and many others, which, he faid, the ignorance of his people prevented them from making the moft of; and that for this reafon, as well as for inftructing his people in the art of war, he earneftly defired that the Governor of Bengal would fend him fome capable perfon.

He then difclofed fome of his future defigns to me; they were no lefs than to fubdue the kingdom of Cambodia, with the whole peninfula as far as Siam, and the provinces belonging to Cochin China, to the north, now in the hands of the Tonquinefe. To effect thefe, he wifhed for the affiftance of fome Englifh veffels, in recompence for which he would make them fuch grants of land for fettlements as they might think proper.

I pro-

I promiſed him faithfully to report what he had ſaid to the governor-general in Bengal. He particularly requeſted, amongſt other things, that I would procure a horſe to be ſent him, coſt what it would, by the firſt veſſel to Cochin China, of a bay colour. After being treated with tea and beetle, we took our leave. In the evening he ſent me three papers; one ſealed with the great ſeal of the kingdom, ſet forth the conditions upon which Engliſh ſhips were to trade to his dominions; the other two were ſealed with a ſmaller ſeal; one deſcribes the horſe, &c. the other contains his licence for viſiting any of his ports.

The next morning we ſet out on our return to the veſſel. We reached Quinion the ſame day (July 26), and in two days after ſailed for Turon. Upon the road coming from court, we were paſſed by his majeſty, who was going, on account of ſome bad news from his fleet at Donai, to perform a ſacrifice at a temple ſituated in the bay our veſſels lay in. He travelled in a neat palanquin, diſtinguiſhed by its being red, which colour no ſubject is allowed to uſe in dreſs or equipage. The ceremony, I was informed, conſiſted chiefly in bowing his head to the ground, and ſacrificing a buffalo.

Ignaack himſelf is allowed to have abilities; but theſe are ill ſeconded by the mandarins who govern under him; they are all low, illiterate men. Famine, and its attendant, peſtilence, have deſtroyed one half of the inhabitants of the country. Shocking are the accounts of the methods taken by the remainder to preſerve a miſerable exiſtence: at Hue, the capital, though in poſſeſſion of the Tonquineſe, and better ſupplied than any other place, *human fleſh was publicly ſold in the market.*

The force of Ignaack by land is very inconſiderable, and ſo deficient in the military art, that I may ſafely aver that 300 diſciplined men would rout his whole army. His marine force, conſiſting of a few galleys and ſome junks ſeized from the Chineſe, is almoſt as deſpicable. Finally, his government is held in the utmoſt deteſtation; yet the ſpirits of the people are ſo broken by the various calamities they have been afflicted with, that they want courage to reſiſt it effectually. Many of his ſoldiers, and almoſt all principal people I met with, openly declared to me, how reluctantly they ſubmit, and expreſſed their wiſhes that the Engliſh would take them under their protection; aſſuring us that upon the leaſt appearance of a force, the whole country would fly to join them.

About two degrees to the north of Quinion lies an iſland called Pulo Canton, and between thirty and forty minutes north of this, another named Pulo Campella; the latter poſſeſſes a convenient place for the ſhips to anchor in, and other advantages. Upon the continent oppoſite to this iſland is the entrance of a river, by which the junks go up to Faifo; and there is a branch of it which falls into the harbour of Turon.

We anchored in Turon Bay the 2d of Auguſt. Having obtained permiſſion, I hired a houſe in the village of Turon. There are the remains of ſeveral large and good houſes here, which had been deſtroyed in the late troubles. The land in the neighbourhood of the village was cultivated with rice, brinjalls, and ſome ſweet potatoes; the country farther back ſeemed entirely

entirely neglected; covered, however, in several places with groves of oranges, limes, jacks, plantains, and bamboos, in most of which were the remains of dwelling-houses. When I had been here three or four days, the mandarin who governs the province of Cham, on the part of Ignaack, came down the river, attended by four gallies, rowing between 40 and 50 oars each, and landed at a house on the opposite side to where I lived; the same day he sent to know when he should wait on me? I chose, however, to be first to make this compliment, and crossed the river in one of his galleys for that purpose. He received me in great form, himself seated on a bench placed on an eminence, the inferior mandarins and soldiers, to a considerable number, placed on each side of him. This being the mandarin with whom the dispute had happened the preceding year, (after presenting him the passport I had received from the king,) I begged he would inform me how it had arisen, and the cause of his severity to the people who had fallen into his hands. He replied, "that the commander of the English ship had been prevailed on by some mandarins of the former government, then in arms at Turon, to assist them with men and arms; and that the ship's boat being sent up the river with them, had been attacked by his people and taken; that some of the crew were killed, some jumped into the river and were drowned, and some fled into the woods, where they perished with hunger." He then gave me a licence for trading, strictly enjoining all persons to pay for what they purchased, and in no wise to molest or ill treat us. After he had given me an invitation to visit him at Faifo, I took my leave, and he returned the same night.

The 13th I set out for Faifo. At one of the places where we stopped to give an account who we were, we found ourselves under a high mountain, part of which impended over the river, and it seemed ready to tumble and bury us under its ruins. It was a large mountain of white marble, situate on a low plain, close to the water side, unconnected with any of the distant hills. We could perceive several cracks and holes in the body of the mountain, and round it were lying some vast fragments. The eye, in wandering over it, presented the fancy with the ideas of pillars, houses, towers, &c.; near it were a few huts, inhabited by stone-cutters; I did not see any other specimens of their ingenuity than pestles and mortars of different sizes. On our arrival at Faifo, we were surprised to find the recent ruins of a large city *, the streets laid out on a regular plan, paved with flat stone, and well built brick houses on each side. But alas! there was now little more remaining than the outward walls, within which, in a few places, you might behold a wretch who formerly was the possessor of a palace, sheltering himself from the weather in a miserable hut of straw and bamboos. The temples and their gods, however, were no further molested than in being robbed of their bells, which were seized for the purpose of being coined into money. After taking some refreshment

* It was taken and destroyed by one of Ignaack's generals; before that it was a place of very great trade, and furnished cargoes of sugar, cinnamon, pepper, &c. to hundreds of junks which resorted thither from all the sea coasts of China and Japan.

freshment at Faifo, I ſet out for the reſidence of the mandarin, which was within an incloſure formed by driving ſtrong ſtakes into the ground, intermixed with bamboos growing; and for ſome diſtance round it, ſhort pointed bamboos were driven obliquely into the ground, as if deſigned to keep off cavalry. The houſe was ſpacious, partly conſiſting of brick and partly of thatch and bamboos. This mandarin was almoſt as well attended as his maſter Ignaack; ſeveral of his people were well dreſſed, and had ſwords in their hands; the hilts and ſcabbards were ornamented with plates of beaten gold. My converſation with the mandarin was but ſhort; I was informed that he was an illiterate man, and had the character of being cruel and oppreſſive *. I ſtaid only one day, and returned to the veſſel, being now the 15th of Auguſt.

On my arrival on board the *Amazon*, I was viſited by a Portugueze merchant juſt come from Hue, the capital of Cochin China. He told me he was charged with a verbal invitation to me from the Tonquineſe viceroy, to proceed thither, and diſpoſe of any articles of trade we might have remaining. Having previouſly diſpatched my writer and Mr. Moniz with a letter to the Tonquineſe mandarin, requeſting this favour, and hearing that there was but a ſmall depth of water upon the bar of Hue river, I propoſed to the commander of the *Jenny* to go in his veſſel, which might give him an opportunity of diſpoſing of his inveſtment. He conſented; and leaving the *Amazon* in Turon Bay, I embarked, with Mr. Bayard, the 18th of Auguſt. We anchored in the Bay of Chimay, which is the boundary of the Tonquineſe poſſeſſions; here I was met by my writer, accompanied by a mandarin, named Ong-ta-hia, with an anſwer to my letter, containing the permiſſion of the viceroy to proceed to Hue. When we came to the entrance of the river, the mandarin ſtationed there came on board in a galley, with a number of ſoldiers, and undertook to pilot the veſſel in.

Two days afterwards, I proceeded up to the town. Towards the ſea the land was ſandy and barren, but on advancing, the ſcene gradually changed, the lands put on every appearance of fertility, and we ſaw the huſbandmen on the banks buſied in cultivation. Abreaſt of

* The following inſtance of almoſt unparalleled cruelty and perfidy was related to me at Faifo: "There was a certain diſtant relation of the royal family, who lived in diſguiſe in that part of Cochin China poſſeſſed by the Tonquineſe, with whom this mandarin had ſome acquaintance. He made it a pretence to ſend him a preſſing invitation to come and reſide under his protection, with his family and dependants; not only aſſuring him of perſonal ſecurity, but promiſing him his friendſhip. The poor man, deceived by theſe ſpecious profeſſions of perſonal regard, ſet out with his wife, his children, and the reſt of his family, to a conſiderable number. When arrived in Turon Bay, he procured an expeditious conveyance to the mandarin's reſidence, leaving his family to follow him in their boats. He was received by the mandarin apparently with the higheſt marks of ſatisfaction and regard. They partook of a repaſt together, and when it was finiſhed, the mandarin told him his attendants would conduct him to a houſe he had prepared for his reception; but he had no ſooner paſſed the threſhold, than he was ſeized by his ſoldiers, and had his head immediately ſevered from his body. He then embarked in one of his galleys to meet the family. As ſoon as he had reached their boats, he cauſed the women and children to be bound together and thrown into the river, ſeizing all that they had brought with them for his own uſe.

of the town, twenty-five Chinefe junks were at anchor; innumerable country boats were paffing and repaffing, and the fhore was thronged with people. We landed at Ong-ta-hia's houfe; it was the refort of the Chinefe, as his office confifted in reporting the arrival of their junks, and procuring them their clearances. The next day we vifited the viceroy. He refided at the palace of the kings of Cochin China, fix miles higher up the river than the town I landed at. The Abbé Raynal informs us its circumference is a league, and the walls of it planted with thoufands of cannon. This defcription is certainly heightened; I vifited it feveral times myfelf, and a perfon who accompanied me found an opportunity of examining the whole. The fortification is an oblong fquare, the greater fides extending about half a mile, the leffer two-thirds of that diftance. It is formed by a retaining wall, behind which a rampart of earth, 10 or 11 feet high, was thrown up, with fteps rifing to a convenient level for the difcharge of miffile weapons. It had no embrazures, the guns being pointed through a kind of port-holes made in the bottom of the retaining walls. The number mounted was about 60; the largeft nine-pounders. For fix or eight feet without the wall, fhort pointed bamboos, from fix to twelve inches long, were driven obliquely into the ground; beyond thefe was a ditch, eight feet wide, and as many in depth, fenced with bamboos growing, which was fucceeded by another fpace with pointed ones driven in the ground, and the whole encompaffed by a low checquered bamboo rail. The ground within the fort was divided by a number of brick walls, meeting at right angles, and forming fquares; fome were allotted to the holding markets, others to granaries, quarters for the foldiers, ftables for horfes, elephants, &c. The whole was much out of repair.

The palace deferved the name of a good lower-roomed houfe. The building was laid out in fpacious verandahs and private rooms. In one of the verandahs I was introduced to the viceroy; I found him fwinging in a net hammock, extended between one of the pillars and the wainfcot of the inner apartments. He was a venerable old man, about fixty years of age, filver beard, and moft engaging manners. His drefs was plain and fimple, confifting of a loofe gown of black glazed linen, with large fleeves, and black filk cap, and fandals on his feet. I acquainted him with my bufinefs in Cochin China, much in the fame terms I had made ufe of to Ignaack. I then requefted he would receive the prefent I brought him, as a fmall token of my refpect. He then defcended from his net, and feated himfelf upon the ground. He approved of my propofal to form a commercial intercourfe with his nation, and would promote it all in his power. He then inquired feveral particulars refpecting the nation I belonged to; as our force by fea and land, our commerce, cuftoms, and religion. He alfo examined our hats, fwords, and other parts of our drefs, very minutely. He then requefted us to partake of a repaft, confifting principally of minced fowls, vegetables, pork, buffalo beef, fifh, rice, fweetmeats, tea, fpirits, &c.; during which feveral war elephants were brought into an area fronting the verandah, where fome figures reprefenting foldiers were placed in ranks; thefe the elephants attacked with great fury, feized them with their

their trunks, toſſed them in the air, and trampled them under their feet. Some ſoldiers were employed in ſhooting at a butt, with long match-locks, which had ſwivels and three-legged ſtands to fire them on. After a renewal of his profeſſions of friendſhip and regard, we ſtood up to depart; he ordered all the mandarins who were with him to attend me to the general's, to whom it was neceſſary, he ſaid, I ſhould make a viſit whenever I came to him. He then forced our acceptance of two ingots of ſilver, as an equivalent for the preſent (a gold repeating watch, ſet with a few ſmall diamonds, emeralds,) I had made to him, and we departed.

Attended by a numerous train of mandarins, who marched before and behind us in ranks, we preſented ourſelves at the gate of Quan-jam-Quen, who is an eunuch, and commander in chief of the fleet and army. Half an hour elapſed ere we were uſhered into a large hall; we ſeated ourſelves upon ſome chairs, placed for us before a rattan ſcreen, from behind which a ſhrill voice called our attention to the object of our viſit. He did not, however, become viſible till the common queſtions were paſſed, and I had acquainted him with the reaſons of my coming to Cochin China. The ſcreen was then turned up, and a glimmering light, diffuſed from a ſmall waxen taper, diſcloſed to our view, not the delicate form of a woman the ſound had conveyed the idea of, but that of a monſter, diſguſtful and horrible to behold. He was ſitting in a kind of boarded ſhrine, in form like a clothes-preſs. He was ſhort in ſtature, which was, however, amply made up to him in bulk; and I may venture to affirm he meaſured an ell over the ſhoulders. Great flaps hung down from his cheeks, and his little twinkling eyes were ſcarcely to be diſcerned for the flat folds, which formed deep receſſes around them. He hardly appeared civil, and received my preſent with indifference. In my ſubſequent viſits I found he was a great pedant, and valued himſelf much on his knowledge of books.

A month elapſed in a mutual intercourſe of civilities. I had hitherto reſided in the houſe of Ong-ta-hia, but finding it inconvenient, I made repeated applications to him for a ſeparate one. He as often evaded complying, and by his underhand influence prevented my hiring one. He was afraid, ſhould he ſuffer me to remove from under his own eye, ſome parts of the unreaſonable profits he hoped from his connection with us might eſcape him; and his unwillingneſs to diſcharge the amount of his purchaſes that he had made from us, may be conſidered as the firſt cauſes leading to the troubles we were afterwards involved in. As I found this man was the particular agent of the eunuch, I made him ſeveral conſiderable preſents, but all inadequate to the ſatisfying his rapacity.

The latter end of September the rains were ſo heavy, and the floods came down with ſo much violence from the mountains, that almoſt the whole town was overflowed in one night, during which the noiſe made by the ruſhing of the water through the ſtreets, and the cries of the people removing their effects, was horrible and alarming beyond idea. In the morning great numbers of boats were paſſing in the ſtreets. Notwithſtanding theſe floods happen ſeveral times during the periodical rains, few precautions are taken by the inhabitants to ſecure themſelves againſt the ſometimes melancholy conſequences; and the

the government is ſo abſurd as not to allow an upper roomed houſe to any one but their ſovereign.

Attention to our health obliged me to be urgent with Ong-ta-hia for his conſent to remove to a drier ſituation; and the application apparently reconciled him to it. It was only in appearance; for in three days after, a young man, who, with his father, ſerved me as linguiſts, complained to me that he had been ſeverely beaten by Ong-ta-hia for being inſtrumental in my leaving his houſe. The following day I was alarmed by the ſame perſons, of his going to put to death two of my people. I immediately haſtened to his houſe, accompanied by Mr. Totty, and found them buſied in binding a poor ſick Frenchman, and a cook belonging to Capt. Hutton, to the pillars of the houſe. Ong-ta-hia was ſtanding with a drawn ſword, and foaming at the mouth with paſſion. I requeſted to know the reaſon for ſuch conduct, but he replied not, and withdrew. I afterwards found it was in conſequence of ſome trifling difference between the Frenchman and a woman in the bazar who ſold eggs. The doctor and myſelf releaſed the priſoners without any oppoſition, promiſing that they ſhould, nevertheleſs, be delivered up to the viceroy for an inveſtigation of their conduct; which being done, a deciſion was given in our favour. No redreſs, however, was to be obtained. About this time I received a letter from Captain Maclennan, acquainting me that the bad ſtate of his health had led him to reſolve on bringing the veſſel up to the mouth of the river, that he might land and try the benefit of a change of air. I was exceedingly ſorry that Captain Maclennan's health ſhould render ſo imprudent a ſtep neceſſary. I was convinced it would alarm the government. I haſtened to the viceroy and eunuch, and acquainted them with the cauſe of her approach; notwithſtanding which, a parade of guards was made, and a number of precautions taken.

The *Amazon* anchored at the mouth of the river. The captain came on ſhore, but in ſuch a ſituation as to preclude all hopes of his recovery. Having been given over by our ſurgeon, he tried the phyſicians of the country. All was in vain, and Captain Maclennan breathed his laſt the 2d of October. The 7th of the ſame month was fixed for his funeral, and early in the morning we aſſembled to attend it. The Portugueze burial-ground, where I purchaſed permiſſion to depoſit his remains, was at the diſtance of ſeven or eight hours journey. The beauty of the country round this ſpot was not to be equalled by that of any I had before ſeen in the Eaſt.

The behaviour of the Chineſe had latterly been very ſuſpicious. On my firſt arrival, they ſuppoſed I was come with a force to avenge the wrongs done to the Engliſh ſhip the year before, by the mandarin commanding at Turon, and ſeemed to vie with each other in ſupporting any deſigns I might have either againſt the Tyſons or the Tonquineſe themſelves, from the hope of coming in for a ſhare of the plunder, which would compenſate them for the loſſes they before had ſuſtained. Diſappointed by the repeated declarations of my intentions being entirely pacific, they were afraid it would prove to them rather detrimental than otherwiſe. An alteration in their behaviour to us ſoon became evident. They repreſented to the mandarins that the Engliſh were come to deprive them of their country, and invented a number of

of falfities the moft abfurd and groundlefs. I was frequently warned that they intended to plunder us: our lives and property were equally at their mercy. My houfe was perpetually filled with mandarins, fent to hear and adjuft thefe fabricated grievances, from whence there was no other way of diflodging them than by prefents; this in the end only proved an inducement to frefh parties to vifit me, and fomething or other was daily devifed to give me trouble. I avoided every thing I could that might tend to altercation. When I reprefented my cafe to the viceroy, he referred me to the eunuch, and only regretted his want of power to afford me redrefs. From the eunuch, whofe province it was to adjuft all thefe differences, an accumulation of injuries and infults was all I could procure.

Things continued in this difagreeable fituation till the beginning of November. The monfoon beat with great violence on the coaft, and our profpect of getting away, which we anxioufly looked for, was ftill diftant. A few days after the veffel anchored in Hue river, the mandarin we brought from Bengal left her, and retired amongft fome of his relations, who lived in difguife at a fhort diftance from town. From the time of my arrival in Cochin China, I continued to receive the ftrongeft proofs of the gratitude and attachment of this poor man; and it will prefently appear that we were indebted to him for the prefervation of our lives.

From the beginning of October I received frequent hints that the government had treacherous defigns againft us; that the eunuch, our declared enemy, had brought over a majority of the council to his meafures. On the 7th of November, as myfelf and Mr. Totty were fitting at breakfaft, a meffenger came in from our mandarin, and defired to fpeak with me immediately. He told me that his mafter, alarmed at the danger we were in, and anxious for our prefervation, had fent him to advife us to fecure ourfelves on board the veffel without delay. He added, that the king * of Tonquin, inftigated by the reprefentations of the eunuch, had fent an order to the government to feize our veffel: that the mandarins were arming their galleys, and had ordered their troops to be in readinefs for fervice; and concluded by exhorting us to take inftant meafures for our fecurity. This intelligence was prefently corroborated by the landlord of the houfe we lived in, who informed me that the Tonquinefe had determined to feize our veffel, and that he hourly expected a party of foldiers being fent to fecure our perfons.

Having, therefore, put what we had moft valuable into a fmall country boat I kept in pay, Mr. Totty and myfelf, with three or four Bengal fervants and fome Chinefe rowers, left town between eight and nine in the morning, and reached the veffel at noon. The following day, (Nov. 8th,) my writer, whom I had left in town, contrived to fend a great part of my baggage on board the veffel.

On the 9th, in the morning, five Portugueze, in confequence of our fudden departure, fled from town on

* The fovereign of Tonquin has only the fhadow of authority; the whole power, fince the beginning of the 15th century, having fallen into the hands of the general.

on board our veffel for fafety. In the evening they were followed by my writer and another Portugueze, difguifed in the habits of the country. All hands now joined in putting our little bark in the beft ftate of defence fhe would admit of. Our force confifted of the captain and mate, one Englifh failor, two Frenchmen, two Portugueze, and thirteen lafcars, which, with myfelf, the doctor, my writer, and our fervants, amounted to about 30 perfons. The veffel was armed with feven or eight old and very bad two-pounders, for which we had fcarce any fhot, two fwivels, fome wall-pieces, and twelve mufkets.

The 10th, I fent to the mandarin of the look-out houfe, juft oppofite where we lay, requefting he would fend me a writer, as I wanted to write a letter to the principal mandarins. He complied. I wrote to them my reafon for leaving town fo fuddenly, but added, I did not believe them guilty of fo bafe a defign, though prudence required me to be on my guard for our own fafety.

The 13th, we difcovered fome galleys and large boats come from town, which brought too at a little diftance from where we lay: we learnt that they were laden with guns and ftores, to erect batteries to prevent our efcaping them.

The 14th at day-break, we difcovered two large armed galleys, full of men, dropping down with the tide, upon the veffel, as if with an intention of boarding us; we hailed them, and defired them to keep clear of us; but no anfwer was made. The captain then requefted permiffion to fire at them; the people in the forecaftle accordingly fired fome fwivels, and two or three guns at them. Upon this the galleys immediately dropped their anchors, and numbers of the people jumped into the river. I now determined to follow up what we had begun, and ordered two jolly-boats to be manned and armed, and fent them to bring off the galleys, furnifhing them with a few hand-grenades each, which I directed them to throw into the gallies before they attempted to board them. Thefe directions being obferved, on the burfting of the hand-grenades, 30 or 40 more from each of them jumped over-board and fwam to the fhore. Our people then towed them off, together with five others which lay near them; all of which we deftroyed, except one with a brafs gun in her, about a twelve-pounder; fhe however foundered, in three days after, in a gale of wind, aftern of our veffel. The largeft of thefe galleys was about 50 feet long and 12 broad, armed with fpears 20 feet long, and matchlocks, with great quantities of powder and balls.

Confcious, however, that they were now preparing their utmoft force to attack us, and that the various meffengers they were fending on pretence of making an amicable adjuftment of differences, were nothing more than fo many pretexts for protracting our departure, I was ftill exceedingly apprehenfive for the fafety of the veffel, in attempting to crofs the Bar at the prefent inclement feafon. From this confideration I determined to write to the commander of the *Amazon*, to come (if practicable) to the mouth of the river, and favour our efcape, or to fend us his boat to affift us in getting over the bar. On the 16th I preffed a boat for this purpofe, and difpatched her to the *Amazon*.

The feven following days the weather was fo exceedingly bad, we began to doubt of the boat's

being

being able to reach Turon. In this interval several messages passed between the viceroy and me. He still continued his assurances of friendship, and invited me to an interview. The bearers, however, as regularly assured me of his insincerity, and informed me of the preparations carrying on against us; and that the badness of the weather had destroyed four fire-floats they had constructed to burn our vessel, and which had retarded an attack being made on us; that numbers of guns were carried to erect batteries at the mouth of the river, in order to prevent our crossing the bar.

The 24th, the weather being a little settled, we moved our vessel a little farther out. We now discovered crowds of people on shore, busied in erecting batteries, &c. We fired some shot at them, but, owing to the smallness of our guns, gave them little interruption. At six o'clock in the afternoon three or four guns began to play upon us, and continued till it was dark, but without any effect. The boat now arrived which I dispatched to Turon; by her I received the guns and shot I had desired, with a letter from the captain of the *Amazon*, informing me he had sent his boat, with three Europeans and five lascars, to our assistance, as it was not possible to come up with his vessel.

In the night I was awakened by some shocks of the vessel striking the ground. I immediately went upon deck. The scene which then presented itself was dismal to the last degree. The heavy swell having driven the vessel from her anchors, she was then thumping her bottom upon a hard sand. Not a single person was keeping watch. The captain and his mate, overcome with fatigue, were both asleep; the rest of the ship's company, to shelter themselves from the rain, were all in the hold. The country boat had broke loose from our vessel, with two of our people on board, and was never afterwards heard of. Being low water, when the tide rose we fortunately got the vessel off without damage. At daybreak the Tonquinese began a heavy fire at us; their shot flew high, and the only damage sustained was in the rigging. We returned their fire, but with little effect.

The 26th, several shot struck the vessel's hull, and one killed the only English sailor we had on board. About noon, a cry of joy resounded from every part of the vessel, that the *Amazon*'s boat was in sight. But the surf being so exceedingly high, we almost despaired of her being able to reach us. Unfortunately she made choice of a part of the channel where the surf broke with the greatest violence, and no sooner had she entered it, than she disappeared. Being unable to afford them the least assistance, we concluded the whole boat's crew must perish. The Tonquinese observing this accident, elated with joy, fired at us with redoubled fury. In about an hour the heads of two men were discovered swimming towards the vessel: our boat instantly put off to meet them, and shortly returned with two Englishmen. They informed me that a Dutchman was lost in the surf, that some of the lascars had reached the shore, and that the Tonquinese, with wanton cruelty, during their perilous situation, fired at them with small arms.

The 27th, all our fore-topmast rigging was shot away; one shot struck the vessel between wind and water, which however was repaired with some difficulty.

 The

The 28th, additional guns began to play, and several shot struck us weighing nine pounds. The try-sail-mast was shot away; the best bower cable parted close to the hause-hole, being cut with a shot. Our situation now was truly alarming, and the injury we had sustained was very material. To pass the bar, while the wind was in its present direction, was impossible; to return to our former station in the river, where the batteries would still be nearer to us, was returning to inevitable ruin; and to remain where we were, exposed to the fire of nine or ten pieces of cannon, was certain destruction. Critical as our situation was, it was necessary that something should speedily be done. After a consultation, we at length resolved (though with little hopes of success,) to try to bring about a reconciliation.

The 29th, at day-break, I ordered a white flag to be hoisted at our top-gallant-mast-head; and our people beckoned to the Tonquinese to come on board. They immediately pulled down their war flag, and beckoned to us in return. The Tonquinese, as we supposed, were waiting for orders from town, suffered us to remain unmolested the whole day. In the evening the wind changed, and at half past nine was at W.S.W. Our anchor was immediately weighed, our sails set in the most profound silence, steered S. by E. through a channel not more than 60 yards wide; and, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, and the breakers still running high, at half past ten o'clock we crossed the bar. The Tonquinese then perceived we were giving them the slip, kept up a brisk fire at us, till long after we were out of the reach of their guns, but not a shot struck us. The wind continued favourable the whole night; the next morning, at eleven o'clock, we anchored in Turon bay, at which place we repaired the *Jenny*.

The 18th of December we left Turon, when the *Jenny* was separated from us in a gale of wind, which continuing with such violence, prevented us from again touching at Cochin China. We then bore away, and on the 23d of December 1779, anchored in Malacca roads, sailed from thence the 8th, and arrived at Calcutta the 16th of February following.

A Sketch of the Geography of COCHIN CHINA; *some Particulars relative to the Manners, Customs, and History of the Inhabitants; and a few Considerations on the Importance of forming an Establishment in that Country.*

Cochin China, called by the natives Anam, extends from about the 20th degree of north latitude to Pulo Condore, which in lies 8°40′. It is bounded by the kingdom of Tonquin on the north, from which it is separated by the river Sungen; by the kingdom of Laos, and by a range of mountains, which divides it from Cambodia, on the west; and by that part of the Eastern Ocean, generally called the China Sea, on the south and east.

The kingdom is divided into twelve provinces, all lying upon the sea-coast, and succeeding each other from north to south in the following order.

Ding-oie, *Cong-bing*, *Ding-cat*, *Hue* (or the Court), in the possession of the Tonquinese. *Cham*, *Cong-nai*, *Quinion*, in the possession of Ighaack. *Phu-yen*, *Bing-khang*, *Nah-tong*, Bing-thoam (or *Champa*), dubious whether subdued

-dued by Ignaack, or ftill in the poffeffion of the king. *Donai*, in the poffeffion of the king.

The breadth of the country bears no proportion to its length. Few of the provinces extend further than a degree from eaft to weft, fome lefs than 20 miles: Donai, which is properly a province of Cambodia, is much larger.

The whole country is interfected by rivers, which, although not large enough to admit of veffels of great burthen, yet are exceedingly well calculated for promoting inland commerce.

The climate is healthy, the violent heat of the fummer months being tempered by regular breezes from the fea. September, October, and November, are the feafon of the rains; the low lands are then fuddenly overflowed by immenfe torrents of water which fall from the mountains. The inundations happen generally once a fortnight, and laft for three or four days. In December, January, and February, there are frequently rains brought by cold northerly winds, which diftinguifh this country with a winter different from any other in the Eaft. The inundations have the fame effect here as the overflowings of the Nile in Egypt, and render the country one of the moft fruitful in the world. In many parts the land produces three crops of grain in the year. All the fruits of India are found here in the greateft perfection, with many of thofe of China.

No country in the Eaft produces richer or a greater variety of articles proper for carrying on an advantageous commerce, cinnamon, pepper, cardemoms, filk, cotton, fugar, Agula-wood, Japan-wood, ivory, &c. Gold is taken almoft pure from the mines; and before the troubles great quantities were brought from the hills in duft, and bartered by the rude inhabitants of them for rice, cloths, and iron. It was from them alfo the Agula and Calambac woods were procured, with quantities of wax, honey, and ivory.

The animals of Cochin China are bullocks, goats, fwine, buffaloes, elephants, camels, and horfes. In the woods are found the wild boar, tyger, and rhinoceros, with plenty of deer; the poultry is excellent, and the fifh caught on the coaft abundant and delicious. The flefh of the elephant is accounted a great dainty by the Cochin Chinefe. The breeding of bullocks is little attended to; their flefh is not efteemed as food, and they are made no ufe of in tilling the land, which is performed by buffaloes. They are totally unacquainted with the art of milking their cattle.

The aborigines of Cochin China are called Moys, and are the people which inhabit the chain of mountains which feparate it from Cambodia. To thefe ftrong holds they were driven when the prefent poffeffors invaded the country. They are a favage race of people, very black, and refemble in their features the Caffrees.

It was about the year 1280 of the Chriftian era, that the firft Tartar prince became poffeffed of the throne of China. This revolution afforded an opportunity to the weftern provinces to throw off their dependence, and they were formed into a kingdom, under a prince whofe defcendant now reigns in Tonquin, and is called Knaw-Whang. About the beginning of the fifteenth century, a large body of people from thefe provinces being difaffected to the government, joined under a leader of abilities; they foon became mafters of the coaft of Co-

chin China, as far as Cape Aurilla, which lies in latitude 12° 30′ N. The Moys, the original inhabitants, retired to the hills bordering their country to the weſtward, where they have ever ſince remained. The emigrants, under their conductor, founded the kingdom of Cochin China. The continual wars they were engaged in with the Tonquineſe, induced them to build a wall on the ſouthern extremity of the province of Ding-noi, to prevent their irruptions. Every communication by ſea was ſtrictly forbidden. In the year 1764 the country of Cochin China was in a flouriſhing condition, and governed by a prince of abilities; ſoon after his ſon, whoſe misfortunes and fate has been briefly given in the foregoing narrative, ſucceeded to the throne, and anarchy and confuſion enſued.

The Cochin Chineſe bear evident marks of their being derived from the ſame ſtock as the Chineſe. They reſemble them in their features and moſt of their manners and cuſtoms. Their religion is the ſame: their oral language, though different, ſeems formed upon the ſame principles, and they uſe the ſame characters in writing. They are a courteous, affable, inoffenſive race, rather inclined to indolence. The ladies are by far the moſt active ſex; they uſually do all the buſineſs, while their lazy lords ſit upon their haunches, ſmoking, chewing beetle, or ſipping tea. Contrary to the cuſtom of China, the ladies are not ſhut up; and if unmarried, a temporary connection with ſtrangers who arrive in the country is deemed no diſhonour. Merchants often employ them as their factors and brokers, and 'tis ſaid the firmeſt reliance may be placed on their fidelity.

The habit of the men and women is cut after the ſame faſhion. It is a looſe robe, buttoning with a ſmall robe round the neck, and folding over the breaſt like a banyan gown, with large long ſleeves which cover the hands. People of rank, and eſpecially the ladies, wear ſeveral of theſe gowns one over the other; the undermoſt reaches to the ground, the ſucceeding ones are each ſhorter than the other, ſo that the diſplay of the different colours makes a gaudy appearance as they walk along.

Such are the few particulars relative to Cochin China. It now remains to ſhew how a connection with Cochin China may prove beneficial to this country. The drain of ſpecie from the Company's ſettlements in India, is become a matter of ſuch ſerious import, that any plan which may be offered to remedy ſo growing an evil, I have no doubt, will be deemed worthy of obſervation. I am ſanguine in my expectations, that a ſettlement in Cochin China would conduce to that deſirable end, as well as be productive of many other advantages.

Our two little veſſels brought from Cochin China to the amount of 60,000 rupees in gold and ſilver bullion. The *Rumbold*, the year before, alſo brought bullion to a conſiderable amount, on account of ſales of Bengal and Madras cloths, opium, iron, copper, lead, hardware, and glaſs.

The ſituation of Cochin China is excellently adapted to commerce. Its vicinity to China, Tonquin, Japan, Cambodia, Siam, the Malay coaſt, the Phillipines, Borneo, the Moluccas, &c. renders the intercourſe with all theſe countries ſhort and eaſy. The commodious harbours formed on the coaſt, parti-

particularly that of Turon, affords a ſafe retreat for ſhips of any burthen during the moſt tempeſtuous ſeaſons of the year.

The nations of Europe, having hitherto found it impoſſible to provide cargoes ſufficiently valuable to barter for the commodities of China, are obliged to make up the deficiency by ſending thither immenſe quantities of bullion; by which means it has, for a number of years paſt, drained the eaſtern and weſtern worlds of their ſpecie. The number of junks annually reſorting to Cochin China, plainly proves how much the productions of it are in demand amongſt the Chineſe. Theſe productions, had we a ſettlement and a confirmed influence in the country, might with eaſe be brought to center with us, purchaſed with the ſtaples of India and of Europe. Turon would become the emporium for them, where our ſhips bound to Canton, from whence it is only five days ſail, might call and receive them. It would prove a ſaving of ſo much ſpecie to Great Britain or India as the value of the commodities amounted to in China. In a few years, there is every reaſon to believe a very conſiderable inveſtment might be provided.

Our trade to China has ever been burthened with enormous impoſts and exactions: Theſe, under various pretences, are annually increaſing, and in proceſs of time may become inſupportable. It is an opinion latterly grown current, that the Chineſe are deſirous of totally excluding all Europeans from their country. May we not hazard a conjecture, that the vexations they oblige them to ſuffer are the premeditated ſchemes of this politic people to effect it? Were ſuch an event to happen, the want of a ſettlement to the eaſtward would be ſeverely felt; the Chineſe would export their own commodities, and Java, or the Phillipines, as the neareſt ports, would become the marts for them. As there is no reaſon to ſuppoſe that our inability to procure them from the firſt land would hinder their conſumption, we muſt buy them either from the Dutch or from the Spaniards. A ſettlement in Cochin China will give us a ſuperior advantage to either, both as its ſituation is nearer, and the Chineſe are more accuſtomed to reſort thither: At all events there is reaſon to ſuppoſe it will enable us to procure the commodities of China at a much more reaſonable rate, than now purchaſed by our factors at Canton, and certainly on leſs humiliating terms to the nation at large. Colonies of Chineſe have from time to time emigrated from the parent country, and fixed their abode in different parts of Cochin China. Theſe have their correſpondence in every ſeaport of the empire. Through their means, teas, china ware, and the various other articles, the objects of our commerce with China, might be imported in junks to our own ſettlements, equally good in quality, and cheaper, as the Chineſe are exempted from the exorbitant duties levied on foreigners. Some of the beſt workmen might be encouraged to ſettle in Cochin China, and under direction, manufactories carried to as great a degree of perfection as in China itſelf.

The intercourſe between Japan and Cochin China might be renewed, and we might participate in a trade for many years monopolized by the Dutch. An advantageous trade might be carried on with the Phillipine Iſlands, and Madras and Bengal goods introduced amongſt them, by means of the junks, for the conſumption of

Spanish America. The Siamese and Cambodians would bring the produce of their respective countries, and barter or sell them for such articles as they wanted from Cochin China. Amongst them it is probable a sale might be found for quantities of Bengal cloths. The lower class of people in Cochin China are, for the most part, clothed in cangas, a coarse cotton cloth brought from China; but the preference which I had an opportunity of observing they gave to Bengal cloths, on account of their being wider and cheaper, would soon induce them to adopt the use of them. The demand for opium, already in some measure become a necessary of life to the Chinese, would increase in proportion to the facility of procuring it. The importation of it, no longer confined to Canton, but carried by the junks to every seaport in the country, would spread the demand for this drug to the remotest parts of the empire.

But what inspires the most flattering hopes from an establishment in this country, is its rich gold mines, celebrated for ages as producing the richest ore, so pure, that the simple action of fire is said to be sufficient to refine it. I omitted no opportunity of making inquiries respecting this valuable article, and was told, that mines were formed in different parts of the northern provinces, and particularly in Hué, where the ore lay so near the surface of the earth that it was dug up with little labour. Under the direction of a skilful metallurgist, what might not be expected from such a source?

Great as the commercial advantages are, the political ones resulting from a settlement in Cochin China would be scarce inferior. Turon Bay would not only afford a secure retreat to our Indiamen, in case of losing their passage to China, but from thence we might also intercept the fleets of any hostile power, either going to or returning from that country. We should become formidable neighbours to the Dutch and to the Spaniards, and in the event of a war with either of them, attack, with advantage, their most valuable settlements.

Should the Company be induced to form a settlement in Cochin China, it may be effected on principles strictly just, and at a small expence. Several of the royal family, besides the mandarins who were in Bengal, with many officers of the late government, urged me to use my endeavours with the government of Bengal to induce it to afford them assistance, promising a powerful support whenever we should heartily join in their cause. To restore their lawful sovereign to the throne, would be now a measure so popular, that the sincerity of their offers cannot be doubted. To relieve an unhappy people, groaning under the weight of the most cruel oppression, would be an act worthy of the British nation. Fifty European infantry, half that number of artillery, and two hundred sepoys, would be sufficient for this and every other purpose. The natives of Cochin China are infinitely below the inhabitants of Hindustan in military knowledge; I have, however, no doubt that a body of them, well disciplined and regularly paid, would prove as faithful to us, and contribute as much to the security of any possessions which we might acquire to the eastward, as the sepoys do to our territories in India. In case of any distant expeditions, they would be found superior,

perior, being entirely free from all religious prejudices, and having no objection to the ſea.

While Cochin China remains in its preſent diſtracted ſtate, a favourable opening is preſented to the firſt European nation that may attempt to obtain a footing in the country. Should the Company, therefore, entertain a deſign of forming an eſtabliſhment in Cochin China, no time ſhould be loſt in carrying it into execution.

[Our Nautical Readers will find ſome uſeful information in the following Article.]

OBSERVATIONS *upon the* MONSOONS, *as far as they regard the Commerce and Navigation of the Port of* BOMBAY.

(Written by a Gentleman reſiding at that Settlement.)

OUR readers will not require to be told that our year is divided into two grand ſeaſons, or as they are called, the South-Weſt and North-Eaſt Monſoon; that the firſt generally prevails from May to the middle of September, incluſive, the other during the remaining months; yet we muſt premiſe this as an introduction of what follows.

We need ſcarcely to obſerve that, during the ſouth-weſt monſoon, all the ports and roadſteads on this ſide of India deny approach; ſo much ſo, that between the 15th of May and the 1ſt of September, ſhips are precluded by their policies from touching upon the Malabar coaſt, or from lying in Surat Roads between the 1ſt of May and the 1ſt of September. Generally ſpeaking, the monſoon is conſidered to extend from Dunder-Head, the ſouthern extremity of Ceylon, to the Perſian Gulf; in order to attain which, they who ſhould ſail at this ſeaſon would be obliged to make what is called a ſouthern paſſage, that is, go firſt to the ſouth of the equator, before they could ſtretch over to the weſtward; a voyage that would occupy, for Muſcat about 40 days, and to Buſſorah about two months. The ſame objection exiſts againſt ſailing at this ſeaſon to any part of the Arabian coaſt. As for the Red Sea, it is conſidered in vain to attempt entering it at this ſeaſon—nor can it be ſaid to be favourable to ſail now to the Cape, the Mauritius, or any port to the weſtward.

To the other ſide of India, on the contrary, it is now the moſt advantageous period of departing. From the middle of April, even to the middle of Auguſt, a voyage to Madras may be made in about 12 or 15 days; to Bengal from 15 to 20 days; after this time it becomes exceſſively tedious, from the neceſſity of keeping to the eaſtern ſide of the Bay, to avoid the violent weather on the Coromandel coaſt. For the ſame reaſon the ſouth-weſt monſoon is eligible to leave Bombay for any of the ports in the Gulf of Bengal, or the Streights of Malacca; hence alſo it is the ſeaſon for ſailing to China: after the 20th of Auguſt, however, what is called the direct paſſage to China becomes very precarious, with much probability of finding blowing weather in the China Seas.

With regard to the ports from which ſhips may be expected to arrive at Bombay during this monſoon,

foon, it may be laid down as a general rule, that the quarters favourable to fail to during any feafon, are thofe that it is unfavourable to expect arrivals from, and *vice verfa:* hence from the Perfian Gulf, the Red Sea, the Cape of Good Hope, and the weftward in general, this is the moft feafonable period to expect arrivals: from Mufcat, a trip may now be made in 10 or 12 days, from Mocha in 20 days, and Suez in about a month. It fhould be remarked, that after September, the Red Sea admits of no egrefs; fhips confequently remaining there beyond that time, muft continue there all the north-eaft monfoon, and are faid to have loft their paffage: on this account, the 25th of Auguft is the lateft day to which our cruifers are allowed to remain at Suez. From the Cape a paffage may be made in five or fix weeks; from the Mauritius, in three weeks or a month.

The fouth-weft monfoon is alfo the moft favourable feafon in which a paffage may be made from Batavia or any ports to the eaftward, through thefe fouthern ftreights: from Batavia to Bombay, in particular, a paffage may be made in about 35 days. From Madras and Bengal, during the fouth-weft monfoon, it is neceffary to make the fouthern paffage in order to reach Bombay: this will require, in a paffage from Madras, from 30 to 40 days, and from Bengal from 45 to 60 days, from the neceffity of working out of the river, and beating down the Bay to clear Acheen Head. From the Streights of Malacca it is an arduous tafk to fail for this port, or even to any one on the peninfula of India, owing to the difficulty of working round Acheen Head.

We have now to treat of the north-eaft monfoon, or the feafon which may be confidered as included between the 15th of Auguft and the 15th of April; in which the firft circumftance that occurs to us to remark is, that our coaft is rendered in a peculiar manner fecure and favourable to navigation; it is now confidered the moft eligible period for failing to the Perfian Gulf, and in general to all ports to the weftward. To Mufcat the trip is generally 15, and to Bufforah 28 days. The time fuitable for failing to Mocha and Suez, is from the middle of February to the middle of March, when a paffage may be made to the firft in 18 days, to the fecond in 25. If a fhip be delayed till the latter end of March or the beginning of April, the paffage becomes more tedious, being then obliged to make the land to the fouthward of the Ifland of Socatra, before the Gulf can be entered, on account of the foutherly winds which prevail, and a current fetting to the northward. After the 15th of April, a fhip bound to the Red Sea would be very likely to lofe her paffage.

Between the 15th of Auguft and the 15th of September, it may be confidered favourable to fail to Madras and Bengal; but after this time the feafon is fufpended, owing to the fetting in of the north-eaft monfoon on the other fide of India, which clofes the ports on the coaft of Coromandel, Golconda, and Oriffa, between the 15th of October and the 15th of December; at leaft this period is excepted in common policies of infurance. After this time again a paffage may be made to Madras in 30, and Bengal in 50 days. This feafon may be deemed unfavourable to the coaft of Pegue and the Streights of Malacca; but for the Streights of Sunda, Batavia, for example, it is the beft adapted—a paffage thither may be made in 35 days.

4 With

With regard to the ſeaſonable imports in this monſoon, it is at no time more advantageous than now for coming from the Coromandel coaſt, and in ſhort the whole bay: a paſſage may be made from Madras in 20 days, from Bengal in a month, and Penang a month. From the Perſian Gulf it is no leſs favourable, the paſſage from Muſcat being about 10 days; and from Buſſorah 28. The Red Sea is now cloſed; nor is it reaſonable to expect arrivals from the Cape or the Streights of Sunda; from the latter, in particular, it is almoſt impoſſible at this ſeaſon to make a tolerable paſſage.

A curious Mode of Proceſs among the HINDUS, *in Trials for* WITCHCRAFT.

(An original Communication.)

THE Hindus ſtill believe in witchcraft and ſorcery, and this ſuppoſition is probably encouraged by the bramins; for it has not unfrequently happened ſince the eſtabliſhment of the new courts of juſtice by Lord Cornwallis, that in the courts of circuit, bramins tried for murder have aſſigned as a motive for thus having committed the crime, that the murdered perſon had enchanted them. Among the *Sudra* caſt, this belief is ſo prevalent, that until the year 1793, it had been a cuſtom from time immemorial, that perſons ſuſpected of this crime were ſubjected to a mode of trial before a tribunal of villagers of that caſt, and, without any reference to the legal and eſtabliſhed courts of juſtice, on a ſuppoſed conviction, put to death.

Almoſt every village has its reputed witches; and if two or three perſons die ſucceſſively in one family, or even in one village, the cauſe is always attributed to witchcraft, and is a ſufficient reaſon for the inhabitants of the village to call an aſſembly of the men of that and the neighbouring villages to try the ſuſpected perſons. The mode of proceeding to eſtabliſh the crime is by incantation, and in ſome particulars, not very diſſimilar to what was formerly practiſed in Europe. It alſo ſeems that the Aſiatic, as well as the European witches, practiſe their ſpells by dancing at midnight, and the principal inſtrument they uſe on ſuch occaſions is a broom.

The natives of India obſerve three modes of incantation, in order to prove the crime. Firſt, in the day time, by planting in water branches of the Saul tree, in the name of every woman in the village, from the age of ten years and upwards; for if, after remaining in the water a certain period of time, a branch withers, the woman in whoſe name it is placed is deemed a witch.

Secondly, by lamp light in the night, by dropping oil of muſtard into water contained in the hollow of a certain leaf, and with each drop calling on the name of every woman of the village; and if the ſhadow of the woman in whoſe name the oil is dropped appeared in the water, ſhe was immediately pronounced a witch.

The third mode is by placing ſmall parcels of rice, tied in bags,

in a nest of white ants, in the name of each woman of the village; when as many of the bags of rice as were destroyed by the ants, each of the women, in whose names such bags were placed, were declared witches. All these several processes were performed before the self-created tribunal as above described, and which generally consisted of a pretty numerous assembly.

By one, or all of these modes, five women were tried, convicted, and executed, so late as the year 1792. But the principal persons composing this tribunal were apprehended and tried before the court of *Patna* circuit, on a charge of murder, and convicted, but afterwards pardoned. On this trial it came out that this custom had obtained time immemorial. Several of the witnesses examined remembered instances of persons convicted and executed for the crime of sorcery. One man stated that his own mother was tried and executed for a witch. To put a stop to this barbarous custom, a proclamation was issued by government, declaring all persons who should put any persons to death on the ground of being convicted of sorcery, should be deemed guilty of murder, and the persons forming the tribunal accomplices.

Letters from the Emperor AURENGZEBE *to his Sons, together with an authentic Copy of his Will. Translated from the Persic Originals, by the late Joseph Earles, Esq. To which is subjoined, Explanatory Notes.—(Now first published.)*

We have selected the following LETTERS and the WILL from a collection of the GENUINE LETTERS of AURENGZEBE, in the possession of RICHARD JOHNSON, Esq.—This collection was, at his desire, translated by Mr. EARLES, several years ago, in Calcutta; but it has never been published either in India or in England. The selection we have made will be found curious and interesting, in as much as it unfolds something of the private sentiments and feelings of a Prince, known to all readers for his tyranny and his cruelties, but not less known to all competent judges of Indian history for his great political as well as military talents. The Letters to his sons, written on his death-bed, exhibit a striking picture of the superstitious bigotry with which his mind was impressed; and the sentiments they express, when compared with his conduct in public life, afford a splendid instance in the history of mankind, that the most cruel and sanguinary disposition may yet be susceptible of parental tenderness.

The Letter which the Emperor Aurengzebe dictated at the point of death to his son Prince Allijah.

Old age is arrived, weakness is grown powerful, and strength is departed from my joints. I came into the world a stranger, and a stranger I leave it: I have no knowledge of myself who I am, or for what purpose I am.

I have no certain knowledge of any one, not I:
That is, I have none of myself, not I.

Breath has gone without humility, and contrition remains. The empire has not been properly governed or protected by me; and my precious life has been spent on nothing. I have a Lord in the house, but do not perceive his light in my dark eyes. Life gives me advice of death, the departure of reason rends the thread of my breath, and my hopes of living longer are frustrated. The troops, all afflicted, with their hands and feet contracted, are like myself stupified and confounded.

confounded. I have no ftock of works to day before my bountiful Sovereign, except the fins I carry with me; and I know not in confequence to what punifhment I fhall be doomed. How firm foever my hope in his goodnefs and mercy is, yet, upon a review of the conduct and actions of my life, fearful apprehenfions, and terrifying reflections, will not fuffer me to remain ftedfaft in it.

Let what will happen, we have launched the fhip into the deep.

Tho' the Almighty will fufficiently protect our fubjects and fervants, yet in the vifible world, it is alfo incumbent on our fons to take care that the people of God are not wantonly facrificed. You will give my laft bleffing to my grandfon. Alas! that I did not fee him when he went away: ftrong defire to do it remains.

The emprefs is apparently much afflicted; but God is the fovereign of hearts. The contracted thoughts of women are productive of nothing but difcontentment. Adieu, O light of my eyes, adieu!

LETTER.

The following letter was dictated immediately after by the emperor, to his fon prince Mohammed Kam Bukhfh, who was at Bijapoor:

"My fon, my vitals. In the world of empire, I unavoidably advifed you by the will of God; but as it was not the divine pleafure, you did not hearken to my advice with fatisfaction. I now depart a ftranger, and with the tendernefs of a father regret your inexperience and want of knowledge. Of what advantage is fin? Whatever I have done, I bear the fruit thereof myfelf. It is very vexatious: I came alone, and muft go alone: he that would have kept me company has departed twelve days before me. Notwithftanding I now look upon my friend, I have nothing but defpair in my eyes. My back is bent, and my feet have loft their motion. The breath which I breathe is refolved to leave my narrow breaft. I have committed many fins: what will be the confequence of them? The troops, from the reflection on this event, are fitting half dead with diftraction, and wifhing their own diffolution before mine. Though God is all-fufficient to protect my fubjects and fervants, yet it is alfo incumbent on my fons and emirs to do it: while I poffeffed vigour of being, no protection was wanted for them; God only knows what will befall them now: but you with whom I leave them in depofit, have the hand of power, and will find that their protection is neceffary from external motives. Alijah is alfo near at hand: God forbid that true believers fhould be flain, and by their death bring a punifhment upon my head. Committing you and your children to God, I myfelf am departing in great and inexpreffible torture. The emprefs, from knowing my fituation, is in deep affliction; and Heiyat un Niffa, who never faw any thing from her infancy, is perplexed in a labyrinth of grief. Your mother, who, like me, is very dangeroufly ill, intends perhaps to attend the ftirrup of this frail mortal. Thofe born in my houfe, and the attendants of the prefence, notwithftanding they fhew wheat, are no more than venders of barley, and at a diftance from you, which renders it more neceffary that you fhould endeavour to make fome ufe of them. At all events, commit yourfelf to God, and that will be fufficient. My intention was to advife you; I have

have done so: I resign you to God, and depart."

After having said this, Aurengzebe gave up the ghost.

The Last Will of the Emperor AURENGZEBE*.

Praise be to God, and blessings upon his elect and chosen servants. Let the following articles be considered as my last Will:

1st. Let them place this sinner, plunged in iniquity, in the pure and holy earth of Hussein, (the peace of God be upon him), as there can be no security for the immersed in the ocean of iniquity, except refuge at that asylum of absolution and mercy: and let what is necessary for this exalted felicity be taken from our fortunate son, Prince Allijah†, with whom it is.

2d. There are four rupees two annas, the produce of cap-making, with Aiyah Begê the ‡ Mehldarnee, which let them take and lay out in grave cloaths for this miserable creature. There are also 805 rupees, arising from transcribing the Koran, in my private treasury, which let them distribute among the poor on the day of my death: for as money arising from writing the Koran is esteemed prohibited properly by the sect of the Shiah||, they should not for this reason expend it on my funeral, or on any thing requisite for it.

3d. Let what is further necessary from the vakeel of Prince Allijah, who is next heir among my children, and charged with whatever is legal and prohibited. No questions will then be asked of this miserable creature,

* He died on the 21st February 1707, at Ahmednagur, in the province of Dowlutabad, aged ninety lunar years and fourteen days, having reigned about fifty lunar years.

The execution of this will is committed in particular to his third son, Sultan Mahommed Azim Shah, who was with him at the time of his death, and whom he had designed for his successor, to the prejudice of his eldest surviving son, Sultan Mahommed Mauzm, who was then at Cabul, but who, notwithstanding, succeeded to the empire, by the defeat and death of his brother, by the title of Bahuder Shah.

† Sultan Mahommed Azim Shah.

Aurengzebe, in his life-time, had sent and procured some earth from the Desert of Kirbila, in Arabia, where Imam Hussein, the grandson of Mahommed by his daughter Fatima and Ali, suffered martyrdom, which is the holy earth here meant—a manifest proof of his egregious superstition.

‡ The chief female attendant of the mehl or womens' apartments. Aurengzebe seems here to have maintained himself by cap-making—a remarkable instance of humility and self-denial in so great a prince. The produce of labour and industry being considered by the Mahommedans, above all other kind, the most indisputable and lawful property, it has been held highly commendable by many of their learned theologists to subsist by the practice of it. This may account for the emperor's trade of cap-making, who either was, or pretended to be, a very religious man.

|| The Sunnis and Shiahs are two great sects, into which the Mahommedans are divided. The Sunnis acknowledge as lawful the succession of Abubikr, Omar, Othman or Osman, and Ali, and receive the Koran and Mahommed's traditions, in the sense they are expounded by their four great doctors, Hanifa, Malek, Shafi, and Hanbal. The Shiahs deny the lawfulness of the succession of Abubikr, Omar, and Othman, and maintain that Mortiza Ali, Mahommed's son-in-law, (according to the prophet's will), ought immediately to succeed him. They pay no regard to the opinions of the above-mentioned doctors, but are entirely guided by their own Imams. The Turks, Tartars, and Indians, are of the former, and the Persians chiefly of the latter sect. The former account themselves the most orthodox. Aurengzebe was of this sect, but his sons were of the Shiah. They are inveterate and bitter enemies to each other; and the Shiahs execrate and detest the Khalifs, Abubikr, Omar, and Othman, the immediate successors of the prophet, and predecessors of Ali.

ture, as the dead are in the hands of the living.

4th. Let them bury this wanderer in the vale of iniquity, bareheaded; as there are doubtleſs hopes of mercy to a wretched criminal, whom they lead bareheaded to a King of exalted * dignity.

5th. Let my coffin be covered with ſome of the coarſe white cloth called *guzzi*; let no canopy be carried over it; and let them refrain from the vile practice of having elegy-ſingers to precede it.

6th. Let the ruler of the empire treat thoſe afflicted ſervants, who have wandered through wilds and deſerts with this departed ſinner, with affection and tenderneſs; and ſhould any fault be diſcovered in them, let him reward it with forgiveneſs and mercy.

7th. There is none better calculated for a miniſter of ſtate than a Perſian. In war alſo, from the reign of his majeſty of bleſſed † memory, till the preſent time, none of this nation ever fled from the field of battle, or ſlipp'd from their feet of firmneſs; nor have they ever been refractory or perfidious: but as they require much attention and reſpect, it is difficult to ſatisfy them, though by all means highly neceſſary, and more ſo, not to treat them with neglect.

8th. The Tartars are undoubtedly a race of excellent ſoldiers. They are very expert and judicious in plundering and devaſtating a country, and in making night attacks and priſoners; nor do they account it any diſgrace to retire from action fighting; being in this reſpect far remote from the groſs ignorance of the Hinduſtanians, whoſe heads may go 'ere they will go themſelves. It is by all means neceſſary, therefore, to treat theſe people with regard, as they will be ſerviceable upon many occaſions where others will ‡ not.

9th. To the Syeds‖, worthy of proſperity, reſpect ſhould be ſhewn, and according to the word of God, "reſpect is due to his kindred," not to be neglected: and becauſe the love of this race, agreeable to the Koran, "I require nothing of ye for him, except affection towards his kindred," is a reward of the command, it never ſhould be diminiſhed, for it is equally productive of temporal and eternal happineſs. It is neceſſary, however, to be very cautious of the Syeds of Barreah, and without abating any internal regard for them, not to advance them according to their dignity, as they will confederate, not only with the moſt powerful, but the tyrant of the country. If the rein, therefore, is once ſlackened, repentance will be in vain. Repentance will not avail when the thing is done.

10th. Let the tenth article of my will be duly executed. They § will give their eldeſt daughter

* This ſeems to allude to the cuſtom of bringing great criminals in Hinduſtan, who have been admitted to pardon, into the ſovereign's preſence with their hands tied with their turban, and conſequently bareheaded.

† His father the Emperor Shah Jehan.

‡ Thoſe nations in the two preceding articles, which have been tranſlated *Perſians* and *Tartars*, are expreſſed in the original by the words *Iran* and *Toran*. The former is generally underſtood for the kingdom of Perſia, comprehending all thoſe regions extending from the Oxus to the Perſian ſea on the ſouth, and the Tigris on the weſt; and the country beyond the Oxus is called *Turan*; but all the higher Aſia, excepting India and China, is comprehended by Eaſtern hiſtorians under theſe two names.

‖ The deſcendants of Mahommed by his daughter Fatima and the Khalif Ali.

§ It is cuſtomary to addreſs perſons of rank in the third perſon plural, and to uſe the third perſon ſingular yourſelf. Mahommed Azim Shah is the perſon here meant.

ter to the Prince Mahommed * Azim, and the youngeft to Siadet Khan, the fon of Siadet Khan, the fon of Siadet Khan, deceafed.

LETTER.

Wealth is the beloved object of all mankind: Whoever has it, they pay great refpect to, and deceive him with excefs of adulation; but when it once forfakes his poffeffion, they thence throng him no more.

The emperor Jehangier fays, in his Jehangier † Namé—"divifions daily arifing from the commencement of our reign, we deemed repofe unlawful for ourfelf; and in order to protect and defend the people of God, we never flept with the eye of a friend:"

"To give reft to every body befide,
"We inured our own to the want of it."

"By the favour of God, our cuftom by degrees became fuch, that fleep never plundered more of the wealth of our time than two aftronomical hours in the fpace of a day and a night; whence we derived thefe two advantages, a thorough knowledge of the affairs of the empire, and wakefulnefs in the remembrance of God."

It is a fhame that this life, of an imperfect day, fhould be paffed away in floth and forgetfulnefs, when the long fleep of death is before it: Deeming it precious, one fhould not, on the contrary, be the twinkling of an eye divefted of the thoughts of God.

Be wakeful, a ftrange fleep is juft before you.

LETTER.

Men of worldly views pay little regard to religious perfons, becaufe they cannot, upon all occafions, expect fuch implicit fubmiffion from them; and tyrants are no-wife concerned for the blood they fhed, or rather think they are only pouring water as from a river. Government is a difficult undertaking. We know not what will happen to, or become of us, on the day of retribution; or what misfortunes will henceforth befal the fervants of God. The thoughts of Saturday are bitter to the children who have played away ‡ Friday: The pleafure of today, without reflection on to-morrow, is agreeable.

LETTER.

"Tell me," faid his late Majesty to Saadullah Khan, "what actions contribute to pleafe the Creator and the creature, and infure a happy eternity?" "They are the juftice and generofity," he replied, "which the Almighty has endowed your facred Majefty with."

A perfon prefent upon another occafion faid to Saadullah Khan, that there were few men of virtue and integrity to be met with in thofe days, or they muft have come within his notice. He replied, that the world had never been without virtuous men: That it became a wife man, for his own fake, to find and encourage them, and not lend his ear to the calumnies which defigning men, to ferve their finifter views, might diffeminate againft them. His Majefty obferved, that men of virtue, ambitious of fame, and upright minifters, were ineftimable; and that, therefore, it was the duty of every one whom the Almighty had raifed to an exalted ftation, to fearch for them, find them, retain them with honour, and do his utmoft to make their fituations agreeable to them. "He fhould prefer," continued his Majefty, "the

* The fecond fon of Sultan Mahommed Muazm.
† The Hiftory of his reign written by himfelf.
‡ The Mahommedan Sabbath.

"the gem of abilities, though it proved to be an alien; and be an alien to all others without them, though they might think themſelves preferable." And on the other hand, he ſaid, that ſhould a miniſter advance his relations, and be partial to his kin, it would eventually be his downfall, and prove his ruin.

One day in private, his Majeſty recommended it to Dara Shekowh, never to treat the emirs of the empire with diſreſpect and haughtineſs, nor entertain unjuſt ſuſpicions of them, prejudicial to their loyalty; but, on the contrary, to behave with courteſy to them all, as he would find his account in it: By no means to contend with them when he had deſigns to execute, nor give ear to repreſentations of deſigning people againſt them.—"This advice," ſaid his Majeſty, "may ſome time be uſeful to you: And foraſmuch as my heart is concerned for your proſperity, I cannot avoid telling you the diſagreeable truth, that variance with men of reſolution and abilities will be deſtructive of it."

His Majeſty at another time coming very low ſpirited to the bath, Saadullah Khan, and Allimurdan Khan, inquired the cauſe of his dejection. He told them in reply, that ſeveral of his great officers and governors had lately become the food of death, and that he did not immediately obſerve others of dignity and abilities ſufficient to ſupply their place, or who would ſoon be able to ſupport ſuch weighty affairs: And this reflection, he obſerved, with the apprehenſion leſt the government might be deranged in conſequence, had troubled and perplexed his mind. Kulich Khan hereupon remarked, that as the proſperity of the affairs of the empire depended entirely upon the choice his Majeſty made of perſons for the management of them, and on his advancement of them to dignities equal to their capacities, he could immediately produce five perſons, the ſervants of his ſlave, who poſſeſſed abilities, and had been educated in ſuch a manner as to merit the firſt poſts of the empire, the government of provinces, and the management of the greateſt affairs. His Majeſty heard theſe words with much ſatisfaction, and directed Kulich Khan to bring the men to him in the evening, that he might obſerve their appearance, and judge of their diſpoſitions. How pleaſing is the proſpect of ſucceeding agreeable to our wiſhes! They all came to court accordingly; and after having had the honour of being preſented to his Majeſty, and found poſſeſſed of the abilities and endowments they had been repreſented to have, the ſovereign of the world advanced them to dignities ſuitable to their worth, and annexed appointments to theſe of adequate import. His Majeſty likewiſe diſtinguiſhed the Khan with particular favours, increaſed his perſonal rank a thouſand, and his corps a thouſand horſe, and ſaid,

May pleaſure attend thee, as thou haſt given pleaſure to us!

The Khan, in grateful acknowledgment of the acceptance of his recommendation, and of the favours his gracious maſter had beſtowed upon him, diſtributed a thouſand rupees among worthy objects of charity.

LETTER.

I wiſh much, my dear Khan Firoze Jung, to viſit you in your illneſs, but with what countenance or ſight ſhall I be able to behold you? I have therefore ſent Saadut Khan in my ſtead, to ſee you with my eyes, and let me know truly what he thinks of your ſituation.

Of the new grown fruits at this place, grapes can only be yet procured, which ſkilful phyſicians are of opinion will be very hurtful to you; and for that very reaſon I ſhall think them unwholeſome for myſelf. But, by the bleſſing of God, when you are perfectly recovered, and entirely reſtored to health, we will then eat them together.

O Lord, how pleaſing is this wiſh of mine!
Conduct me thou to the fruition of it!

A ſeparation of the troops is indiſpenſable: You muſt ſend your ſon to the preſence, who will return to you, after being diſtinguiſhed with liberalities and favours.

Take care, deſpair not, ſince thou knoweſt not the ſecrets of futurity:
Its tricks are hid under a veil; be not concerned.

LETTER.

The banditti continually infeſt the roads from * Chummarconda to Kaderabad, ſo that paſſengers cannot go in ſafety; which I ſtrongly ſuſpect can be attributed to nothing but careleſſneſs and inattention. A ſign is ſufficient for the wiſe. You have it in your power to procure the beſt intelligence from all parts; why do not you, therefore, get acquainted with the motions of theſe miſcreants? You ſhould provide for the future in time preſent, and not procraſtinate till the approach of the evil day. It is but juſtice to diſtinguiſh good ſervants with adequate rewards, and to puniſh the wicked according to the enormity of their evil actions; for, favour ſhewn to them, ſets the good at enmity with God. This world is the ſown field of eternity. We expect an anſwer.

A tyrant once craved the interceſſion of a holy man; he was anſwered, none other could operate in favour of oppreſſors, except juſtice towards the oppreſſed.

LETTER.

My ſoul! my darling ſon! being charmed with ſome paſſages in the writings of his late majeſty, (may God illuminate his paths!) I am impelled by the ardour of my affection to tranſcribe them for your peruſal; as well that I may not alone enjoy the pleaſure derived from the poſſeſſion of them, as that you may receive inſtruction from the excellent precepts they convey.

"Several things," his majeſty obſerves, "ought to be accounted moſt laudable and worthy of attention: Not to ſhew countenance to bad people: Not to be affected at the want of ſucceſs in the attainment of your wiſhes: Not to hurt the feelings of men of quick ſenſe, and amiable diſpoſitions: Not to aſk a favour of a perſon, though in the greateſt diſtreſs: To aſſociate with men of virtuous principles: To ſeek diligently for men of abilities: To admit no ignorant perſon to your preſence: To give to the deſerving, according to your pleaſure, before they aſk it of you: To honour men of learning and ingenuity: To habituate your mind to ſtrict juſtice and impartiality: Not to be inclined to controverſy ſubverſive of your faith: Not to be regardleſs of the ſtate of the ſincerely reſigned to God: To eſteem thoſe your friends who are ſtrangers to the world: To advance thoſe who can manage the affairs of both worlds:" For

Our pot companions drank the wine, and afterwards departed.

There are doubtleſs, at preſent even, many good men to be found; but who has ſet his mind to diſcover and bring them forward? And it

* Golconda.

it is evident that fome time hence they will be worfe than now. You therefore, who lay claim to rectitude in whatever relates to government, fhould feek, invite, feize, hold, and keep with care, men truly fuch in name as well as conduct.

LETTER.

Beloved fon! You muft have learnt from the letters of your vakeel, and the reprefentations of your collectors of intelligence, the particulars of the misfortunes we met with in our march to Kehlina; in which the condition of the faithful could not be feen without emotion, nor the diftreffes of the troops be endured without affliction. Thank God, however, its difficulties, replete with mifery, are at an end, and that we are at laft returned fafe. Such misfortunes as thefe they call the effect of the enormous iniquity of mankind; and the particular actions of the fovereign, no doubt, operate to the advantage or detriment of the people.—This alludes to the fupinenefs and neglect of this worthlefs wretch ourfelf.

LETTER.

The Shereef of Mecca the magnificent, who has heard of the great wealth of Hinduftan, fends an ambaffador every year to draw his fhare of gain from it; but as the fums which we give are intended for the worthy and deferving, and not for him, it behooves us to know that they alone receive them, and that the hand of this ufurper of right does not reach to them. At all events, however, if thefe gifts are made with a fincere heart, and are approved and acceptable to the prophet, they will be conveyed to thofe they are intended for; but if they proceed from hypocrify, it is better they fhould not. "This and that is from thy maker, and thefe folks are made happy."

Shew mercy unto me, Lord God, and to all true believers!

LETTER.

Innaiyet Ullah Khan has reprefented, through Mahommed Akhlas, to us, that the eldeft fon of the empire is involved in debt, and that the pay of his troops is increafed. How indeed can it be otherwife when fuch pofts and allowances are given to people without examining their merits, and fuch benefits and favours beftowed upon them unfeafonably and out of place. He has the Koran by heart, and is a learned commentator on it: can he not call to mind the meaning of the paffage, "they fpend, out of mere profufenefs," and does he never, even inadvertently, read the explication of it?

With open eyes and ears, and fo much knowledge, I am aftonifhed at the blindnefs which God has caft upon him.

His dewan too is a perfon unknown, and by nation a Cafhmerian. Let him take this into confideration, and appoint a fit perfon to the office. There is Aflem Khan by the way is not a bad man for it; he may afk Innaiyet Ullah Khan if he is.

LETTER.

The fakier who was with us laft night, has no fhare of learning, and feems upon the whole a barren faint. His piety too, very likely, is only hypocrify. Many of his words and actions, one of which was his refufal of a gratuity, were alfo contrary to law. For as the fovereign in the firft place is the truftee of the public property, whatever he may pleafe to give a perfon is lawful to be received by him. And in cafe he fhould appropriate to himfelf, by the advice and confent of his fpiritual and temporal affociates in the government, the revenues of certain

certain villages for his own private expenditure, and beftow them in gratuities upon any one, they are likewife lawful to be received: particularly, how can they be deemed prohibited to a deftitute dervefh? Enquire his motives for this extraordinary conduct, and if he gives any that are reafonable and fatisfactory, let us be made acquainted with them, that, though a flave to our prejudices, we may affent to their propriety. And in cafe he fhould not be able to do this, let him be treated as heretics are, who cut out fuperftitions for themfelves, and falfely give the fanction of the law to them.

Sultan Mahmood Ghuznive (may God abfolve him!) would allow neither heretics nor enthufiafts to approach his prefence, nor even fuffer them to ftay in his dominions, that others, perceiving their felf-denial, might not be led aftray by them, nor have they the power by their arts to decoy others. God direct us in the right way, and peace to the pious and devout!

MIRZA ABU TALEB KHAN.

Mirza Abu Taleb Khan, the author of the following curious article, is a native of Lucknow, in the province of Oude, in Hinduftan. He was born of refpectable Mahommedan parents, and he follows the religion of his family. He was early diftinguifhed, in his native place, for his abilities, and his love of knowledge. Having travelled into Bengal, he was noticed by Mahmud Rizza Khan, who appointed him an aumil, or collector of the revenues. The duties of this ftation, and the fedulous attention which he paid to them, enabled him to acquire a very perfect knowledge both of the principles and practice of the revenue fyftem of Hinduftan. On his leaving the fervice of Rizza Khan, he returned to Lucknow; when Afoph-ud-Dowlah, the Nabob of Oude, having heard of his fuperior qualifications for the office of aumil, gave him the collection of the moft populous and valuable diftrict in his dominions. In that diftrict he refided for many years; and, by the good fenfe, knowledge, liberality, and ftrict probity with which he exercifed the functions of his office, he made the ryots, or hufbandmen, from whom he collected the revenues, the moft orderly, peaceful, and happy in Hinduftan. So high, indeed, was his fenfe of honour, and his fpirit of benevolence, that he refufed to receive the emoluments appertaining to his office, but requefted permiffion to diftribute them amongft fuch of the poorer fort of ryots, as were difabled, by age or infirmities, from following their ufual labours. Such conduct was not likely to make him a favourite with the courtiers at Lucknow: but the Nabob himfelf, fenfible, in this inftance at leaft, of fuch extraordinary merit, gave him an aumildarry* of confiderable extent and value. This diftinction ferved to heighten the jealoufy and to raife the envy of the other aumils, who induftrioufly propagated malicious reports againft him, and infinuated that he was facrificing the interefts of his mafter to thofe of the Englifh. This infinuation had an appearance of probability, from the intimacy which fubfifted between Abu Taleb and the Englifh gentlemen who refided at Lucknow: but, piqued at his conduct being fufpected, he threw up his employment, and confequently his aumildarry. Some years afterward he came to Calcutta; and handfome offers of employment were made him by the Englifh government, of which, at firft, he refufed to accept. But, at the requeft of Marquis Cornwallis,

* An Aumildarry is a portion of land given by the prince to an aumildar, or collector of revenues as a reward for his fervices.

Cornwallis, he agreed to go to Hydrabad in the capacity of agent for the English government; which ſtation, however, he never filled, it having been found adviſeable to transfer the appointment to an Engliſh officer. In the year 1799 he was induced to come to England, from his general curioſity for knowledge, as well as a ſtrong deſire to ſee a country, of which he had heard ſo much, and in which he was ſure of meeting an hoſpitable reception from ſeveral gentlemen whom he had formerly known at Lucknow. He took his paſſage in an Indiaman; and after having paſſed a couple of months at the Cape of Good Hope, on his way, he landed at Cork in Ireland: he then proceeded to Dublin; and from thence, by the uſual route, to London. He has reſided here ever ſince; and has been introduced at court, and received into the beſt company, where he met with that attention and reſpect to which his excellent character and ſingular merit ſo well entitled him. Before he came to England, he paid ſome attention to our language; and he has now acquired a ſufficient knowledge of it, to read it to his own ſatisfaction, and make himſelf underſtood in converſation. He left England a few weeks ago, for Paris, where he propoſes to paſs a ſhort time, and then to go through Vienna to Conſtantinople, and from thence, by way of Egypt, to Mecca, in order to viſit the Câaba. From Mecca, he will probably proceed acroſs the deſerts into Perſia; and from thence, through Cabuleſtan, Caſhmir, and the Panjáb, to Delhi and Lucknow. During his reſidence in this country, he compoſed a poem in the Perſian language, deſcriptive of London, the adjacent country, the perſons, habits, manners, and public amuſements of the Engliſh.

His "*Vindication of the Liberties of the Aſiatic Women,*" he wrote in Perſic; and the following is a literal tranſlation of his manuſcript. Our readers will peruſe with intereſt the information which it contains, reſpecting the domeſtic œconomy of the Muſſulmans of Hinduſtan, and the peculiar privileges and cuſtoms of their women: and our ſtill limited acquaintance with theſe cuſtoms, notwithſtanding all the inquiries that have been made, and all that has been written about the natives of India, ſhould teach us to be indulgent to the imperfect and curious notions formed of our habits and cuſtoms by an *Hinduſtanêe*, to whom, from their ſtriking contraſt to his own, they muſt appear ſo ſingular and unaccountable.

VINDICATION *of the* LIBERTIES *of the* ASIATIC WOMEN.
By MIRZA ABU TALEB KHAN.

ONE day, in a certain company, the converſation turned upon LIBERTY, in reſpect of which the ENGLISH conſider their own cuſtoms the moſt perfect in the world. An Engliſh lady, addreſſing herſelf to me, obſerved, that the women of Aſia have no liberty at all, but live like ſlaves, without honour and authority, in the houſes of their huſbands; and ſhe cenſured the men for their unkindneſs, and the women, alſo, for ſubmitting to be ſo undervalued. However much I attempted, by various ways, to undeceive her, (and in truth, ſaid I, the caſe is exactly the reverſe, it is the European women who do not poſſeſs ſo much power,) yet it did not bring conviction to her mind. She however began to waver in her own opinion, and falling into doubt, requeſted of me to write ſomething on the ſubject, the purport of which ſhe might comprehend at one view, and be enabled to diſtinguiſh the truth from falſehood. Since the ſame wrong opinion is deeply rooted in the minds of all other Europeans, and has been frequently before this held forth, I conſidered it neceſſary to write a few lines con-

concerning the privileges of the female sex, as established both by law and custom, in Asia and in Europe, omitting whatever was common to both, and noticing what is principally peculiar to each, in the manner of comparison, that the distinction may be the more easily made, and the real state of the case become evident to those capable of discernment.

It must be first laid down as a general maxim, that, in social order, respect to the rules of equity and politeness, and forbearance from injury, is a necessary condition; for, otherwise, the liberty of one would be destructive of the liberty of another: thus, if a person be at liberty to do with his own house what may endanger the safety of his neighbour's, this must be in direct opposition to the liberty of that neighbour; or, if in order to free himself from the inconveniences of the hot weather, he should visit his friends in his dressing gown or nightshirt, although it would be ease and liberty to him, yet it would be sowing the seeds of ill-breeding: therefore the observance of these rules is essential.

Those things which make the liberty of the Asiatic women appear less than that of the Europeans, are, in my opinion, *six*.

The *first* is, "the little intercourse with men, and concealment from view," agreeably to law and their own habits; and this is the chief of these six; for it has been the cause of those false notions entertained by the European women, that the inclination of the Asiatic women leads them to walk out in the streets and market-places, but that their husbands keep them shut up, and set guards over the door. It may be here observed, that the advantages of this *little intercourse*, which prevents all the evils arising from the admittance of strangers, and affords so much time for work and useful employments, are so very manifest, that they need not be enlarged upon; and besides, the practice, in London, of keeping the doors of the houses shut, and the contemptible condition of the Dutch at the Cape, are sufficient proofs. Notwithstanding this, the custom of the intercourse of the sexes is allowed in England, and it is owing both to the force of virtue and good manners generally to be found in the English, and to the apprehension of other greater inconveniencies, the chief of which are four, as here mentioned, and whose effects are not felt in Asia. *One of these* is, the high price of things, and the small number of servants and rooms; for were there a separate house, and table, and equipage for the wife, the expence would be too great to be borne; and therefore of necessity both husband and wife eat their food, with their guests, in one place, sleep together in the same chamber, and cannot avoid being always in each other's company: contrary to the custom in Asia, where, by reason of the cheapness of work, the women have separate apartments for themselves, and have not to make their time and convenience suit that of their husbands; and when their particular friends are with them, they do not desire their husband's company for several days, but send his victuals to him in the murdannah, (or male apartments;) and, in like manner, when the husband wishes to be undisturbed he eats and sleeps in the murdannah.

A second cause is "the coldness of this climate, which requires exercise and walking, and the husband to sleep in the same bed with his

his wife: but concealment from view is incompatible with walking; and as for the ſecond caſe, another cauſe is the want of room; for otherwiſe, it is the natural diſpoſition of mankind, when under diſtreſs and affliction of mind, to wiſh frequently for privacy and unreſtraint, and ſleep in a room alone."

A third cauſe is "the people here being all of one kind;" for, in this kingdom, placed in a corner of the globe where there is no coming and going of foreigners, the intercourſe of the ſexes is not attended with the conſequences of a corruption of manners, as in Aſia, where people of various nations dwell in the ſame city; and to allow the women ſuch a liberty there, where there is ſuch danger of corruption, would be an encroachment upon the liberty of the men, which (as ſhewn in the beginning) is contrary to juſtice; and that a corruption of manners muſt enſue, where various kinds of people mix together, is too evident to require demonſtration. Before the Muſſulmans entered Hinduſtan, the women did not conceal themſelves from view; and even yet, in all the Hindu villages, it is not cuſtomary: and it is well known how inviolable the Hindus preſerve their own cuſtom, and how obſtinately they are attached to them; but now ſo rigidly do the women in the great towns obſerve this practice of concealment from view, that the bride does not even ſhew herſelf to her father-in-law, and the ſiſter comes but ſeldom into the preſence of her brother.

A fourth cauſe is "the neceſſity which the European women have to acquire experience in the affairs of the world, and in learning various arts, on account of the duty that belongs to them, to take part in their huſband's buſineſs;" which experience could not be obtained by keeping in concealment; whereas the duties of the Aſiatic women, conſiſting only in having the cuſtody of the huſband's property, and bringing up the children, they have no occaſion for ſuch experience, or for laying aſide their own cuſtom of concealment. What has been juſt ſaid was to ſhew that the Aſiatic women have no neceſſity to expoſe their perſons; but it muſt alſo be obſerved, that they have many reaſons for preferring privacy. One is, the love of leiſure, and repoſe from the fatigue of motion: a ſecond is, the deſire of preſerving their honour, by not mixing with the vulgar, nor ſuffering the inſults of the low and rude, who are always paſſing along the ſtreets; a feeling in common with the wives of European noblemen, who, to preſerve their dignity, are never ſeen walking in the ſtreets; and alſo with ladies in private life, who when walking out at night, and even in the day, are always attended by a male friend or ſervant to protect them. The notions which the European women have, that the women of Aſia never ſee a man's face but their huſband's, and are debarred from all amuſement and ſociety, proceed entirely from miſinformation: They can keep company with their huſband and father's male relations, and with old neighbours and domeſtics; and at meals there are always many men and women of this deſcription preſent; and they can go in their palankeens to the houſes of their relations, and of ladies of their own rank, even although the huſbands are unacquainted; and alſo to walk in gardens after ſtrangers are excluded; and they can ſend for muſicians and dancers to entertain them at their own houſes; and they have many other modes of amuſement beſides theſe mentioned.

The *second* is "the privilege of the husband, by law, to marry several wives." This, to the European women, seems a grievous oppression; and they hold those very cheap who submit to it. But, in truth, the cause of this law and custom is the nature of the female sex themselves, which separates them from the husband, the several last months of pregnancy, and time of suckling; and besides these, the Asiatic women have many other times for being separate from their husbands. This privilege not being allowed by the English law, is indeed a great hardship upon the English husbands; whereas the Asiatic law permitting polygamy, does the husband justice, and wrongs not the wife; for the honour of the first and *equal* wife is not affected by it; those women who submit to marry with a married man, not being admitted into the society of ladies, as they are never of high or wealthy families, no man of honour ever allowing his daughter to make such a marriage. The mode in which these other wives live is this: they who are of a genteel extraction, have a separate house for themselves, like kept mistresses in England; and they who are not, live in the house of the equal wife, like servants, and the husband at times conveys himself to them in a clandestine manner. Besides, these wives cannot invade any of the rights of the equal wife; for although they and their children are by law equally entitled to inheritance, yet since the equal wife never marries without a very large dowry settled upon her, all that the husband leaves goes to the payment of this dowry, and nothing remains for his heirs. The opinion that the men of Asia have generally three or four wives, is very ill-founded, for in common they have only one; out of a thousand, there will be fifty persons perhaps who have from one to two, and ten out of these who have more than two. The fear of the bad consequences of polygamy makes men submit with patience to the times of separation from the equal wife, as much the better way; for, from what I know, it is easier to live with two tigresses than two wives.

The *third* is, "the power of divorce being in the hands of the husband." This is ordained by law, but not practised; for if a great offence be the motive to divorce a wife, and if it be proved against her, she receives punishment by the order of the magistrate, or from the husband, with the concurrence of all her relations; and if the offence be of a trivial nature, such as a difference of temper and unsociability, the husband punishes her by leaving the female apartments and living in his own. But the reason for divorce being at the will of the husband, lies in the very justice of the law, and the distinction of the male sex over the female, on account of the greater share they take in the management of the world; for all the laborious work falls to their lot, such as carrying heavy burthens, going to war, repulsing enemies, &c. and the women generally spend their lives in repose and quiet. Nevertheless, if the wife establishes a criminal offence against the husband, such as an unfair distribution of his time among his wives, or a diminution of the necessaries of life, she can obtain a divorce in spite of him.

The *fourth* is, "the little credit the law attaches to the evidence of women in Asia;" for, in a court of justice, every fact is proved by the testimony of two men; but if women be the witnesses, four are required.

required. This does not ariſe from the ſuperiority of the one over the other, but it is founded upon the little experience and knowledge women poſſeſs, and the fickleneſs of their diſpoſitions.

The *fifth* is, "the Aſiatic women having to leave off going to balls and entertainments, and wearing ſhowy dreſſes and ornaments, after their huſband's death." This is owing to their great affection for their huſband's memory, and their own modes and habits; for there is nothing to prevent a woman's doing otherwiſe, or marrying a ſecond huſband, but the dread of expoſing herſelf to the ridicule and cenſure of women of her own rank.

The *ſixth* is, "the Aſiatic daughters not having the liberty of chooſing their huſbands." On this head nothing need be ſaid; for in Europe, this liberty is merely nominal, as without the will of the father and mother, the daughter's choice is of no avail; and whatever choice they make for her, ſhe muſt ſubmit to; and in its effects, it ſerves only to encourage running away (as the male and female ſlaves in India do), and to breed coldneſs and trouble amongſt the members of a family. But granting that ſuch a liberty does exiſt in England, the diſgrace and miſery it muſt always entail is very evident. The choice of a girl juſt come from the nurſery, and deſirous by nature to get a huſband, in an affair on which the happineſs of her whole life depends, can neither deſerve that reſpect nor conſideration which is due to the choice of her parents, who have profited by experience, and are not blinded by paſſion.

But what the Aſiatic women have more than the European, both by law and cuſtom, may be ranked under *eight* heads.

Firſt, "Their power over the property and children of the huſband, by cuſtom;" for the men of Aſia conſider the principal objects of marriage, after the procreation of their ſpecies, for the worſhip of God, two things, the one to have their money and effects taken care of, and the other to have their children brought up, ſo that they themſelves being left entirely diſengaged of theſe concerns, may turn their whole endeavours to the attainment of their various purſuits. The chief part, therefore, of whatever wealth they acquire, they give in charge to their wives, and thus the women have it in their power to annihilate in one day the products of a whole life. Although this ſeldom happens, yet it is often the caſe, where the huſband having amaſſed a large fortune in youth and power, has delivered it in charge to his wife, and requires it back in his old age and neceſſity; ſhe does not allow him more than ſufficient for his daily ſupport, and lays the reſt up in a place of ſecurity for the ſake of her children. And ſo great is the power they poſſeſs, as to the diſpoſal of their children, that frequently they are brought up without any education, or die in childhood; for the women, on account of their little ſenſe, are never pleaſed to part with their children, by ſending them to ſchool, and to acquire experience by travelling; and when they fall ſick, they give them improper medicines, by the advice of their own confidants, or, from their ſoftneſs of heart, indulge them in whatever it is the nature of the ſick to take a longing for, and thus they cauſe their death.

Second, "Their power, by cuſtom, as to the marriage of their children, and choice of their religious faith;" for if the huſband wiſhes to give one of them in marriage to a perſon the wife diſapproves of, the match

mate does not take place, but the other way it generally does. All the children, both male and female, from being mostly in the company of their mother, and looking upon her as their protector against their father, whom, on account of his wishing to have them educated, they consider their tormentor, follow the religious tenets of their mother, and remain perfect strangers to those of their father. It often happens, where the wife is a Schia, and the husband a Souni, the children having been Schias from their own natural disposition, and the instruction of the mother, speak disrespectfully of the chiefs of the Souni sect in their father's presence; and he, who all his life never bore such language from any person, but was even ready to put the speaker of it to death, has no redress, but patiently submitting to hear it from them, as, on account of their want of understanding, they are excuseable; and thus, by frequent repetition, his attachment to his faith is shaken, and, in the course of time, he either entirely forsakes it, or remains but lukewarm in it.

Third, "Their authority over their servants;" for the servants of the male apartments, the keeping and changing of whom are in the hands of the husband, through fear of exposing themselves to the displeasure or complaints of the wife, when she finds a proper opportunity, by their committing some fault, which servants are continually doing, are more obedient to her than to their own master; and the servants of the zenana, whom the wife has the care of retaining or turning off, stand so much in awe of their mistress, that many of them pass their whole lives in the zenana, without ever once coming into the presence of the husband: some of them never perform any service for him at all, and others, who do, enter not into discourse with him; and the women are so obstinate in this respect, their husbands never can turn off one of these servants, but his very complaint against them is a recommendation in their favour; and his recommendation has the effect of complaint, by subjecting them to their mistresses resentment. Contrary to this is the manner of the European ladies, who have not their own will with their children and servants, but live more like free and familiar guests in their husband's houses; and the household establishment and equipage being in common to both, if any part, as the carriage for example, is previously employed by the one, the other has to wait till it is disengaged: of this there is no doubt, that if a quarrel ensues between an English husband and wife, the wife has to leave the house, and seek her dinner either at her father's or a friend's; whereas in Asia, it is the husband that has to go out; for frequently the utensils of cookery are not kept in the male apartments.

Fourth, "The freedom, by custom, of the Asiatic women from assisting in the business of the husband, or service of his guests;" whereas this is generally the duty of European wives, whether their husbands be of a genteel business, such as jewellery, mercery, or perfumery, or the more servile ones; I have seen many rise from their dinner, to answer the demands of a purchaser: and although all these duties are not required of the ladies, yet some, especially the entertaining the guests, carving and helping the dishes at table, and making the tea and coffee, are generally performed by them. Now the Asiatic ladies have no such duties at all, but live in the manner before described.

Fifth, "The greater defe[illegible]ence the

the Aſiatic ladies find paid to their humours, and a preſcriptive right of teazing their huſbands by every pretext," which is conſidered as conſtituting an eſſential quality of beauty; for if a wife does not put theſe in practice, but is ſubmiſſive to her huſband's will in every thing, her charms very ſoon loſe their brilliancy in his eyes. Thus when a wife goes to viſit her father, ſhe will not return to her huſband, till he has come himſelf ſeveral times to fetch her, and being as often vexed by her breaking her promiſe; and every day when dinner is ſerved, by pretending to be engaged at the time, ſhe keeps her huſband waiting, and does not come till the meat has grown cold, and in the ſame manner at bed-time;—for returning quickly from their father's houſe is conſidered as a ſign of fondneſs for the huſband, which in their opinion looks very ill; and coming ſoon to dinner they think betrays the diſpoſition of a hungry beggar. In theſe, and ſuch like, the huſband has nothing for it but patience; nay, it ever pleaſes him. I have known of many beautiful women, conſtant in their affection, and obedient to their huſbands night and day, whom, for not having theſe qualities, the huſbands have quickly tired of, and unjuſtly deſerted, for the ſake of plain women who poſſeſſed them.

Sixth, "The greater reliance placed by the Aſiatic huſbands on their wives virtue, both from law and cuſtom." For, as to the European ladies, although they can go out of doors, and diſcourſe with ſtrangers, yet this is not allowed, unleſs they have a truſty perſon along with them, either of the huſband's or the father's; and ſleeping out all night is abſolutely denied them,—contrary to the way of the Aſiatic ladies, who, when they go to the houſe of a lady of our acquaintance, though their huſbands be entire ſtrangers, are not attended by any perſon of the huſband's or father's, and they ſtay not only one or two nights in that houſe, but even a whole week; and in ſuch a houſe, although the maſter is prohibited entering the apartments where they are, yet the young men of fifteen, belonging to the family or relations, under the name of children, have free acceſs, and eat with and enter into the amuſements of their gueſts.

Seventh, "Their ſhare in the children, by law." For if a divorce happens, the ſons go to the father, and the daughters to the mother, contrary to the cuſtom here, where, if a divorce takes place, the mother, who for twenty years may have toiled and conſumed herſelf in bringing up her children, has to abandon all to the father, and full of grief and affliction leave his houſe.

Eighth, "The eaſe, both by law and cuſtom, with which the wife may ſeparate herſelf from her huſband, when there may be a quarrel between them, without producing a divorce." Thus the wife, in an hour's time after the diſpute, ſets off with the children and her property to the houſe of her father or relations, and until the huſband makes her ſatisfaction ſhe does not return: and this ſhe can always do without a moment's delay.

Beſides theſe eight, as above noticed, of the ſuperior advantages the Aſiatic women enjoy over the European, there are many others here omitted for brevity's ſake. What has been ſaid, is enough for people of diſcernment. Farewell.

"I'll fondly *place on either eye*,
"The man that can to this reply."

London,

POETRY.

LITERARY CHARACTERISTICS

OF

The most distinguished MEMBERS *of the* ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BY JOHN COLLEGINS, ESQ.

BRITANNIA's genius, eager to explore
The mystic mines of Asiatic lore,
With smiles benign accomplish'd JONES address'd,
And bid him trace the records of the East.
He came—the heavenly Gopia round him flew,
His presence every son of Learning drew:
Then first *, ye scholars! met at his command,
The father of the literary band.
He came—his presence cast a blaze more bright,
Than emanations from the solar light!
For every art and every science known,
Were all concentred in himself alone!
But see, too soon, his soul of meekness move,
To mix with seraphs in the realms above!
Whene'er with censers by his sacred shrine,
At rosy dawn I pensively recline,
Where the tall column towering to the skies,
Says, "Here the sage once animated lies,"
I think the zephyrs, murmuring as they blow,
Cry, "What a store of learning sleeps below!"
The world admires the wond'rous talents given
To this distinguish'd favourite of heaven;
For him in Eartham's academic bowers,
Poetic sorrow tuneful Hayley pours;
And manly Maurice makes the tidings flow,
Thames! to thy nymphs in elegies of woe.
Ganga, for him, with drooping head appears,
For him ev'n holy Pundits † shed their tears!
Crishna for him wail'd Matra's groves among,
And his romantic grot with cypress hung;
Alive!—we prais'd the path sublime he trod;—
Dead! Learning hails him as her demi-god!

To

* On January 15, 1784, the Asiatic Society was instituted.
† See the Asiatic Researches, vol. 4, p. 183.

To Burrow gone, be everlafting fame,
With Archimedes, Mufe! arrange his name;
He near the Syracufan fhall be feen,
Except great Newton's felf may ftep between.
Flora and her attendant handmaids mourn
Still o'er lamented KŒNIG's early urn*!
On you, O RICHARDSON! the Mufe beftows
(It grew near Hafiz' tomb) a Shirauz rofe.
As much you merit (for your well-fpent hours,)
Of fragrant Araby the balmy flowers †;
Though in the grave your lifelefs body's laid,
Poetic honours at your fhrine be paid.
Where are they with congenial talents born,
That Erudition's fplendid lift adorn?
The brilliant train the name of SHORE might boaft,
Were not the fcholar in the ftatefman loft.
Now warriors burn ‡, each man of letters warms,
And all the arts fhall profper like our arms,
Beneath the aufpice of a chief refin'd,
Of fteady judgment and enlighten'd mind.
O MORNINGTON! may you again rehearfe,
To liftening India more Virgilian verfe §;
You who in learning claffical excel,
Will patronife the arts you love fo well;
They in return will fummon every power,
To crown the man and dignify him more:
To canvas painting will your femblance give;
While e'er a Mufe is lov'd your praife will live;
Fair Hiftory's pen fhall faithfully difplay,
Th' unequall'd glory of your profperous fway!
FLEMING ‖! acknowledg'd fcholar, tell us why
Are your remarks hid from the public eye?
What in your life of fcience gain'd, impart
With fuch compliance as you favour art:
Come let your modefty be now fubdu'd,
And mental treafures hope for general good.
Come HARINGTON**, and bring with you the loves
That gently fport in Perfia's fcented groves;
Soft fongs to foul-alluring girls impart,
And trill with melting extacy my heart.

The

* Dr. Kœnig was a difciple of the great Linnæus. He died fhortly after the inftitution of the Society, in confequence of the hill fever, caught when he was in purfuit of botanical refearches on the Coaft of Coromandel.

† The late Sir John Richardfon, author of the Perfian Dictionary and Arabic Grammar.

‡ This poem was written nearly about the period of the conqueft of Myfore.

§ See his Lordfhip's elegant Latin Poem on the threatened Invafion, with a verfion of it; alfo his O[illegible] the Oak, (tranflated by Dr. Hunter), which fhews from his early youth a noble fpirit of patriotic pride.

‖ Dr. John Fleming, 1ft Vice-Prefident of the Afiatic Society.

** Mr. John Herbert Harington, 2d Vice-Prefident of the Afiatic Society.

The pomp of thought in modern mode rehearſe,
Of Eaſtern bards *, and give us all their verſe,
Whoſe pregnant fancy ſhines more pleaſing far,
Than the mild luſtre of yon morning ſtar!
The Britiſh fair ſhall then your praiſe proclaim,
And with ſoft gratitude pronounce your name;—
By them a pleaſing meed ſhall be prefer'd,
The beauteous Nooree—Fancy's favourite bird!
Champac †, with intermingled roſes placed—
Harmonious Ovid of the genial Eaſt!
   Come forward ye, whom roſy Flora loves,
Whoſe labours all that blooming queen approves:
See Roxburgh firſt the high aſſembly grace,
To him juſt judgment gives a prior place.
Roxburgh! for you the long-hair'd Gopia ſpread,
Ind's odorous nard ‡, to deck your honour'd head.
Go, favour'd man, the blue-ey'd goddeſs greet,
Go, lay Joneſia § ſprigs before her feet;
At her command bright butea ‖ buds unfold,
Whoſe vivid pigment vies with burniſh'd gold;
Go, ſtudiouſly explore the flowery fields,
And taſte the bliſs the pleaſing ſtudy yields!
   In zealous Anderson ** we ſee conjoin'd,
To ſkill profound, a perſevering mind.
Son of the Swede! the powers of verſe preſent
To you all luſcious fruit of fragrant ſcent,
Or aught in Nature pleaſing to your ſight;
Say will Alphonſo mangoes give delight?
On you the gaudy garden nymphs have ſmil'd,
And Flora ranks you as a darling child.
   Next comes a votary of equal powers,
Adorned with D'hawry and Morinda flowers! ††
Flora emits on him her muſky breath,
And bids Malavian ſhepherds twine his wreath!
But not the garden only claims his care,
Each Muſe for Hunter myrtle ſprigs prepare;
He pleaſes when he treads their laurel bower ‡‡,
Or when we join him in the inſtructive tour §§.

Behold

* His elegantly tender Tranſlations are in the Aſiatic Miſcellany.

† Micheli a Champaca.

‡ Valeriana Jatamanſi.—See A. R. vol. 4, p. 433.

§ The Ruſſuk of the Bengaleſe.—See A. R. vol. 4, p. 355.

‖ Butea Superba, the Tiga Maduga of the Hindus.—See A. R. vol. 3, p. 469.

** Dr. James Anderſon, of Madras.

†† The Aal of Malwá, where it is cultivated to a great extent—the Atchy of Oude—See A. R. vol. 4, p, 35 and 42.—D'hawry is a ſhrub which grows wild in the hills and on the banks of rivulets; the flowers are of a beautiful red colour. (Griſlea Tomentoſa, Roxb.)

‡‡ See his very tender and affecting poem of "The Spaniſh Huſband."

§§ Narrative of a Journey from Agra to Oujein, ſee *Aſiatic Reg.* vol. 2, Miſc. Tracts, p. 277.

Behold him Learning's every path purfue;
He fhew'd the force of the mechanic's fcrew *:
Explain'd by him, we fee its power increas'd,
It makes elaftic bodies more comprefs'd.
Labour's rough fons may now with manual eafe,
A mighty mafs of ponderous matter raife,
Which in a dark unletter'd age would foil
The common impetus of human toil.
Th' ingenious man in this refin'd purfuit
The nice micrometer made more minute;
The index turn'd, to caufe its fall or rife,
Will take the fmalleft meafurement precife.
His hours are now † to heighten commerce given,
And now ‡ to trace th' expanfe of ftarry heaven!
  Hardwicke! to you we give a double crown,
Who made the little meloë § our own;
Who boldly dar'd adventuroufly to go,
And cut the boorans ‖ from the mountains brow:
The renovating queen allows your fame,
And bids Linnæus chronicle each name.
So great your honours! men of kindred powers,
Who know the gaudy progeny of flowers!
  Peculiar favours be to Franklin paid,
Ye Shirauz girls, fix chaplets round his head **;
And maids of Delhi, cull to deck his brow,
The fweeteft fprigs in Shalimar that grow!
Hiftory, all-feeing, palm crown'd queen, commands
This mark of merit at your tender hands.
His faithful pen records the painful ftrife
Of modern Priam's †† variegated life.

Unhappy

* His Effay "On a new Method of applying the Screw," was prefented to the Royal Society of London, by Lieutenant-General Melville, in the year 1780, and publifhed in the 71ft volume of the Philofophical Tranfactions.—There is an abftract from it in the Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. 10, part 2, p. 742.

† See his account of Pegu, chap. 8.

‡ Alluding to the three papers of Aftronomical Obfervations, in the A. R. and one on the Aftronomical labours of Jayafingha.

§ By this difcovery (fays Dr. Monro) Captain Hardwicke has certainly made a moft ufeful addition to our Afiatic Materia Medica—The Meloë Cichorei, defcribed by Captain H. is found in Bengal, Bahar and Oriffa, and poffeffes all the bliftering qualities of the Cantharides.—See A. R. vol. 5, p. 231.

‖ A large and beautiful tree, difcovered by this gentleman, in the mountains near Sirinagur.

** This gentleman has publifhed a pleafing account of his Tour to Perfia.

†† Captain Franklin has lately obliged the world with an account of the life of the prefent Emperor, Shah Aalum, whom I have ftyled the modern Priam. I thought, when I wrote the following lines, that there was a fimilitude in the deftiny of the Trojan and Mogul monarch.

Where Delhi fmiles on Jumna's holy flood,
Shah Aalum reigns—a fecond Priam he—
His counterpart in kingly mifery!

Both

Unhappy monarch! pre-ordain'd to feel
The dire extremities of human ill.
I read—and iſſue ſympathizing ſighs—
Compaſſion's pearls float trembling in mine eyes;
Imperial miſeries our hearts impreſs,
As much as beauty in extreme diſtreſs;
A ſight which makes the finer paſſions roll,
Which, while a man can feel, muſt touch his ſoul.
Succeſſive ills conſpir'd to overwhelm,
This hoary remnant of his plunder'd realm,
Who, when he pays th' inevitable debt,
The ſun of Timur ſhall for ever ſet.
Merit's gold medal is to GLADWIN due.
Who gave imperial Ackbar to our view,
His prudent laws—his ſentiments on things—
This living portrait of the firſt of kings *.
Perſia! thy lore was early Gladwin's care,
The Graces ſaw, and bade him perſevere †.
GILCHRIST, with odes conveying tender truth,
Smooths the rough path of ſcience for our youth;
India to him ſuch commendation owes,
As on her Johnſon, England now beſtows:
While he in Aſian learning dives ſo deep,
Ye ſcribblers, o'er your *Mooriſh jargon* ſleep;
Long ſince your treatiſes neglected lie,
And ere yourſelves are dead, your *grammars* die ‡;
Unlike thoſe works of univerſal praiſe,
Which more than emulate meridian rays,
Stamp'd with the ſignet of immortal fame;
Such bear a Gilchriſt's or Kirkpatrick's name;
Or ſuch fair tomes as ſcience now demands,
From Blaquiere's one, and one from Forſter's hands.
Poetic eyes with pleaſure can ſurvey,
Of the pure Hindu tongue the riſing day!
The youths aſſembled!—the lyceum fram'd! §
And to preſide o'er theſe a Gilchriſt nam'd!

Patron

Both broke with ſorrows—bow'd with weight of years—
Both truly venerable with ſilver hairs—
Both doom'd alike—ſo heaven's ſevere decree,
Their kingdom's fall and children's end to ſee.

* The Ayeen Ackbery, tranſlated by Mr. Francis Gladwin: His name (ſays Colonel Dow) lives, and will ever live, the glory of the houſe of Timur, and an example of renown to the kings of the world.

† Mr. Gladwin projected the Aſiatic Miſcellany, in which many elegant little productions are preſerved from the fate attendant on fugitive publications. He ſtill continues his plan on a ſmaller ſcale, under the title of the Oriental Miſcellany, the firſt volume of which has been lately publiſhed.

‡ I here allude to Hadley and Ferguſſon.

§ The good, the perſevering Gladwin, thus concludes the Preface to the late edition of his Perſian Moonſhee: "With theſe improvements, I preſume to hope that the book may be uſed with advantage in the Oriental ſeminary, lately eſtabliſhed by Government

Patron of Asia's long neglected lore,
Like the fam'd Medici in days of yore,
O Mornington! yourself of arts the grace,
Encourage learning with a fond embrace,
Cherish her toilsome sons—a drooping train,
And call the days of Leo o'er again!
Go, be his favour, Gilchrist! your reward—
Enjoy the honours which you earn'd so hard,
Or when you por'd in Study's orient bowers,
Or fix'd the pauses of the fleeting hours *.
He who endeavours well deserves applause,
More, if he labours in the public cause;
BALFOUR! observer nice, then come, receive
The just encomiums which the Muses give.
Early you learn'd and op'd the precious store
Of knowledge chronicled in Persian lore †.
Whenever Fever, in his baneful chace,
Shall dull the bloom on Beauty's lovely face,
Be your's the bliss, O scientific sage!
To check the progress of his savage rage—
To soothe the fair—alleviate her pain,
And bring her smiles and dimples back again.
Pleasure refin'd the feeling man must know,
Who eases mortals on the bed of woe.
Hear SCOTT in modest words the power impart,
Of nitric acid in the healing art.
Ye giddy youths, who spend nocturnal hours
In sensual pleasure's fascinating bowers,
Whose limbs enfeebled, scarcely can sustain
Your bodies, half-consum'd with rooted pain,
Hear Scott a milder remedy proclaim ‡,
Than that strong metal § which impairs the frame!

 Rejoice,

vernment at this presidency, under the superintendance of Mr. Gilchrist, so eminently distinguished by his laborious and useful publications on the Hindustanee language."

"The great encouragement which Oriental literature now experiences under the auspices of the Earl of Mornington, by exciting a general spirit of emulation, cannot fail of effecting its rapid advancement; and we may reasonably promise ourselves, that the influence of his Lordship's patronage will form an illustrious epoch in the history of learning in this country, like what the Medici accomplished in Italy through their munificence, erudition and taste."

* Alluding to his paper on Horometry, in the 5th vol. of the A. R. to which is affixed an Hindustanee Horal Diagram.

† Dr. Francis Balfour was one of the first who endeavoured to facilitate the study of the Persian language, by the publication of the Insha-y-Harkern, with an English translation: he is also the author of a paper in the A. R. on the introduction of Arabic into Persian, and has laboured in the improvement of his own profession by several treatises, wherein he illustrates the influence of the moon in fevers.

‡ Dr. Helenus Scott's paper on the Use of the Nitric Acid, with an account of the success attendant on it, is to be found in the 2d vol. of Dr. Beddoes's Collection of Medical Cases, and Observations on Factitious Air, published at Bristol in the year 1796.

§ Mercury,

Rejoice, ye youths, who tread in folly's round;
Ye men of riot, hear the ſilver ſound!
The nitric acid will your ſtrength reſtore,
And kill *that* ſubtile poiſon's direful power.
Ye deep learn'd men—ye ſage phyſicians ſay,
What can the aſthma's ſmothering pain allay?
Say, what can eaſe me by its might oppreſs'd,
This ſlow conſuming tyrant of my breaſt?
Whene'er yon golden ſun ſhall next embrace
The heavenly lion in his annual race,
And watery monſoons cover every plain
With copious torrents of deſcending rain,
Faint and afflicted then, in torture dire,
I'll catch for breath, and ſcarcely ſhall reſpire:
But ſhould a peeping ſun one hour make fair,
I'll pant and labour then in ſteamy air.
Ye ſages ſay, when I thoſe pangs endure,
What from the mines or from the fields can cure?
WILFORD! to you be moſt exalted praiſe,
You, great mythologiſt of modern days *!
To public view the truth your labour brings,
And clears th' obſcure from antiquated things.
In vain has ſcythe-arm'd Time conſign'd to duſt,
The letter'd ſtone and imitative buſt;
Your piercing eyes with nice exactneſs pore
Each venerable record o'er and o'er;
Whether you write of myſtic Samothrace,
Or at the urns of Nile Papyrus place.
MARSDEN! your work the tedious hours beguiles,
Which ſpeaks Sumatra Queen of Sunda Iſles!
A work which pleaſure exquiſite affords,
Wrote with ſuch ready energy of words!
How can Sumatra's nymphs your brows adorn?
What their hiſtorian give in juſt return?
Will dark green Tanjong give to him delight?
Or Sandal Mallam—Harlot of the Night †?
Or may they Manguſteen, of grateful ſcent,
Or their own favourite Doorean preſent?
Or in ſoft whiſpers may he be addreſs'd,
By girls who liſp th' Italian of the Eaſt ‡?
Go, ye Brunettes, if children of the Loves,
Beſtow him from Canango-ſcented groves,

Your

* See the 1ſt, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th volumes of the A. R. for the labours of this great mythologiſt.

† So called from the circumſtance of its blowing only at that time.

‡ "The Malay language has been celebrated, and juſtly, for the ſmoothneſs and ſweetneſs of its ſound, which has gained it the appellation of the Italian of the Eaſt. This is owing to the prevalence of vowels and liquids in the words, and the infrequency of any harſh combination of mute conſonants. Theſe qualities render it well adapted to poetry, which the Malays are paſſionately addicted to." *See Marſden's Hiſtory of Sumatra.*

Your far-fam'd Argos pheaſant—firſt in place
For beauteous plumes, of all the feathery race:
Then ſhall your Marſden reaſſume the pen,
And charm us with expreſſion's flow again,
In Study's bower, the poliſh'd work extend,
And bring his ſplendid volumes to an end *.
See patient WILKINS to the world unfold,
Whate'er diſcover'd Sanſcrit relics hold †;
But he perform'd a yet more noble part,
He gave to Aſia typographic art ‡.
The great Tranſlator of the Hindu Laws
Succeeded him, and mighty his applauſe!
Ind's modern Blackſtone §, in dark Sanſcrit veil'd‖,
Juſt commentator! might have lain concealed;
If COLEBROOKE's knowledge had not given ſuch light,
As brought the venerable code to ſight:
Obſcur'd no more the ſacred volume lies,
Or to vernacular or alien eyes,
Colebrooke, in plain familiar Engliſh, dreſs'd
The juriſprudence of the gentle Eaſt.
Our ſires, miſled by prejudice or pride**,
Thought India's ſons to letters unallied,
Till Jones aroſe, bright Sun! and beam'd ſuch day,
As drove the ſuperficial miſt away.
Men more enlighten'd ſince, can plainly trace
Ind's old progenitors a letter'd race,
When Britons were (now lords of ſcience deem'd)
By Julian, Rome †† a barbarous race eſteem'd,
But Britain now, monaſtic darkneſs paſs'd,
Learning's fix'd polar ſtar ſhall ever laſt.
Another COLEBROOKE next inſpires the lays,
Whoſe various talents claim diſtinguiſh'd praiſe,
Whoſe mental power pre-eminent appears,
Or when he ſtudies the beſpangled ſpheres ‡‡,

*H 2 Or

* This gentleman has promiſed the public a continuation of his moſt valuable Hiſtory of Sumatra.

† See the firſt vol. A. R.—"Mr. Wilkins," ſays Sir William Jones, "by decyphering and explaining the old Sanſcrit Inſcriptions lately found in theſe provinces, has performed more than any other European has learning enough to accompliſh, or than any Aſiatic had induſtry enough to undertake."

‡ To this celebrated Sanſcrit Scholar, Aſia is indebted for the preparation of types for the Oriental languages.

§ Jagannátha Tercapanchánana. This commentator's voluminous work has been tranſlated by Mr. Henry T. Colebrooke, at the deſire of the late Governor-general, Sir John Shore.

‖ "The Hindu and Muſſulman laws are locked for the moſt part in two very difficult languages, Sanſcrit and Arabic, which few Europeans will ever learn, becauſe neither of them leads to any advantage in worldly purſuits."

Sir William Jones to the Supreme Council.

** *Barbarous* Ganges. POPE.

†† *Viſam Britannos hoſpitibus feros.* HORACE.
And another writer ſays,——*Toto diviſos orbe Britannos.*

‡‡ Alluding to Captain Robert H. Colebrooke's Aſtronomical Obſervations in the 4th vol. A. R.

Or in defcription's faithful words pourtrays,
Yon neighbouring iflands, people, and their ways *.
Now fee him to unfullied white impart,
The grandeft views for imitative art,
O'er the wove fheet fee Hyder's doom expand;
Work of the pencil in his mafter's hand!
Nature's ftupendous fcenes he gave to fight,
Exciting awful, but extreme delight †!
Whoe'er expounds the facred Sanfcrit tongue,
Which to the world has been abftrufe fo long,
And perfeveres in fuch induftrious toil,
Of Science furely will deferve the fmile:
Hindu, laborious Gilchrift has made known—
By whom can Sanfcrit equally be fhown?
A work immenfe—but if I juftly view,
The tafk, O BLAQUIERE! is referv'd for you ‡.
Philologers! one language yet remains,
Bengal! the language of thy paffive fwains.
Hearken, O FORSTER §! and your work difplay,
And add a ftar to Learning's milky way.
Your perfeverance henceforth fhall produce
Some great Thefaurus for fcholaftic ufe;
Then fhall your foul that confcious pleafure feel,
Which confcious merit ought not to conceal,
When Fame on topaz-tinctur'd wings fhall tower,
To found you worthy of the fmiles of Power.
In yonder empire where the Burmahs reign,
Lies an extenfive populous domain,
On which Inquiry's dawn has feldom fhone,
Their learning, language, and their ways fcarce known:
Return, BUCHANAN! to their regions go,
Explore whatever Burmah fages know!
Remark what minerals their country yields,
And, lovely ftudy, read their flowery fields ‖!

This

* See his defcription of Nancowry, Comarty, and the Andaman Iflands—A. R. vol. 4.

† The fix latter lines allude to his Views in Myfore, moft of which are awfully grand, but the Maufoleum of Hyder pleafes me moft.

‡ Mr. William Coates Blaquiere, a profound Sanfcrit fcholar. He has prefented to the public, in the 5th vol. A. R. a tranflation of one of the Purans on the fanguinary facrifices of the Hindus, and from him we may hope for a Dictionary on the Sanfcrit language.

§ Mr. Henry Pitts Forfter, whom Mr. Gilchrift, in the Dedication of the Oriental Linguift to Sir John Shore, thus alludes:—"The intended philological work of one gentleman alone, if finifhed on the grand fcale at prefent projecte , of an Oriental Thefaurus, muft prove a ftupendous literary monument in the h. ourable Company's annals of the truth of this verfe—

"*Sint Mæcenates non deerunt Flacce Marones.*"

Mr. Forfter is the fuppofed author of the Letters of Agricola*, which difplay his knowledge in the finance of this country, and his abilities as a politician.

‖ "Botany," fays the great Father of the Society, "is the lovelieft and moft copious divifion in the Hiftory of Nature."—For this ftudy Dr. Francis Buchanan is peculiarly adapted, as well from ability as inclination.

* *Major Henry White, and not Mr. Fofter, was the author of thofe able letters.—Ed.*

This page of Nature view'd with Learning's eye,
Exhibits treafures—fhall they hidden lie?
So long as ftars fhall twinkle in the night,
And favour mortals with their filv'ry light,
So long, O ftudious DAVIS*! fhall your name,
Rank with thofe men of literary fame!
Is there no other fpends inquiring hours,
In facred Cafi's † confecrated bowers?
Yes, WILLIAMS! you,—your praife is furely great—
Williams! men fnatch'd from death your name repeat,
You check the progrefs of envenom'd pain,
And make the poifon of the adder vain ‡!
Who are yon maids array'd in heavenly white,
Whofe beauteous afpect fhines divinely bright?
Yes!—'tis the lovely Virtues I behold,
(I know their treffes of loofe floating gold)
In fweet affemblage feated to proclaim,
How much they reverence their KIRKPATRICK's name!
But firft fee Chaftity—that blufhing fair—
The doves of Innocence for him prepare.
In ready concord all the fifters join,
To celebrate the man in fongs divine,
Whofe genius plann'd the charitable dome—
Who bade th' unguarded houfelefs orphan come §.
Eternal echoes fhall his name repeat,
In yon green groves round Howrah's facred feat!
O man of fenfe refin'd!—how juftly due,
The thanks of rifing virgins given to you!
Sweet blooming black-ey'd girls, of fhapely forms,
Whofe fpeaking looks my melting bofom warms.
To virtue form'd by your paternal care,
And more, preferv'd from the feducer's fnare.
Could mortals trace whence every matter fprings,
And penetrate the fecret fource of things,
Or dive into futurity's dark womb—
Or prophefy of people yet to come—
Hence, Afians born, may rife of deathlefs fame,
To make ftates tremble at the Britifh name!
Perhaps I owe from hence (in chafte embrace)
Two fmiling infants now before my face.

From

* Mr. Samuel Davis, author of a moft valuable paper on Hindu Aftronomy.—Mr. Davis (fays Sir William Jones), of all men living, is the beft qualified to exhibit a copious and accurate Hiftory of Indian Aftronomy.

† Cafi, the ancient name of Benares.

‡ His remarks on the ufe of Cauftic Alkali, againft the bite of fnakes, are publifhed in the 2d vol. A. R.

§ Colonel Kirkpatrick was one of the moft active promoters of the Bengal Orphan Inftitution. His example in India was followed by Lady Campbell, under whofe patronage the Female Afylum at Madras was erected in 1787. Pofterity will place their names on the lift with that moft humane and beft of women, the Lady Arabella Denny, the foundrefs of the Magdalen Afylum in Dublin.

From lower origin and meaner birth,
Sprang the proud Romans—rulers of the earth!
Kirkpatrick gone to climes our arms subdu'd *,
Will teach another people to be good.
Then shall his God in holy radiance shed
Perpetual blessings on his honour'd head,
Give him to slumber each revolving night,
Entranc'd in pleasing dreams of soft delight;
Then shall his years unknown to care be spent
In one eternal round of true content:
And when the awful messenger of death,
Shall wave the flaming sword and snatch his breath,
On silver wings shall vigil angels fly,
And gently bear him to the realms of joy †.
Father of India! Saviour of the East!
In what exalted class can you be plac'd!
Hastings! say, do you now from toils of state,
Enjoy repose in your paternal seat?
Posterity your semblance shall behold,
(Like your own spotless self) in virgin gold!
The medals mix'd with Roman coins shall lie,
Your face then catch each keen researcher's eye,
Who'll say (with thoughts of former times impress'd)
"Behold the greatest statesman of the East!"
But yet you live, yet shall your sovereign's ray,
Emblaze the eve of your declining day!
Although long since the wide Atlantic past,
Your name yet trembles on each passing blast;
I hear it now, it vibrates on my ear,
I hear it, and I shed a pearly tear—
I can no more—Ye powers of verse! I find,
That feelings exquisite impress my mind.

* When this part of the Poem was written, Colonel Kirkpatrick was one of the Commissioners for managing the affairs of Mysore.

† I might equally have celebrated Colonel Kirkpatrick as a great Orientalist, but I chose this more splendid part of his character.

HA-

HAFIZ.

رو بر رهش نهادم و بر من گذر نکرد
صد لطف چشم داشتم و یکنظر نکرد
سیل سرشک ماز دلش کین بدر نبرد
در سنگ خاره قطرهٔ باران اثر نکرد
یارب تو آن جوان دلاور نگاه دار
کز تیر آه گوشه نشینان حذر نکرد
ماهي و مرغ دوش نخفت از فغان من
و ان شوخ دیده بین که سرازخواب بر نکرد
میخواستم که میرمش اندر قدم چو شمع
او خود گذر بما چو نسیم سحر نکرد
جانا کدام سنگ دل بیکفا ینست
کو پیش زخم تیغ تو جان را سپر نکرد
کلک زبان بریدهٔ حافظ درا نجمن
باکس نگفت راز تو تا ترک سر نکرد

The following Translation of the above we have taken from the Bengal Hircarrah, *a very interesting and well-conducted Journal.*

I stood in the way of my Fair,
 Yet she purposely turn'd her aside:
I knelt with a woe-worn air,
 Yet I gain'd not a look from her pride.

With tears I beheld her depart,
 Yet she left me to stifle my pain;
For, before they shall melt her hard heart,
 Yon marble shall yield to the rain.

How

How shall I requite her for this?
For I bless, when to curse I'm inclin'd;
O God! then, show'r every bliss
On my love, though she's passing unkind.

I lament me the long of the night,
And the moon seems awake to my pain:
While she, who alone can requite,
Seems alone to be deaf to my strain.

At last I long'd only to die,
Could I die like a lamp by her breath:
Yet she would not vouchsafe me a sigh,
To extinguish my longing with death.

They tell me I've parted with sense,
Thus to woo such an obdurate fair;
But with thousands I share the pretence,
And I'm proud of the heaviest share.

Yet I'm truer than thousands beside;
For was treason e'er HAFIZ's vice?
For his tongue of the trusts you confide
Shall not blab, though his life were the price.

SADIQ.

ابو سعید ابو انجبر

گفتم صنما لاله رخا دلدارا
در خداب نما اج مره باري مارا
گفتا که روا بخواب بي ما انکه
خواهي که دیگر بخواب بیني مارا

Once I wrote to my Charmer, Ah! pity my case,
And, tho' in a dream, let me see thy fair face.
She replied, If in absence your eyes you can close,
My presence shall never disturb your repose.

DOO PEEAZ.

AN

ACCOUNT OF BOOKS,

For the Year 1801.

"*An Account of an Embassy to the Teshoo Lama, in Tibet; containing a Narrative of a Journey through Bootan, and Part of Tibet, by Captain* Samuel Turner; *to which are added, Views taken on the Spot, by Lieutenant* Samuel Davis; *and Observations, botanical, mineralogical, and medical, by Mr.* Robert Saunders." 4to. pp. 501. Nicol. 1800.

The fertile plain which once constituted the opulent kingdom of Gaur, now the Suba of Bengal, is skirted on the north by a ridge of Imaus, mountains piled on mountains, their sides covered with trees, and separated by deep chasms, through which rivers rush with immense velocity, rear their snowy summits to the skies, and compose the kingdom named Bootan by European, Tangut by Mahomedan, and Bhatta by Hindu geographers. Advancing in the same direction, the traveller gains what has been considered as the highest level of the antient continent; the mountains disappear; an arid plain swept by wintry winds, offering few vegetable productions, but abounding in wild herds of animals, which the bountiful hand of nature has defended against the intense cold of the climate, presents itself to his view. In the latitude of 29 degrees he experiences the temperature of the polar regions; whilst the mighty rivers which have their sources amidst these mountains, by pursuing their amazing length of course in every direction, through China, Hindustan, Transoxania and Siberia, manifest the superior elevation of the site whence they derive their origin; and convey to the Pacific, the Frozen, and the Indian Ocean, a tribute of waters drawn from the moisture condensed in the lofty centre of Asia. If we except Marco Paolo, this country, previously to the English embassies, had only been explored by a few missionaries of the Roman catholic church; but their attention was slightly impelled towards the objects best calculated to engage the attention of the philosopher; and even their accounts of the native superstitions is formed with too evident a bias towards an hypothesis, improbable in itself, and supported only by suspicious analogies and mistaken etymologies. Could these, indeed, constitute the foundation of a system, we should, with Pere Georgi, view in the votaries of the Grand Lama, sectaries of the Manichean heresy;

heresy; their god Sakya, born of a royal virgin, would present a disfigured image of the immaculate conception; and Indra extended on a cross, pierced with wounds, and covered with thorns, might typify the crucifixion of the Son of God. Yet this country is interesting to the philosopher both in a moral and physical point of view. The most splendid talents have been employed in tracing the progress of science and letters from the Hyperborean regions; in fixing their station in the centre of Asia; and marking their diffusion from that focus to the various countries where they now flourish. But the religion, and the literature of Tibet, unquestionably prevail as far north as those terms are understood, at the present day. Marco Paolo represents the inhabitants of Camul as constantly employed in reading and writing "after their fashion:" the number of books extant in the Tibetan language is supposed to exceed the number even of Chinese publications. Bernier mentions a physician of that country whom he had seen in Cashmir, with a collection of medical books. The Czar Peter I. discovered, in a deserted city of Siberia, an immense library, of which all the volumes written in the Tibetan tongue, had been composed by Lama priests. Some of them were sent to the celebrated Fourmont, who, assisted by one of his friends, decyphered several passages, sufficiently to prove that they treated of the immortality of the soul and its transmigrations. It is from Tibet that the religion and science of the Hindus have been supposed by the French philosophers immediately to derive. These considerations, independent of the intrinsic merit of Captain Turner's valuable work, have induced us to submit a very full analysis of it to our readers, accompanied with illustrations, derived from sources both European and Asiatic.

Introduction.—In the year 1772, the Rajah of Bootan invaded the district of Cooch Behar, situated at the foot of the Bootan hills, and meeting with little resistance from the natives, rapidly gained possession of it. The English government detached a military force, which repelled the invaders, and was preparing to carry its arms into the Bootan territory, when at the intercession of the Teshoo Lama, a peace was concluded with the Rajah, and the former boundaries were restored. Mr. Hastings judged the opportunity favourable for the establishment of a commercial intercourse between the inhabitants of Bengal and their northern neighbours. Mr. Bogle was accordingly deputed on an embassy to the Teshoo Lama; he reached Deseripghé in October 1774; and after having resided there and at Teshoo Loomboo till April 1775, he returned to Bengal; but his death, soon after his return, deprived the world of the information which he had acquired during his residence in Tibet. At this period, the Dalaï Lama, who fills the highest office of their hierarchy, was still a minor, and the Teshoo Lama governed as regent the temporal interests of the Tibet church. Amongst its votaries are reckoned all the Tartar tribes, who have not been converted to the religion of Islamism; and, with the rest, the Manchus, whose chiefs fill the throne of China. When the late Emperor Kienlong had almost attained his seventieth year, the Teshoo Lama was earnestly solicited to honour that anniversary with his presence. A narrative of his journey from Teshoo Loomboo to

to Pekin, given by Poorungheer Ghosain, who accompanied him thither, will be found in our last volume; an account of his death in July 1780, in that capital, and a letter from the Emperor to the Dalaï Lama, written on that occasion. This intelligence had scarcely reached Calcutta before it was succeeded by that of the reappearance of the Lama in Tibet. "The soul of the late Lama, according to the doctrines of their faith, having passed into, and animated the body of an infant, who, on the discovery of his identity, by such testimonies as their religion prescribes, was acknowledged and proclaimed by the same title and appellation as his predecessor. Mr. Hastings, upon the receipt of these accounts, proposed to the board, to send a second deputation to Tibet;" and Captain Turner was nominated to this service on the 9th of January 1783.

Chap. 1.—Captain Turner received his final instructions in the beginning of 1783; and Lieut. Samuel Davies, and Mr. Robert Saunders were included in the commission; the former as draftsman and surveyor, the latter in the capacity of surgeon. They left Calcutta in the beginning of May, and passing Murshedabad, the capital of the province, and Baulea, a considerable manufacturing station, travelled through a rich and fertile country to Rungpur, two hundred and sixty miles from Calcutta, where they waited for passports from Bootan. The flourishing town of Mungulhaut, situated on the Durla, was their next station, where they found the Zeenkaubs deputed by the Rajah, who were to conduct the embassador to their master's capital. Here they entered the province of Cooch Behar. "We proceeded," says our author, "through a very highly improved and fertile country, where the luxuriant growth of the trees, among which the most conspicuous were the *areca*, *cathecu*, *bombax*, *pentandrium*, and *ficus indica*, intermixed with clusters of the bamboo, and the rich verdure of the fields, covered with rice almost ready to shoot into ear, presented on every side a most pleasing prospect. As the day dawned, we obtained a transient view of the summits of the mountains of Bootan, which resembled a deep shadow in the distant horizon; but the sun soon raised up an impenetrable veil of thick vapor from the marshes at their base, and they were no longer visible. The vastness and obscurity of this enormous boundary, remote and indistinct as it appeared, when it first burst on the sight in ill-defined and fantastic shapes, could not but excite very powerful emotion in the mind; and I looked upon the formidable barrier I had to pass with mingled awe and admiration. The favorable aspect of the Cooch Behar district was of no long continuance; the country became full of marshes as they advanced; cultivation was neglected, and the appearance of the inhabitants indicated the unhealthiness of their climate, aggravated by extreme poverty. In this district, if a peasant owes a sum of money, and has not the ability to satisfy his creditor, he is compelled to give up his wife as a pledge, and possession of her is kept until the debt is discharged." In his route today, our author remarked some pine apples growing wild, which leads to a digression concerning the introduction of this fruit into Hindustan, by Portuguese priests, in the reign of Akbar; and he supposes they were brought to Cooch

 Behar

Behar by Mir Jumla, on his expedition against Assam. We cannot accede to this supposition; first, because the historians of the expedition mention that Mir Jumla found the district of Cooch Behar abounding in fruits and fragrant plants; and, secondly, because the ananas is expressly mentioned as one of the fruits which that General found in Assam. This plant was first made known to European botanists by Don Gonçalo Hernandez de Oviedo, governor of St. Domingo, in 1535. We must, however, remark, that the name is Arabic, and descriptive of the fruit, which is seldom the case with any but indigenous productions.

Chap. 2. brings us from Chichacotta, the frontier station, to Buxaduar, a distance of twenty miles. The former consists of a habitation situated in the centre of a large square, formed by a strong embankment, with a double row of bamboos, and this they termed a fort. At the foot of the Bootan mountains, a plain extends for about thirty miles in breadth, choked, rather than clothed, with the most luxuriant vegetation. The exhalations necessarily arising from the multitude of springs which the vicinity of the mountain produces, are collected and confined by these almost impervious woods, and generate an atmosphere through which no traveller ever passed with impunity. Yet, even this spot is not without inhabitants, although its influence hath wholly debased in them the form, the size, and the strength of human creatures. The hill on which Buxaduar stands, terminates this noxious climate; Santabari is half way up, famed for its extensive orange groves; Buxaduar is placed on the summit of a hill levelled by art. It consists of a range of temporary sheds designed to shelter a garrison that may be stationed to defend that important pass; and a village of ten or twelve houses placed on a second table of levelled rock. Here our travellers were received with much urbanity by the Suba, and were regaled with chong, a slightly acid and spirituous liquor, extemporaneously prepared by the infusion of a mass of grain in a state of fermentation; and arra, (probably arrack) a spirit procured from it by a rude process of distillation.

Chap. 3. conducts us from Buxaduar to Tasisudon, a distance as we imagine (for Captain Turner has sometimes omitted to specify this important particular) of about 100 miles. Our travellers ascended the lofty mountain of Peachucom, by a road, some parts of which consisted of stone steps. On the summit, they were warned by the natives to avoid speaking, and assured that the concussion of air occasioned by loud conversation would infallibly bring down on them, torrents of rain. The Oomkoo presented itself next, a mountain higher than the former, covered to its summit with trees, all clothed with moss; and with creepers intertwined among them. It is composed in some places of clay; but for the most part it consists of a flinty stone, striated with talc, and intermixed with marble. The road passing the sides of the perpendicular rock, Pheadinchim, is only two feet broad, and formed entirely of loose stones, projecting over a deep precipice below. Here was lost a fine Arabian horse sent by Mr. Hastings, as a present to the Daeb Rajah. He started at the overhanging rock; and falling from the road, was dashed to pieces

pieces at the bottom of the precipice. The village of Gygoogoo consists of five or six houses, supported on bamboo props, twelve miles from Buxaduar. The Tehinchieu, which waters the vale of Tasisudon, rolls in a deep channel at the foot of this mountain. It is to be lamented that our author did not ascertain where this river joins the Berhamputra. Is it the Gadadhara, whose confluence is near Rangamatty? Thirteen miles further, on the summit of a lofty mountain, lay Muricham, consisting of twenty houses, built of stone, and abundantly commodious. Having heard that there was cinnamon growing in this neighbourhood, I sent a native into the woods to search for the tree; he returned to me within half an hour, with a great quantity both of its roots and branches. Its leaves are much used in cookery in Bengal, and known by the denomination of Teezpaut. Strawberries, raspberries, and peaches were found here in great abundance. Mountains of still more abrupt ascent produced themselves on the view on the way to Chuca; the cascade of Minzapeezo throws a stream from so great a perpendicular height, that before it is received in the thick shade below, it is nearly dissipated, and appears like the steam arising from boiling water. Stone steps, sustained by beams let into the rock, and secured with cramps of iron, facilitated the ascent. "At every pause we beheld a different prospect, each of which, perhaps, might justly be reckoned amongst the grandest and most awful in nature. Cascades of water issuing from the bosoms of lofty mountains, clothed with noble trees, and hiding their heads in the clouds: abrupt precipices, deep dells, and the river dashing its waters with astonishing rapidity, over the huge stones and broken rocks below, composed the sublime and variegated picture."—Near the castle of Chuca, the Tehintchieu is crossed on a bridge constructed on five chains that support the platform. The castle is a square building of stone, on elevated ground, and makes a very respectable appearance. From hence to Punugga, the road side was covered with strawberries, docks, nettles, primroses, and dogrose bushes; here also appeared the first pine and fir trees, which became still more common as our travellers proceeded.—The mountains near Kepta, were the highest they had yet seen; a great deal of unmelted snow still covered the summit of Lomeela, on the 27th May. At Nomnoo, hermitages and villages spread over the sides and summits of the mountains, to each of which is allotted a spacious portion of cultivated ground: an orchard in the neighbourhood, afforded walnuts, peaches, apples, pears, apricots and barberries. From thence to Wangoca, the country began to open; the Tehintchieu ran with less rapidity, over a more even bed of ground, watering a most beautiful narrow valley, in which not a spot of land was unemployed. Eight miles farther brought our travellers to the vale of Tasisudon, the capital of Bootan. The valley appears to be about three miles in length, and one in breadth, the Tehintchieu running through it. "There is no regular town, nor any village within a mile of the palace. The banks of the river are lined with willows, and the surrounding mountains have some timber trees, intermixed with the pine and fir, as well as a great variety of flowering shrubs; whilst

a number of single houses, and some monasteries, having orchards and hanging fields of corn about them, ornament the finely romantic views, with which we were delighted from every part of this valley."

Chap. 4. On the 3d of June, the embassador paid his visit of ceremony to the Rajah of Bootan, commonly styled Deva Rajah, the celestial king.

"We followed the Zoondonier, (treasurer), with many Zeenkaubs accompanying us, through several passages, and up a number of lofty ladders, which connect the different floors, till at length, we arrived at the elevated station occupied by the Rajah, near the summit of the citadel.

After a short pause upon the landing place, the door was thrown open, and we were ushered into a small, but well-proportioned room, having on the west side an arched balcony with sliding curtains, being the only aperture for the admission of light, immediately opposite to the door by which we entered, and before which a skreen, projected nearly one third of the breadth of the room. The remaining space on the wall, beyond the skreen, was decorated with the portraits, wrought in silk, of some champions of their faith, as stiff and formal as any heroes that ever appeared in tapestry. The walls of the room were coloured with blue, and the arches of the balcony, pillars, doors, &c. were painted with vermilion, and ornamented with gilding. The Rajah was habited in a deep garnet-coloured cloth, and sat cross legged upon a pile of cushions, in the remote corner of the room, with the balcony upon his right hand; upon his left side stood a cabinet of diminutive idols, and a variety of consecrated trinkets: close upon his right was placed an escrutoire, for the deposit of papers required to be at hand; and before him was a small painted bench, to place his tea-cup on, and answering all the other purposes of a table." Tea is always presented on such occasions. "We found," says Capt. Turner, "this liquor extremely unlike what we had been used to drink, under the same name; it was a compound of water, flour, butter, salt, and bohea tea, with some other astringent ingredients, all boiled, beat up, and intimately blended together." Trays of fruits were produced, consisting of oranges, dried apples, walnuts, vegetables, and some preserved fruits of China and Cashmir. The Rajah's deportment was distinguished by a degree of urbanity, little to be expected in one secluded from all intercourse with any but his own subjects, by a mass of impervious mountains. His sentiments breathed all that humanity, which the doctrine of the metempsychosis seems calculated to inspire. "My food," said he, "consists of the simplest articles; grain, roots of the earth, and fruits. I never eat of any thing that has had breath, for so I should be the indirect cause of putting an end to the existence of animal life, which, by our religion, is strictly forbidden." This prohibition either does not extend to the laity, or is neglected by them. The description of the features of this people is applicable to those of all the nations which occupy the east of Asia. "The Booteeas have invariably black hair, which it is their fashion to cut close to the head. The eye is a very remarkable feature of the face: small, black, with long pointed corners, as though stretched and extended

by

by artificial means. Their eye lashes are so thin, as to be scarcely perceptible; and the eye-brow is but slightly shaded. Below the eyes, is the broadest part of the face, which is rather flat and narrows from the cheek bones to the chin; a character of countenance appearing first to take its rise among the Tartar tribes, but is by far more strongly marked in the Chinese. Their skins are remarkably smooth, and most of them arrive at a very advanced age, before they can boast the earliest rudiments of a beard." The Rajah of Bootan is at the same time a Lama, uniting the regal and ecclesiastical authority in his own person; the palace serves also the purpose of a monastry, being inhabited by fifteen hundred Gylongs, or priests, to whom the most rigid celibacy is enjoined. Frequent ablutions are prescribed and practised by the religious orders; but the laity of Bootan are extremely deficient in personal cleanliness. The goitre or tumid neck, which deforms the persons, and debilitates the minds, of the inhabitants of Alpine regions, is also frequent among the Booteeas. To the use of snow water, it has sometimes been attributed; but analysis can discover no additional principle in the water derived from snow, and the prevalence of this disorder amongst the mountains of Sumatra, and of the Deccan, where snow never falls, obliges us to have recourse to some other circumstance, common to mountainous regions, to account for this phenomenon.

Chap. 5. From the borders of Bengal to the capital of Bootan, our travellers have not mentioned a single town; a few villages, of which the largest contained only twenty houses, marked the stations from the frontier. Even Tassisudon can scarcely merit that appellation; the palace stands near the centre of the valley; another palace and a handsome villa lie at some distance from it, and a few clusters of houses distributed through the fields, accomodate the inhabitants of the capital of Bootan. The palace is of a quadrangular form; the walls thirty feet high; above the middle space, is a row of projecting balconies, to each of which are curtains made of black hair, which are always drawn at night. "The grand entrance is on the east front, which is ascended by a flight of stone steps. Even with these, we entered a spacious gateway, having two massy doors, fortified with knobs of iron. We passed through this gateway and came opposite to the central square building, which I must call the citadel; and this is the habitation of the supreme Lama. It contains also the chief of their idols, Mahamoonie, amidst a multitude of others of inferior note. It is a very lofty building, being no less than seven stories high, each from fifteen to eighteen feet; it is covered over with a roof of a low pitch, composed of fir timbers, sheathed with boards of deal, which project on each side a great way beyond the walls; from the centre there rises a square piece of masonry, which supports a canopy of copper richly gilt; and this is supposed to be immediately over the great idol, Mahamoonie. Lama Rimbochay, the present Daeb Rajah, lives upon the fourth floor from the ground; above that there are two other stories; and the seventh ladder leads to the temple of Mahamoonie, which is covered with the gilded canopy."

We may remark that the style of architecture above described, seems

seems co-extensive with the religion of Buddha, called by Capt. Turner, Mahamoonie, or the great anchoret. More magnificent structures in the same style, it will be our province to describe, when we accompany Col. Symes, to the court of Ava, where the gilded canopy also marks the station of Buddha, in the inmost recesses of the temple. The agriculture of Bootan is promoted by artificial irrigations, the water being conveyed to the fields through hollow cylinders, formed of the trunks of trees. Paper is manufactured from the bark of a tree, named deah, by a process very similar to our own, and proves of a texture much more durable. A small square temple, erected to contain an image is seen, "placed like a centinel, as it were, by the road side, on each approach towards every consecrated habitation, proportionate in dimensions to the magnitude and importance of the edifice, with which it is connected: on each of the three great roads, that lead to Tasisudon, a very spacious one is found. I remember to have seen one of these buildings, which was dedicated to the junction of the Hatchieu, with the Tehintchieu, near Kepta. They are often placed at the meeting of two principal roads. I have seen them also at the base of a remarkable mountain, and they are invariably met with at the entrance of every capital village. Near the top are inserted large tablets, with the words *Oom maunie paimee oom*, carved in relief."—Georgi has devoted a section of his work to the explanation of these mystic words, the second of which he was led by his hypothesis to refer to the name of Mani, or Manes, the founder of the heresy, from him denominated Manichean. The Pere Horatio has preserved and translated a commentary on them, composed by Rabgiamba Ngavang, a Gylong in one of the monasteries of Lassa. From this we learn, that the first and last words is the invocation to the deity, common to the Tibetans, with the Hindus; "Mani" signifies a gem, and Paimi, the flower of the lotos. From this explanation it were impossible to dissent, since Mani also signifies a gem, in Sanscrit; and Paimi, is a manifest corruption of Padma, the Sanscrit appellation of the nymphea nilotica; these admired productions of nature having been apparently selected as emblematic of the purity and excellence, which they ascribe to Buddha, their chief object of worship.

Chap. 6. During Capt. Turner's residence at Tasisudon, a bloodless insurrection shook the throne of Bootan. The commandant of Wandipur, at the head of a party of mal-contents advanced to the vale, and took possession of three villages, which he connected by a line, in front of the palace. The measures adopted both for attack and defence, betray a total ignorance of military discipline and manœuvres. "Every kind of discipline and order is totally disregarded in their mode of warfare; stratagem is more practised than open assault: they engage in general as marksmen, and wait their opportunity to fire unobserved. Both parties are so careful to conceal themselves, that seldom any thing is visible but the top of a tufted helmet, or the end of a bow." Hostilities terminated by the retreat of the rebels, though the palace was entirely defenceless, and the castle of Wandipur was soon after reduced by blockade.

Chap. 7. describes an excursion to

to the castle of Wandipur, twenty-four miles from Tasisudon, and to Punukka, the winter seat of the Rajah. Still no towns are mentioned as occurring in the route. "The castle of Wandipur towers high upon the narrow extremity of a rock, which stands between the Matchieu-Patchieu, and the Tahantchieu rivers, both which streams unite at its sharpened point: they then form together a river of considerable magnitude, that takes the name Chaantchieu, and shapes its course between the frontier mountains, flowing finally along the flat surface of the district of Bijnee, into the Berhampooter." The united stream is manifestly the river Suniacasa, which traverses Rangamatty, and combines with the Gadadhara (or Tchinchieu) before their confluence with the Brahmaputra. Chiew signifies a river in the Tibetan tongue; hence we find it annexed to all the proper names of the streams which water these mountainous regions. The bridge of Wandipur is of singular lightness and beauty, constructed entirely of fir, without the smallest piece of metal to connect its parts. Punukka is placed in a less elevated situation, and a more genial soil produces in abundance the fruits of tropical and temperate climates. A citadel and gilded canopy rises in the midst of the palaces of Punukka and Wandipur, similar to that described at Tasisudon.

Chap. 8. is enlivened by a detail of the Rajah's efforts to amuse his guests, and many particulars of his conversation. This monarch had travelled incognito, with a single attendant from Tasisudon to the extensive city of Lassa, had paid his devotions at the sacred shrine of a Pootala, (Buddhalay, the mansion of Buddha), and after a residence of about fourteen days, returned in the same manner to Bootan. His villa was ornamented with drawings of that city; of Lubrong, the residence of Teshoo Lama in Tibet; of Cattamandu, the capital of Nepal, and Patan, in the same kingdom, as well as of other places of famed resort. Their representations partook both of plan and perspective, though without the advantages of light and shade. A bull-fight constituted one of the entertainments, and the Rajah was engaged in preparations for the festival of Durga, at the autumnal equinox, when our travellers left Tasisudon.

Book II. *Chap.* 1. brings us from the capital to the frontier of Bootan. The route lay south-west from Tasisudon, till our travellers reached the river Patchieu: they crossed Pomœla, covered with snow at midsummer; Phajudee, the place of the Rajah's last regeneration was distinguished by its palace, and inscribed flags. An extensive monastery occupied the summit of the mountain, the president of which was as usual styled Lama; to the prevalence of these monastic institutions the scanty population may doubtless be attributed. But in Bootan, superstition and ambition concur to control the most genial propensities of nature: celibacy is the road to distinction and power in this ecclesiastic government; and Capt. Turner remarks, "that the higher orders of men, entirely engrossed by political or ecclesiastical duties, leave to the husbandman and labourer, to those who till the fields and live by their industry, the exclusive charge of propagating the species." Nor is this entirely the case, for custom obliges every family that has more than

than four boys, to contribute one of them to the order of Gylongs. The prosecution of their route conducted our travellers to Paimatong and Paibesa, in the midst of picturesque mountains; hence they descended to the vale of Paro, stretching along the banks of the Patchieu. The castle is a handsome building of stone, ornamented in the centre with a gilded canopy, in the manner of all the Rajah's palaces, and calculated for defence. "Paro boasts the only market in Bootan; and it appears to be much frequented. It is also famous for the manufacture of gods, and forging of arms, particulary of swords and daggers, and the barbs of arrows." The sides of the mountains were covered with groves of pine; they contained also numerous clusters of houses, and some handsome villas, with gardens and orchards. A stage of nine miles brought our author to the fortress of Dukkajeung, built upon the crown of a low rocky hill; and eleven more to Sana, the last village of Bootan, consisting of about ten houses. Here the thermometer stood at 46°, on the 13th of September; the Patchieu pursued its rapid course through the valley, and on its banks grazed a herd of chauery tailed cattle, tended by the itinerant Tartars, named Dubka. The yak of Tartary is about the height of an English bull, which he resembles in the general figure of the body, head, and legs: but is covered all over with a thick coat of long hair. The tail which supplies the oriental luxury of chaueries, is composed of a prodigious quantity of long, flowing, glossy hair; and is so abundantly well furnished, that not a joint of it is perceptible; but it has much the appearance of a large cluster of hair artificially set on. The chain of mountains situated between the latitudes of 27° and 28°, which divides Tibet from Bootan, and whose summits are most commonly covered with snow, is their favorite haunt. Extremely useful as beasts of burthen from their great strength; tents and ropes are manufactured of their hair; their tails furnish an article of great demand in commerce, and they yield an abundant quantity of rich milk. The last mountain of Bootan, the dreary Somoonang, now remained to be passed; it offers no habitation to the traveller, but numbers of the natives were met on the road. I never, says our author, beheld a more florid picture of health than was exhibited in the complexion of the mountaineers; the women in particular, with their jet black hair, and clear brisk black eyes, had a ruddiness, which the most florid English rustic would in vain attempt to rival.

Chap. 2. On the summit of Somoonang, a long row of little inscribed flags, fixed in rude heaps of stones, fluttered in the wind; they marked the boundaries of Tibet and Bootan. The distance of Tasisudon from this station appears by the route to be about 55 miles, yet as the first part of it lay in a southerly direction, the latitude of the frontier is only a few miles north of the capital.

"If Bootan, compared with Bengal, exhibits a vast contrast of country and climate, there is no nearer analogy between Tibet and Bootan."

"Bootan presents to the view, nothing but the most mishapen irregularities; mountains covered with eternal verdure, and rich with abundant forests of large and lofty trees. Almost every favourable aspect of them, coated with the smallest

smallest quantity of soil, is cleared and adapted to cultivation, by being shelved into horizontal beds; not a slope or narrow slip of land between the ridges, lies unimproved. There is scarcely a mountain, whose base is not washed by some rapid torrent, and many of the loftiest, bear populous villages, amidst orchards, and other plantations, on their summits and on their sides. It combines in its extent, the most extravagant traits of rude nature, and laborious art."

"Tibet, on the other hand, strikes a traveller, at first sight, as one of the least favoured countries under heaven, and appears to be in a great measure incapable of culture. It exhibits only low rocky hills, without any visible vegetation, or extensive arid plains, both of the most stern and stubborn aspect, promising full as little as they produce. Its climate is cold and bleak in the extreme, from the severe effects of which, the inhabitants are obliged to seek refuge in sheltered valleys, and hollows, or amidst the warmest aspects of the rocks. Yet perhaps, Providence, in its impartial distribution of blessings, has bestowed on each country a tolerably equal share. The advantages that one possesses in fertility, and in the richness of its forests and its fruits, are amply counterbalanced in the other by its multitudinous flocks, and invaluable mines. As one seems to possess the pabulum of vegetable, in the other, we find a superabundance of animal, life. The variety and quantity of wild fowl, game, and beasts of prey, flocks, droves and herds, in Tibet, are astonishing. In Bootan, except domestic creatures, nothing of the sort is to be seen. I recollect meeting with no wild animal except the monkey, in all my travels, and of game, I saw only a few pheasants, once near Chuka."

The Tibetians like the Persees of India neither inhume nor burn their dead; their bodies are exposed in the open air, and left to be devoured by ravens, kites, and other carnivorous birds. A place appropriated to this purpose, was seen on descending the mountain of Somoonang into the plain of Phari. The fortress of Phari and its extensive suburb was left on the west, whilst our travellers proceeded to Chassa Goombah, where they were received by the Lama. A rocky plain intersected by numberless streams, extended on every side: the mountains which bound it are the retreat of the musk deer, an animal which delights in the most intense cold, and is always found in places bordering on snow. They are about the height of a moderately sized hog, which they resemble much in the figure of the body; they have a small head, a thick and round hind quarter, no scut, and extremely delicate limbs. The long hair with which it is covered, partakes in its texture, less of the nature of hair than feathers; or rather, it resembles the porcupine's quill. Two long curved tusks proceed from the upper jaw, and are directed downwards; the musk is a secretion formed in a little bag, or tumour, resembling a wen, situated at the navel; and is found only in the male. Numbers of wild horses were seen at a distance; they were very shy, but our author could distinguish long ears, like those of an ass, or mule; the ears, neck, body and tail, were of a fawn colour; the face, belly, and legs almost white. Here our travellers appear to have attained their greatest elevation, for after passing a river, which shapes its course towards Nepal, those they afterwards

afterwards meet with, all ran in a northerly direction. After leaving the sterile plain of Phari, the small village of Dochai was the first station; from hence the lake of Ramchieu skirted the road, frequented by great abundance of wild geese, ducks, teal, and storks, with prodigious numbers of saurasses. At Chalu, appeared the first traces of successful cultivation; beyond it they crossed a plain white with incrustations of natron (soda), which rises in an efflorescence from the dry plains, resembling a hoar frost. The village of Sumdta lay 14 miles farther, where a few willows were the first trees observed in Tibet.

Chap. 3, conducts us from thence to Teshoo Loomboo, following the course of the Painomtchieu, which at the latter place unites with the Berhampooter; at Gangamaar, they found a concourse of invalids attracted by the medicinal virtues of its hot well, which raised the thermometer from 44° to 88°. Rocks split by the frost covered the adjacent plains with their fragments; a gigantic figure of their mahamoonie was carved in relief upon an immense stone. From Shoohoo the country assumed a much more favourable aspect; the village of Nainee presented the appearance of regular buildings, some of them bordered, others striped with red and partly hid by branches of willows. The castle of Jhansu-Jeung rises in the midst of an extensive valley, which tradition and observation concur to prove had been once a lake. A considerable manufacture of coarse woollen cloths exercises the industry of the inhabitants; abundant crops of ripe corn bordered the road, and numerous clusters of villages were scattered on each side. From Dukque to Teshoo Loomboo is a distance of only ten miles, and our travellers reached the latter place at sunrise. "If its magnificence was to be increased by any external cause, none could more superbly have adorned its numerous gilded canopies and turrets, than the sun rising in full splendour directly opposite. It presented a view wonderfully beautiful and brilliant; the effect was little short of magic, and it made an impression, which no time will ever efface from my mind.

"We ascended by a narrow street through the middle of the monastery, and were conducted to very splendid apartments, bright with gay colours, and situated in the centre of the palace, amidst a profusion of gorgeous finery. At the instant of our entrance, we heard the deep tone of many sonorous instruments, which were summoning the religious to their morning orisons."

Chap. 4. Our travellers were now lodged in the palace built by the late Lama; their reception by the Regent was marked by much urbanity; he expatiated on the friendship which the Lama entertained for the English, which was equally strong now as in his last incarnation, though his infant years denied expression to his sentiments. The presence chamber was supported by pillars painted with vermilion, and ornamented with gold, representing symbolical devices. The walls were painted blue; the floor was composed of brown and white flint, and admitted of a high polish. The throne of the late Teshoo Lama, elevated about five feet from the floor, stood at one end, decorated with silks, and cushions of yellow sattin, before which tapers were constantly burnt, which filled the hall

hall with aromatic odours. Captain Turner's arrival happened at a period of high importance in the annals of Tibet, for the infant Lama was about to be removed from the house of his parents to the monastery of Terpaling, on which occasion he was to receive the first public recognition of his sacred character. The ceremony was conducted with suitable pomp, and a party of Chinese troops escorted the procession, by command of the Emperor. The influence of the Chinese officers was manifestly hostile to the mission of the English embassador, and that influence though founded entirely on fear, was still more considerable at the court of Lassa, though the Tibetians are said to consider the Chinese as a gross and impure race of men.

Chap. 5, contains an animated and perspicuous description of the splendid mausoleum, which contains the remains of the late Teshoo Lama. The court-yard before it was paved, and surrounded with a colonnade, for the accommodation of the pious; the pillars were painted with vermilion, and ornamented with gilding. In the centre a large gate opened to the principal avenue of the monastery; two ponderous doors being thrown open, discovered a most beautiful pyramid, at the base of which the body of the Lama was deposited in a coffin of pure gold. An effigy of gold crowns the pyramid, before which incense is burnt; the sides of the pyramid were encased with plates of solid silver, and on each step were piled the most costly articles. "Another image of the Lama of solid silver, as large as life stood on the right side; offerings of fruits, flowers, and corn were placed on an altar in front; and on the floor were high piles of their sacred books." The shell or covering of the pyramid, which constitutes the exterior of the mausoleum, is a structure, when viewed at some distance, of considerable magnitude and beauty. The pillar, scolloped arch, and pediment of Hindustan, prevail in the interior apartments; the external decorations are of Chinese, or Tartar origin, similar to those of the watch-tower, or temple of the former; the tented canopy and imperial dragon. In the centre of the front, on a tablet, the mystic sentence *oom maunie paimee oom*, is engraved. A frieze and whitened cornice surrounds the top; and a spacious tented canopy, richly gilt, which is supposed to stand immediately over the remains of the Lama, crowns the whole structure; its edges swell with a bold and easy sweep, the convolutions of the Chinese dragon fill up the space of the ridge, and a prodigious number of small bells hung round it, make an inconceivable jingle with every breeze that blows.

Chap. 6. is occupied with a long and amusing account of his interviews with the Regent, previously to his leaving the capital. Capt. Turner found him particularly inquisitive on geographical points, and to have formed a more extensive acquaintance with distant countries than might have been expected. In common with the rest of his countrymen he entertained a profound veneration for the places held sacred by the Hindus, Gaya, Allahabad, Benares, and Ganga-sagar. The late Empress of Russia attempted to establish an intercourse with Tibet, for commercial purposes; a bible with plates in the Russian language was exhibited as a present from that sovereign. One interview

interview was terminated by the arrival of Tartars, to pay their homage to the sovereign pontiff. They came from a place situated on the Sullum, at a distance of fifty-two days journey, which at the rate of twenty miles per diem, must be one thousand and forty miles. Their route was thus divided; from Teshoo Loomboo to Lassa, twelve days; from Lassa to Daum, ten days; from Daum to Sullum, thirty days.

Capt. Turner was anxious to investigate "the traces of an ancient nation, supposed to have once inhabited the borders of the Baikal sea, in the interior of Tartary, and from which some persons conjecture, the learning, arts, and sciences of India, and even of Europe, to have been originally derived. If such a nation ever existed, the remembrance of it seems now to be buried in the deepest oblivion." Soopoon Choomboo had traversed the borders of the Baikal sea, which he affirmed was remarkable only for the production of large pearls. Its neighbourhood was thinly inhabited by a race of Tartars more ignorant than their southern neighbours, and dwelling in tents. He and the Regent concurred in deriving the religion, arts and sciences, which prevail in Tibet, from Hindustan; and considered Benares as the source and centre of learning and religion, from which they emanated at a very distant period to civilize and reform the adjacent nations. As a proof of this antiquity, the Regent urged the similarity of their alphabet to that of the Sanscrit, from which they avow it to have been formed.

Chap. 7. Subsequent to the Regent's departure, our author extended the sphere of his excursions in the vicinity of Teshoo Loomboo, and had frequent interviews with Soopoon Choomboo, who governed in his absence. That officer spoke with much respect of the distant region of Eunani, which Capt. Turner mistook for Egypt, though Greece was unquestionably the country meant. The frequent use of the lion as an architectural ornament he traces to that country, but the bearer of the consort of Siva, was more probably derived from Hindustan.

"Teshoo Loomboo or Lubrong, the seat of Teshoo Lama, and the capital of that part of Tibet immediately subject to his authority, is situated in 29° 4′ 20″ north latitude, and 89° 7′ east longitude from Greenwich. It is a large monastery, consisting of three or four hundred houses, the habitations of the Gylongs, besides temples, mausoleums, and the palace of the sovereign pontiff; in which is comprised also, the residence of the Regent, and of all the subordinate officers, both ecclesiastical and civil, belonging to the court. Its buildings are all of stone, none less than two stories high, flat roofed, and crowned with a parapet, rising considerably above the roof, composed of heath and brushwood, inserted between frames of timber." A little beyond this monastery lies the fortress of Shigatzee-jeung, which commands the entrance of the valley; still further the Painomtchieu unites its waters with the Berhamputer, called in Tibet Erechoomboo. This river, and the Ganges are said by our author to issue both from the sacred lake Manserer (Mansaravara). The Tibetians could scarcely be ignorant of the real sources of these celebrated streams; the lake was said to be a month's journey northwest from Teshoo Loomboo.

In

In Tibet, the spring is marked from March to May, by a variable atmosphere; heat, thunder storms, and occasionally, with refreshing showers. "From June to September is the season of humidity, when heavy and continued rains fill the rivers to their brim, which run off from hence with rapidity, to assist in inundating Bengal. From October to March, a clear and uniform sky succeeds, seldom obscured either by fogs or clouds," and a degree of cold is felt, rarely experienced in Europe. The flesh of sheep exposed to the frosty air is deprived of its juices and remains in good preservation during the winter. Capt. Turner used it without any further dressing, but the people of Tibet are accustomed to eat their mutton, almost the sole article of animal food which they use, recently killed, and raw.

Chap. 8*th*, contains some strictures on the religion of Tibet. That country is denominated by the inhabitants Puekoachim, which our author explains, "the snowy regions of the north." The religion of Tibet appeared to Capt. Turner, the schismatical offspring of the Hindu system, introduced from that country; and to have traversed over Mantchieu Tartary, and been disseminated through China and Japan. "The principal idol in the temples of Tibet is Mahoomeni, the Buddha of Bengal, who is worshipped under these and various other epithets, throughout all Tartary, and among all the nations to the eastward of the Berhampoater." But the Devata of Hindustan, participates with Buddha, in the votive offering of the people of Tibet: Durga mounted on her lion, and Cali delighting in bloody sacrifices; Ganesa, or the emblem of wisdom, and Cartikea brandishing a thousand arms. A regular hierarchy superintends the spiritual government of the people, descending from the sovereign Lama, immaculate and omniscient, through the gradations of Gylong, Tohba, and Tuppa. Two sets divide the votaries of Buddha, the Gyllookpa, distinguished by robes of yellow cloth, and the Shammar clothed in red. In ancient times, the latter are reported to have been the most numerous; till the Gyllookpa assembling a mighty army, drove them from their possessions, and forced them to take refuge in Bootan, whose inhabitants are all of that sect. It was at that period, Teshoo Loomboo, rose from the ruins of a Shammar settlement, but their ruin was not complete, till the Emperor of China, adopting for himself the distinction of the yellow hat, turned the scale irretrievably in favor of the Gyllookpa. The short residence of Capt. Turner in Tibet, and his ignorance of the language, must have been insurmountable obstacles, to acquiring an extensive knowledge of the history, geography, and polity, civil and religious, of a country so interesting to the philosopher. Indeed, it is impossible not to admire the industry by which he procured so much information as his work exhibits, in so small a portion of time. We subjoin a few particulars, calculated to reflect some light on the ancient and modern state of that country, but which being extraneous to the review of Capt. Turner's work, we have compressed as much as perspicuity would permit.

Tradition refers the population of Tibet, to Prasrinpo and Prasrinmo, but we know not on what authority their appearance in that country

country is fixed, at 1340 years before the æra of our Saviour. About 300 years later, the god Saca or Buddha, descended from the skies, to restore a purer system of faith; he was born of a virgin named Lamoghiuprul, daughter of a powerful monarch, who carried the infant to Benares, where he was consecrated to the gods. The Lahæ, or inferior divinites, attended to witness the ceremony, and the astrologers predicted the wonders of his future life. After a long period spent in retired contemplation, he returned to the world, and promulgated that system of belief, which now prevails throughout the east. It is remarkable, that none of his votaries in Tibet, Pegu, Siam, China, or Japan, pretend that he was a native of their countries, but refer to Hindustan, as the birthplace of Buddha, and the cradle of his doctrines. The first king of Tibet Gniatbritz-hengo, was a son of Macchiaba, who reigned in Hindustan; his capital was Jarlon, and his death is fixed at 1102 years before Christ. Twenty-four kings reigned successively from him to Tyhong-tyheng-Chambo, who removed the seat of government from Jarlon to Lassa, and constructed the palace of Putala, (Buddha-alaya, the abode of Buddha,) in the vicinity of that city. He was contemporary with Christ, and in his reign, Samtanputra brought the Devanagari alphabet from Hindustan, which he altered, so as to express the harsher sounds of the Tibetian language; at this period also, the religion of Buddha is said to have been introduced into Tibet, Siam, and China. In the reign of Tri-srong-teutzhen, A. D. 225, Patisati a saint, nearly as sacred as Buddha, was brought from Hindustan by the king, to restore and regulate the religious discipline. After the death of Lhatæ in 456, according to the annals of Tibet, various pretenders to the throne appeared; the country was divided into several petty kingdoms, and for three centuries, presented a scene of discord and warfare, till the inhabitants voluntarily submitted to the Emperor of China in 790. It may be remarked, however, that the historians of China, place this event in 1125. Kank-ka-grinbo was the first Lama, who pretended to the sacred character of an incarnated deity; the Emperor of China convinced of the truth of his pretensions, conferred upon him the regal and ecclesiastical functions, in the year 1100. In the following century, three Lamas ruled in Tibet, and the same discipline existed as at the present day, though the number of independent Lamas occasionally varied. When the arms of Chenghiz subjected Asia, Tibet followed the fortunes of China; Cublai Khan divided it into provinces, and estsblished the Lama Pasepa, as chief or sovereign Lama, from whom the Dalai Lamas of the present day derive their pre-eminence. To his successor is attributed, the foundation of the monastery of Trascilhunbo, or as Captain Turner writes it, Teshoo Loomboo, in the neighbourhood of Sgigatzé. The limits of the ecclesiastical authority continue obscurely defined, for it appears, that Tibet has still a king, notwithstanding the power granted by the Chinese Emperors to the sovereign Lamas. The contest between the Gyllookpa and Shammar, appears to have taken place in the year 1426, from which the latter took refuge in Bootan. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Dalai Lama,

ma, called in the Tartars of Coconor, to emancipate Tibet from the yoke of kings; Tsang-pa-pahan who then ruled in Segigatze, was dethroned. The Jesuit Andrada, visited the court of this monarch, who appears to have been the last king of Tibet. About a hundred years later, Cingkhir Khan, king of the Eleuths, entered that country with a large army, deposed the Lama, and ruled in Tibet till his death, in 1720. From the disorders which ensued, the people had again recourse to the Chinese Emperor, by whom governors were appointed to exercise the civil authority. But the popular prejudices running strong in favor of an ecclesiastical government, several of these governors were successively cut off; and the late Emperor of China, Kienlong, in the year 1752, transferred the sovereign authority to the Dalai Lama, Losang-kel-sang-kiamtzho, who was probably the immediate predecessor of the present Dalai Lama. Such are the principal facts recorded in the annals of the Tibetians; of their wars with the Chinese, in which they more than once carried their arms to the gates of Pekin, it were foreign to our purpose to treat, still less to attempt to reconcile the wide discrepancy between the historians of Tibet and China, respecting the period of the same events. Such, indeed, is the obscurity which pervades the subject, that it is not perfectly clear, that there are not kings in Tibet at this day; since Captain Turner casually mentions that Gesub Rimbochay, Rajah (king) of Lassa, had usurped from the hands of Dalai Lama, the greatest portion of his temporal power. From this historical digreffion, we hasten to accompany our author, on his return to Bengal.

Chap. 9. The commercial arrangements which the embassy was designed to promote, experienced little difficulty on the part of the Regent, and Captain Turner having completed the object of his miffion, left Teshoo Loomboo on the 3d December. He proceeded to Terpaling, the refidence of the infant Lama; "he refided in a palace, in the centre of the monastery, which occupies above a mile of ground in circumference, and the whole is encompassed by a wall." The behaviour of the young pontiff, though then only eighteen months old, and unable to speak, furnishes a singular example of the effects of early tuition. His parents entertained the embassador during four days, with much hospitality; they were both adepts in mufic; and from them Captain Turner learned that the Tibetian airs, some of which he thought very pleafing, were preserved by a regular system of notation.

Chap. 10. After quitting Terpaling, our author passed Annee Coomba, where he was shewn a large nunnery occupied by females, who had embraced a life of celibacy from religious motives. These are less frequent than the monasteries for the other sex. The practice of poliandry universally prevalent in Tibet, seems to indicate that the number of female births bears an unequal proportion to that of males. One female associates her fate and fortune with all the brothers of a family, without any restriction of age or numbers. "The choice of a wife is the privilege of the elder brother; and, singular as it may seem, I have been assured, that a Tibetian wife is

is as jealous of her connubial rights, though thus joined to a numerous party of husbands, as the despot of an Indian zenana is of the favors of his imprisoned fair." From Terpaling to Bootan, our author retraced the route, by which he proceeded to Teshoo Loomboo; the lakes and rivers presented a smooth surface of solid ice, on which our travellers amused themselves with skaiting, in the low latitude of 28°. "The ſhawl goats were feeding in large flocks, upon the thin dry herbage that covers the naked looking hills. This is perhaps the most beautiful species amongst the whole tribe of goats; their colours were various: black, white, of a faint bluish tinge, and of a shade something lighter than a fawn. They have straight horns, and are of a lower stature than the smallest sheep in England. The materials used for the manufacture of shawls, is of a light fine texture, and clothes the animal next the skin. A coarse covering of long hair grows above this, and preserves the softness of the inferior coat.

Captain Turner found the Rajah of Bootan at Punukka, his winter residence. "Compared with the land we had left, we now beheld this garden of Lama Rimbochay in high beauty, adorned with groves, crowded with rich loads of the finest oranges, citrons, and pomegranates. The mango and the peach tree had parted with their produce, but hoards of apples and of walnuts were opened for our gratification; and this vast profusion of ripe fruit, added to the temperature of the air, most gratefully convinced us of the prodigious disparity of the climate within so short a distance." From hence to Rungpore, the frontier province of Bengal, the journey presents no incident requiring notice.

"Report delivered to the Honourable Warren Hastings Esq. Governor general of Bengal, upon the result of Captain's Turner's mission to the court of Teshoo Loomboo."

Notwithstanding the hostile influence of the Chinese officers stationed at Lassa defeated all attempts at intercourse with that capital, yet a considerable trade seemed about to open with Teshoo Loomboo, from the Company's territories. The commercial productions of Tibet, are numerous and valuable: mines of gold are wrought in that country; a few years ago, during the prevalence of an excessive drought, the earth, by cracking and opening in uncommon chasms, is said to have discovered such an abundance of gold, that the quantity collected, "greatly reduced its value." Mines of lead, cinnabar, and copper, are also found there; which, with musk, shawl wool, tincal, rock salt, and chowries, compose the articles for exportation.

Mr Saunders's observations on the botany, mineralogy, and meteorology of Tibet, present much that we could with pleasure extract, but we have already exceeded the limits of a review. The natural historian will be gratified by an account of the manner in which tincal is procured. It is a foſſil, brought to market in the state in which it is dug out of the lake, and afterwards refined into borax. The lake is said to be twenty miles in circumference, and fifteen from Teshoo Loomboo, and the tincal is formed or deposited in its bed, near to the bank; from the deeper parts of it, rock salt is procured, and during one half of the year, its surface is condensed into a smooth

smooth expanse of ice. A judicious summary of the diseases prevalent in Bootan and Tibet, concludes his valuable communication; which he thus terminates. "I have dwelt long on this subject, because I think the knowledge and observation of these people on the diseases of their country, with their medical practice, keep pace with a refinement and state of civilization, which struck me with wonder, and no doubt, will give rise to much curious speculation, when known to be the manner of a people, holding so little intercourse, with what we term civilized nations."

Poorungheer Gossein returned to Teshoo Loomboo, on a mercantile adventure, in the year 1785, and carried letters from Mr Hastings; he found that other speculators from Bengal, had already availed themselves of this newly opened channel, and that the trade exceeded what might have been expected, at so early a period from its commencement. The young Lama had been solemnly inaugurated, on the 4th October 1784, when he attained his third year, the Dalai Lama, Chinese Viceroy, and an embassador from Pekin, attending to honour that political, and religious ceremony.

It only remains to state, the circumstances which have since unfortunately occurred, to interrupt the intercourse so happily begun. In the year 1792, the Nepalese instigated by a desire of plunder, invaded Tibet; the young Lama and his court unprepared for resistance, fled from their capital; Teshoo Loomboo was plundered, and the rich spoils carried off to Nepal by the invaders. An army of Chinese troops advanced to punish this unprovoked aggreffion; the Nepalese suffered successive defeats, and the Rajah imploring the mediation of the Bengal government, Capt. Kirkpatrick was ordered to Nepal for that purpose. But the suspicious character of the Chinese court, did not fail to extract from this circumstance, inferences extremely prejudicial to the intentions which had actuated the English, in their intercourse with Tibet; and a Chinese guard stationed on the northern frontier of Bootan, precludes all access from the Company's possessions to the territory of the Lama.

The length of our remarks, and the multiplicity of our quotations, sufficiently indicate the high opinion we entertain of the instructive and amusing work, on which we have so long arrested the attention of our readers. To a very extensive range of observation, Captain Turner unites no common talent for description; whilst the grandeur of the natural scenery, the novelty of the manners, and singularity of the customs, furnish ample scope for the exertion of those qualifications, and have concurred to produce one of the most interesting performances, with which we are acquainted.

"*An Account of an Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava, sent by the Governor General of India, in the Year* 1795, *by* MICHAL SYMES, *Esq. Lieutenant Colonel in his Majesty's 76th Regiment.* 4to. NICHOL, 1800.

FROM the eastern frontiers of Bengal to the confines of China, a fertile and populous region, watered by many navigable streams, is interposed. A variety of nations inhabit this extensive tract, whose

whose languages are dissimilar, but whose corporeal configuration strongly indicates the same origin; and the schism introduced by Buddha, the ninth Avatara, into the antique system of Brahmanical faith, constitutes the general creed. Amongst these people, four kingdoms have been distinguished as of prominent importance; 1st, Ava, the name by which the land of Miamma is known to Europeans, derived from that of its antient capital, and situated inland in the centre of the tract above described: 2d, Pegu, called by the natives Bagu, bounded Ava on the south, and stretched along the coasts as far as Martaban: 3d, Aracan, occupied the western coasts of the Bay of Bengal, more valuable from the luxuriant fertility of its soil, than the extent of its territory. A ridge of lofty mountains divided this maritime country from the land of Miamma. 4th, Siam stretches a level plain from the coast of Tenaserim to the ill-defined limits of Cambodia and Laos. In the progress of research, some perplexity must be expected to ensue from the multiplicity of proper names; few of these countries are known to the natives by their European names, though all of them are distinguished by two appellations, a vernaculnr one, and a scientific, derived from the Pali tongue, which appears to correspond with the Sanscrit.

Of these divisions, the first is occupied by the Burmans, a warlike nation, who during the last half of the sixteenth century, and great part of the last, asserted a supremacy, and exacted a tribute from the King of Pegu. In 1744, the Peguvians threw off the yoke, carried their arms into the Burman territories; and in 1752, the capture of Ava, and the captivity of Divipadi its monarch, terminated a long line of Burman sovereigns. The conquest was complete, and after stationing a garrison in Ava, and the most considerable towns of his newly acquired dominions, the Peguvian prince returned to his capital in perfect security; when these sudden acquisitions were as suddenly lost, by an insurrection, in a quarter where it was least apprehended. Alompra, a Burman of low extraction, expelled the Peguvian guard from Monchabu, his native village, north of Ava. The intrepidity of his character, the insolence of the Peguvian soldiers, and the dread of a foreign yoke, brought numbers to his standard as soon as it was erected; and in 1753, the invaders were entirely expelled from the northern provinces. Thus commenced a new dynasty of Burman sovereigns; the military exploits of the founder, the entire conquest of Pegu and extinction of the reigning family, the judicial and politicul institutions which he devised for the regulation of his empire, with the foundation of the now flourishing port of Rangun, mark the energetic and comprehensive mind of this Burman peasant. The last expedition which he undertook was directed against the Siamese, and his army was blockading Yudia, the capital of that empire, when Alompra was attacked by the disorder which put a period to his life, in 1760, after a brilliant and busy reign of six years. The short reign of his eldest son, Namdogi Pra, was agitated by successive rebellions, which were successively reduced; but his death in 1764, exposed the state to new disorders. His brother, Shembuan, usurped the sceptre from the infant heir, and adopting the ambitious designs of his

his father, attacked the neighbouring dominions of Siam, which were reduced, the capital taken, and a Siamese governor appointed, who engaged to pay a tribute to the Burman monarch. But the total destruction of an immense army of Chinese, which issuing from the contiguous province of Yunnan, advanced into the heart of his dominions, was the most brilliant event which distinguished the reign of Shembuan. For the transitory possession of Siam was soon after lost by a general insurrection of the people, in favor of Pitic Singh, a relation of the former king. Shembuan died in 1776; the debauched character of his son and successor occasioned a revolution in 1781, which terminated by the accession of his present Majesty, Mindragi Pra, to the throne. This prince is the fourth son of the deceased Alompra, and when he assumed the reins of government was 43 years of age, which he had spent in that obscurity, which could alone have protected him from the jealousy of the successive candidates for power. The dominions to which Mindragi Pra thus succeeded, in addition to the Burman territories, comprehended the whole of Pegu, as far south as Mergui, on the coast of Tenaserim. Zemi, (the Chiami of La Loubere) and Sandepura, better known by the name of Laos, on the east, were governed by tributary chiefs. To consolidate this powerful state, nothing was wanting but the addition of Aracan, which had hitherto escaped the horrors of warfare; whilst its unwarlike monarch and inhabitants, inured to peace, presented no very formidable obstacle to a nation so long accustomed to arms. This expedition was undertaken in 1783, and was successful; a few months put the Burmans in possession of that fertile maritime tract, with the highly cultivated isles of Cheduba and Ramari, which constituted two of its provinces. The king of Aracan was carried a prisoner to the Burman capital, where he soon after died a natural death. "Mogo," Colonel Symes informs us, "is a term of religious import and high sanctity, applied to the priesthood and the king, whence the inhabitants of Aracan are often called by Europeans, Mughs." This is not impossible; yet in the Sanscrit dictionary, entitled Viswa-pracasa, or the World Illustrated, Mogho is said to be the name of a country, which we have always considered as Aracan.

"Indisputably pre-eminent among the nations inhabiting the vast peninsula that separates the gulf of Bengal from the Chinese sea; possessed of a territory equal in extent to the German empire; blessed with a luxuriant climate, and a soil capable of producing almost every article of luxury, convenience, and commerce, that the east can supply; Miamma or Burmah, thus happily circumstanced, enjoyed the pleasing prospect of a long exemption from the miseries of war," when an event occurred which had nearly embroiled them with a more formidable enemy than they had hitherto encountered.

The trade of Aracan had suffered repeated interruptions from piratical banditti, who, not contented with their depredations on private merchants, had even the hardiness to attack fleets, laden with the royal customs, which are usually received in kind, in the proportion of one-tenth. The booty thus acquired they conveyed across the river Naf, which separates

parates Aracan from Chittagong; where they remained, secure from pursuit, under the protection of the British flag. "The banks of the Naf are covered with deep jungles, interspersed with scanty spots of cultivation, and a few wretched villages, where dwell the poorest class of herdsmen, and the families of roving hunters, whose occupation it is to catch and tame the wild elephants, with which these forests abound. The asylum that such unfrequented places afforded to persons concerned in a lawless traffic, rendered it easy to be carried on without the knowledge of the English officers of justice." The offender and the offence were equally unknown in Calcutta, when government received information, that an army of Burmans, crossing the Naf, had encamped on the Company's territories. This party consisted of 5000 men; 20,000 more were held in readiness in Aracan to support them, and the instructions of their commander were, not to return without the delinquents dead or alive. This officer seems, however, to have entertained a more accurate conception of the arduous nature of the enterprise, than the government whose agent he was. The negociations which ensued, terminated in his re-crossing the Naf; the delinquents were apprehended, tried, and convicted of piracy; and the execution of justice removed all cause of dissension between the neighbouring states. Lord Teignmouth, with the ability characteristic of that judicious governor, saw the opportunity favourable for adjusting the commercial intercourse between Bengal and Pegu, which, though harassed by subordinate imposition, took off annually to the amount of 200,000l. in Indian commodities, and supplied from the forests of Ava and Pegu, inexhaustible stores of teak timber for ship-building. But the importance attached to cultivating an amicable intercourse with the Burman government, was not limited to commercial relations; and the preponderance of this rising state in the scale of eastern nations, rendered it desirable, in a political view.

"The Burmans, under their present monarch, are certainly rising fast in the scale of oriental nations; and it is to be hoped, that a long respite from foreign wars will give them leisure to improve their natural advantages. Knowledge increases with commerce; and as they are not shackled by any prejudice of casts, restricted to hereditary occupations, or forbidden from participating with strangers in every social bond, their advancement will, in all probability, be rapid. At present, so far from being in a state of intellectual darkness, although they have not explored the depths of science, nor reached to excellence in the finer arts, they yet have an undeniable claim to the character of a civilized and well-instructed people. Their laws are wise, and pregnant with sound morality; their police is better regulated than in most European countries; their natural disposition is friendly, and hospitable to strangers; and their manners rather expressive of manly candour than courteous dissimulation; the gradations of rank, and the respect due to station, are maintained with a scrupulosity which never relaxes. A knowledge of letters is so widely diffused, that there are no mechanics, few of the peasantry, or even the common watermen (usually the most illiterate class), who cannot read

read and write in the vulgar tongue. Few, however, are versed in the more erudite volumes of science, which, containing many Sanscrit terms, and often written in the Pali text, are (like the Hindu Sastra) above the comprehension of the multitude: but the feudal system, which cherishes ignorance, and renders man the property of man, still operates as a check on civilization and improvement. This is a bar which gradually weakens, as their acquaintance with the manners and customs of other nations extends; and unless the rage of civil discord be again excited, or some foreign power impose an alien yoke, the Burmans bid fair to be a prosperous, wealthy, and enlightened people."

Chap. 1. Col. Symes being appointed agent plenipotentiary, to treat with the emperor of the Burmans, embarked at Calcutta, on the 21st of February 1795, on board the Sea-Horse, an armed cruizer belonging to the East India Company, Capt. Thomas commander, attended by Mr. Wood, assistant and secretary, and Dr. Buchanan, surgeon to the mission. A small party of sepoys, with their native officers, a pandit, munshi, and menial servants, encreased their numbers to more than seventy persons. On the 5th of March they entered Port-Cornwallis on the Great Andaman; this infant settlement consisted at that time of 700 persons, who had cleared away an area of about a quarter of a mile, then under cultivation. This island is about 140 miles in length, and not exceeding 20 broad, covered in every part with thick forests of tall trees, intertwined by innumerable creepers. Its inhabitants present the curious spectacle of a race of negroes in the lowest stage of human society, speaking a language peculiar to themselves, in the centre of a bay, surrounded by nations whose civilization extends beyond the most ancient records, and whose language and configuration decidedly indicate a different origin. Ptolemy has peopled his Insulæ Bonæ Fortunæ, of which the Andamans constitute a part, with a race of Anthropophagi; the frequent famines to which the inhabitants are still exposed from their scanty means of subsistence, renders his assertion, at least, probable. Our philosophic readers might expect a more particular account of a people thus singularly circumstanced, had we not extracted the entire passage, in our last volume.

On the 18th of March, the Sea-Horse entered the river which leads to Rangun, the principal port of the Burman dominions. A pilot being procured from thence, she advanced up the river, which is nearly a mile broad, and brought to, twelve miles below the town. A fleet of from twenty to thirty boats appeared in sight next day, and brought three persons deputed by the Governor to wait on the Embassador; they seated themselves without ceremony, sitting being the posture of respect in their country, a circumstance which, before it was explained, seemed to bear a different interpretation. When the Sea-Horse arrived before Rangun, none of the English ships were permitted to have any intercourse with her; a house on shore was assigned for the residence of the Embassador, but neither he nor his people were allowed to enter the town, and the conduct of the Governor of the place produced repeated remonstrances before these inconvenient and

and disrespectful restrictions were intirely removed. A caution bordering on suspicion characterised the reception which the Embassy experienced on its first arrival.

In consequence of an invitation from the Viceroy of Pegu, Col. Symes prepared to visit that city; the annual festival at the great temple, was about to be celebrated with sumptuous magnificence, and the Viceroy had expressed a desire that the English gentlemen should witness the rejoicings. The distance by water from Rangun to Pegu is about ninety miles; the country exhibited a luxuriant soil, destitute of inhabitants, who had fallen in the long wars between the Burman and Peguvian kingdoms. A level plain, with clumps of trees at distant intervals, and covered by a thick reedy grass, trodden by herds of wild elephants, hogs, tygers and antelopes, extended along the banks of the river.

At this season of gaiety, a succession of sports concludes the solar year of the Burmans, on the 12th April. A temporary theatre, erected for the occasion near the great temple, was the scene of their exhibitions, at which the Viceroy assisted; boxing and wrestling occupied the first night, at the latter of which they are extremely dextrous. The fireworks which were exhibited next day were furnished by the several districts, each of which selects a company of their men and women to represent them at the general festival. The females were for the most part girls of sixteen or twenty years of age, comely, and well-made, but their features wanted the delicacy of the damsels of Hindustan, and the bloom of the soft Circassian beauties. The fireworks were let off in the day time, from a humane apprehension, that fatal accidents might attend their performance at night. "It was a spectacle," says our author, "not less pleasing than novel to an European, to witness such a concourse of people of all classes, brought together for the purpose of hilarity and sport, without their committing one act of intemperance, or being disgraced by a single instance of intoxication." On the 10th of April, a drama was performed in the open court of the Viceroy's house, which was illuminated by lamps and torches. The actors were from Siam, and displayed no common talents for dramatic representation. "The dialogue was spirited without rant, and the action animated without being extravagant; the dresses of the principal performers were showy and becoming." The plot was taken from the Sanscrit poem of Valmica, entitled Ramayana. It were to be wished Col. Symes had informed us if it were translated into the Pali, or vernacular dialect of the Burmans, or recited in the original Sanscrit verses, in which case it must have been unintelligible to the whole audience. The last day of the year in solemnized by throwing water on every person they meet, in order to wash away the impurities of the past, and commence the new year free from stain.

In the Pali language, the city of Pegu is named Hansavati, which signifies in it (as well as in Sanscrit) "whose standard, or emblem is a goose," and this bird, held sacred in both mythologies, as also by the Romans, surmounts the principal temple. Alompra, when he got possession of the city in 1757, razed every dwelling to the ground,

ground, and dispersed or led into captivity all the inhabitants. The present king issued orders to rebuild it, about five years ago, and removed the seat of the Viceroy of Pegu from Rangun to this city. Its antient extent may still be traced by the ruins of the ditch and wall that surrounded it; the new town has been built within the side of the antient city, but the number of its inhabitants altogether, does not exceed six or seven thousand. "The streets of Pegu are spacious, as are those of all the Burman towns that I have seen. The new town is well paved with brick, and on each side of the way there is a drain to carry off the water." Throughout the Burman empire the houses of the meanest peasants are raised from the ground either on wooden posts, or bambus, but brick edifices being permitted only to the king, and to the Gods, those of the people are constructed solely of mats. The noble edifice of Shoemadoo Praw, or the temple of the Golden Supreme, (as Col. Symes has rendered it) attracts most notice. Shoe, he informs us, signifies "golden;" Madoo, he considers a corruption of the Sanscrit Mahadeva and Praw, a sovereign and sacerdotal title; he appears, (somewhat fancifully) to refer to the Egyptian Phra; whence he thinks Potiphera, and even the regal title of Pharaoh, to be derived. If the word be of Pali or Sanscrit origin, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it "Somadeva Praw," a temple of the moon. "This extraordinary pile of building is erected upon a double terrace, one raised upon another. I judged a side of the lower terrace to be 1391 feet; of the upper 684; these are ascended by flights of stone steps. Shoemadoo is a pyramidical building, composed of brick and mortar, without excavation or aperture of any sort; octagonal at the base, and spiral at the top; each side of the base diminishes abruptly, and a similar building has not unaptly been compared in shape to a speaking trumpet." Two rows of small spires, 27 feet high, and 40 in circumference, encircle the pyramid; its sides are ornamented with a variety of mouldings, and the whole is crowned by an umbrella of open iron work, from which rises a rod with a gilded pennant. The neighbouring country is thick strewed with the ruins of former grandeur, and the fields, destitute of inhabitants, exhibit the fatal effects of destructive warfare.

After three weeks spent at Pegu, Col. Symes took his leave of the Viceroy, who declined all conversation on the objects of the Embassy, and returned to Rangun, where they found themselves freed from the restraint they at first experienced. This city, by its increasing trade and consequent population, has stretched greatly beyond the limits of the town founded by Alompra; the magnificent temple of Shoedagon, of which the spires and umbrella are richly gilded, stands about two miles and a half north of it, but the adjacent country has not yet recovered from the desolation of war. The population of Rangun is considerable; there are 5000 registered taxable houses in the city and suburbs: if each house be supposed to contain six people, the estimate will amount to 30,000." The liberal maxims of the Burman government, and tolerant spirit of their religion, have attracted multitudes of foreigners to this port. "Malabars,

Moguls,

Moguls, Persians, Parsees, Armenians, Portuguese, French and English all mingle here, and are engaged in various branches of commerce. In the same street may be heard the solemn voice of the Muzzin, calling pious Islamites to early prayers, and the bell of the Portuguese chapel tinkling a summons to Romish christians. There were at this time several ships from 600 to 1000 tons burthen on the stocks; whilst we admired the structure and materials of these ships, we could not overlook the mode in which the work was executed, and the obvious merit of the artificers." At last, a letter from the Viceroy of Pegu, announced the important intelligence, that the emperor had determined that the English embassy should proceed to the capital, and that the Viceroy should accompany it, who reached Rangun accordingly soon after.

On the 29th of May, the gentlemen embarked for Amarapura, preceded by the Viceroy of Pegu; the number of boats in company exceeded 100, forming a chearful and agreeable spectacle. The heat of the climate, which at Rangun had raised the thermometer to 98°, in the shade, abated considerably in the current of the stream. On the 1st of June, they entered the great river Iravati, on which the whole of their future journey was performed; it was about a mile broad where the Rangun river separates. An infinite variety of ever changing scenery presented itself on the banks, as they sailed with a favorable breeze, or were dragged by the laborious efforts of the athletic mariners against the rapid current. Numbers of populous villages appeared on each side; sometimes extensive tracts, covered with reeds and long grass, marked a scanty population; sometimes the gilded spires and umbrellas of temples appeared above groves of plantain and mango trees, which shaded the houses of the priests; now the Iravati flowed through a rich plain, and now the western hills, covered with forests of lofty teak, closed on the river. The antient city of Lanzai, distinguished by numerous temples, and public granaries, to guard against the ravages of famine, was left on the western bank.

Further on stood the city of Prome, renowned in Burman story, and which formerly marked the boundaries of the neighbouring kingdoms of Ava and Pegu; it appeared industrious and thriving, and was said to be more populous than Rangun. Miadai, situated in a country abounding in romantic views, being the Jaghir of the Viceroy, detained our travellers for some days; rice, sisamum, tobacco, and indigo were the plants cultivated in that neighbourhood. An impression of the foot of Gautama, whom Col. Symes confounds with Buddha, was placed on a pedestal of masonry, and venerated by the pious. "On the plane of the foot upwards of one hundred emblematical figures are engraven on separate compartments: two convoluted serpents are pressed beneath the heel, and five conch shells, with the involutions to the right, form the toes: it was explained to me as a type of the creation, and was held in profound reverence."

From Miadai, the banks continued to present numerous villages to the eye of the traveller, and numbers of boats taking in and unloading their cargoes appeared in the harbours. The river was

now

now nearly four miles broad, and formed many islands in the middle of the stream. "We passed a village named Shoe-Lee-Rua, or Golden Boat village, from its being inhabited by watermen in the service of the king; whose boats, as well as every thing else belonging to the sovereign, have always the addition of "Shoe," or golden, annexed to them. When a subject means to affirm that the king has heard any thing, he says, it has reached the golden ears." We strongly suspect this observation to originate in mistake; su in Sancrit, signifies excellence, superiority, the super of the Romans; su-varna, of a beautiful colour, is a name of gold; su-carna, the ear of the chief, might very possibly be applied to that of the king, without any reference to the precious metal. A barren valley, displaying a few stunted trees and scanty vegetation, contained the wells of petroleum, which supply the kingdom with oil; numberless specimens of petrifactions were scattered over it. "The Burmans said it was the nature of the soil that caused these transmutations; and added, that leaves of trees shaken off by the winds, were not unfrequently changed into stone before they could be decayed by time." Pagahm, the ancient capital of the empire, and the residence of forty-five successive monarchs, exhibited a wide extent of ruins, covering a space of six or seven miles along the river, and three miles inland, with the remains of its mouldering temples. It was abandoned about 500 years ago, and a flourishing little town now occupies a small portion of this magnificent city; the adjacent fields were barren and unproductive. At this place the embassador was received by a deputation of Burman nobles, sent from the capital for that purpose.

Tirup-mieu, or Chinese Town, commemorates the defeat of another Chinese army who invaded the Burman dominions; five miles farther on, the Keenduem mingles its waters with those of the Iravati; this great river comes from the north-west, and divides the country of Cassay from that of Ava." "The Burmans say it has its source in a lake three months journey to the northward; it is navigable as far as the Burman territories extend for vessels of burthen." The most distant town in the possession of the Burmans on the Keenduem was named Nakioung, and the first Shaan town, says our author, was called Thangdat. Shaan, he informs us, is a term given to different nations; thus the Yudra Shan, is Siam, the Cassay-Shan, Cassay. This word is manifestly the Sanscrit Sthan, of which the Persians have made "Stan," the Burmans, "Shan." We may venture to predict that when the geography of this terra incognita is somewhat better understood, the Keenduem will be found to be a branch of the Sanpo, or Brahmaputra; Thangdat the most southerly town of Asham; and the lake three months to the northward, the Man-saravara of Tibet, whence both the Ganges and Brahmaputra derive their source. But to this subject we shall probably take occasion to revert. Though the rains had proved unusually deficient, the periodical rising of the Iravati had caused it to overflow its banks, carrying fertility and moisture through the interior of the country. "As our distance from Amarapura diminished, towns and villages on each side recurred at such short intervals, that

that it was in vain to inquire the name of each distinct assemblage of houses." The lately deserted city of Aungeva or Ava, lay in ruins on one side of the river; the temple of Shoegunga from its peculiar sanctity is still used to administer the oaths to officers of government. Thus we find the Su-ganga, or sacred Ganges, reverenced in Ava, as in Hindustan. "On entering the lake, near which the city of Amarapura is situated, the number of boats that were moored, as in a harbour, to avoid the influence of the sweeping flood, the singularity of their construction, the height of the waters, which threaten inundation to the whole city, and the amphitheatre of lofty hills that nearly surrounded us, altogether presented a novel scene, exceedingly interesting to a stranger." The mansion assigned to the British embassador was commodious and pleasantly situated, across the lake, and nearly opposite to the fort; the courtiers who received him intimated his majesty's absence, at a country seat; and that it was expected he should not go into the town till he had been formally introduced.

Adjacent to the residence of the English embassador were houses occupied by three Chinese, who had recently arrived at Amarapura, on a deputation from the provincial government of Yunan in China. They visited the colonel on his arrival, who has supplied an amusing account of the insipid solemnity of their manners, their indolent habits, and bad taste in music, of which, unfortunately for their neighbours, they were great amateurs. An eclipse of the moon rendered it impossible for the court of Amarapura to receive the embassador before the 30th of August; an interval which he judiciously and successfully employed in acquiring a knowledge of the customs and manners prevalent amongst the Burmans.

The thirteenth chapter contains an instructive account of the religion, laws, civil institutions, distinctions of rank and the insignia annexed to each gradation; together with the marriage and funeral ceremonies; the population and revenue of the country. On these it were superfluous to enlarge, having inserted the chapter entire in our last volume.

The Burmans may be termed a nation of soldiers, every man in the kingdom being liable to be called upon for his military services. These conscripts are supplied with arms, ammunition, and an allowance of grain, but are not entitled to pay; whilst their families are retained as hostages for the good conduct of their relation. The musquet, the sabre, and the spear are the warlike instruments of the Burmans; but the most respectable part of their military force is the establishment of war boats, furnished by each town, in proportion to its magnitude, and of which 500 might be assembled at a short notice. The largest are from eighty to one hundred feet long, but the breadth seldom exceeds eight feet; they are constructed out of the solid trunk of the teak tree, carry from fifty to sixty rowers, provided with a sword and lance; and when they go to war carry a piece of ordnance on the prow, besides soldiers armed with muskets.

Though the religion of the Burmans forbids the slaughter of animals, yet the interdiction is observed only with regard to those that are domesticated. Game, and even reptiles, are eaten by them. The vigour of the natives

furnishes

furnishes a sure test of the salubrity of the climate. The southern provinces produce luxuriant crops of rice; to the northward, the country is more mountainous, but the vallies yield good wheat, together with most of the small grains and esculent vegetables of India. Sugar canes, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and the different tropical fruits, in perfection, are all indigenous productions of that country. Nor is it less rich in minerals, since our author mentions mines of gold, silver, rubies, sapphires, iron, tin, lead, antimony and arsenic. "Amber, of a consistence unusually pure and pellucid, is dug up in large quantities near the river." Marble equal to the finest of Italy is dug from quarries near Amerapura, and confined to the formation of images of Gautama. The foreign commerce of the Burmans is altogether trifling; but a considerable internal traffic is carried on, by means of boats, navigating the Iravati. Like the Chinese, they have no coin; silver in bullion and lead are the current monies of the country; hence the necessity of bankers to ascertain the degree of purity in which these metals are brought to market. The animals of Ava are all to be met with in Hindustan, but it is a fact not a little singular, "that there should not be such an animal as the jackal in the Ava dominions, considering that they are so numerous in the adjoining country."

"Of the ancient Pallis," says Col. Symes, "whose language constitutes at the present day the sacred text of Ava, Pegu and Siam, as well as of several other countries eastward of the Ganges, and of their migration from India to the banks of the Cali, the Nile of Ethiopia, we have but very imperfect information." We are altogether at a loss to conjecture on what grounds our author has decided the sacred language of Ava to be the same with that spoken by the Pali, whose migrations in remote times have been traced by Capt. Wilford. We cannot imagine that the mere resemblance of the name has furnished the sole ground for this hypothesis; yet no other is even hinted at. The Pali language is to the eastern nations what the Sanscrit is to the Hindus; yet none ever imagined the latter to be derived from the name of a nation who spoke it. "On a probable calculation from Dr. Buchanan's papers, of the extent of the present Burman empire, it appears to include the space between the 9th and 26th degrees of north latitude, and between the 92d and 107th degrees of longitude, east from Greenwich, about 1050 geographical miles in length, and 600 in breadth; these are the ascertainable limits taken from the Burman accounts, but it is probable their dominions stretch still farther to the north." It should, however, be remarked that the breadth varies, and is in some places very inconsiderable.

The scrupulous attention paid to the various gradations of rank at the court of Ava, and the etiquette with which each is received there, rendered it necessary to ascertain before the introduction of the English ambassador, what ceremonies were to be observed to him. In a country where so much attention is paid to punctilio, Col. Symes judged these particulars deserving of more solicitude than he probably would have assigned them under other circumstances. On the 30th of August, the deputation crossed the lake, and proceeded

ceeded through the town and fort to the palace gate, where they were detained till the princes had arrived from their own houses. They were preceded by a pompous equipage, proportioned to their respective rank. The Lotoo, or grand hall of consultation and of audience, is situated within an inclosure, and separated by a brick wall from an inner court which comprehends the palace, and all the buildings annexed to the royal residence. They were ushered up a flight of stairs into a very noble saloon, or open hall, where the court was assembled. On entering this hall, a stranger cannot fail to be surprised at the magnificence of its appearance: it is supported by seventy-seven pillars, disposed in eleven rows, each consisting of seven: the space between the pillars I judged to be about twelve feet, except the central row, which was probably two feet wider. The roof of the building is composed of distinct stages, the highest in the centre. The row of pillars that supported the middle, or most lofty roof, we judged to be thirty-five or forty feet in height; the others gradually diminish as they approach the extremities of the building, and those which sustain the balcony are not more than twelve or fourteen feet. At the farther part of the hall there is a high gilded lattice, extending quite across the building, and in the centre of the lattice is a gilded door, which, when opened, displays the throne; this door is elevated five or six feet from the floor, so that the throne must be ascended by means of steps at the back, which are not visible, nor is the seat of the throne to be seen, except when the King comes in person to the Latoo. At the bottom of the lattice there is a gilt balustrade, three or four feet high, in which the umbrellas and several other insignia of state were deposited. The royal colour is white, and the umbrellas were made of silk of that colour, richly bespangled with gold. Within this magnificent saloon were seated, on their inverted legs, all the princes and the principal nobility of the Burman empire, each person in the place appropriated to his particular rank and station. The space between the central pillars that front the throne is always left vacant, for this curious reason, that his Majesty's eyes may not be obliged to behold those whom he does not mean to honour with a look." It is worthy of remark, that instead of priests of Buddha, a chorus consisting of eight Brahmans appeared in sacerdotal gowns, and chanted a prayer at the foot of the throne, in not unpleasing recitative. When this was finished, the letter and presents from the governor-general were delivered to the proper officers; and a person appeared who proposed three questions as if from his Majesty, retiring after receiving the answer to each, as if to communicate the reply. "You come from a distant country; how long is it since you arrived? How were the king, queen, and royal family of England, when the last accounts came from thence? Was England at peace or war with other nations, and was your country in a state of disturbance?" A handsome desert was then introduced, and the court soon after broke up, without his Majesty having once appeared. Our author afterwards understood, that his non-appearance was predetermined, in order to afford a pretext for spreading abroad that the representative of the English nation had delivered

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his dispatches, and rendered tribute (for so they denominated the presents) without being honoured by an interview of their king.

The following days were occupied in visiting the princes, where the deputation was received with suitable respect, but as none of them spoke, it was impossible to form any judgment of their characters, but what their countenances afforded. The royal library adjoins a splendid kioum or monastery; the library was locked when our author went there, and the librarian did not think himself authorised to open it, without a special order. "But he assured us that there was nothing in the inside different from what we might see in the virando, where a number of large chests, curiously ornamented with gilding and japan, were ranged in regular order, against the wall. I counted fifty, but there were many more, probably not less than a hundred. The books were regularly classed, and the contents of each chest were written in gold letters on the lid. The librarian opened two, and shewed me some very beautiful writing on thin leaves of ivory, the margins of which were ornamented with flowers of gold, neatly executed. I saw also some books written in the antient Pali, the religious text." In this expression, our author manifestly considers the Pali, not as a language, but a written character. This also is our own opinion; the few words he has given as belonging to the Pali language are Sanscrit; the character, however, differs materially from the Devanagari, though it corresponds with it in order and syllabic arrangement. To this only, we are disposed to believe, the name of Pali, (nourishing, assisting) is annexed; and should require strong proofs to induce us to believe that the Burmans have any thing in common, with the Palis of Captain Wilford. "Every thing seemed to be arranged with perfect regularity, and I was informed that there were books upon divers subjects; more on divinity than any other; but history, music, medicine, painting and romance, had their separate treatises. The volumes were disposed under distinct heads, regularly numbered; and if all the other chests were as well filled as those that were submitted to our inspection, it is not improbable that his Burman Majesty may possess a more numerous library than any potentate from the banks of the Danube to the borders of China."

Col. Symes afterwards visited the high priest of the empire, or Seredaw, a title probably equivalent to that of Lama in Tibet. He received the embassador in a kioum, of which we extract the description. "Being prepared, we were conducted into a spacious court, surrounded by a high brick wall, in the centre of which stood the kioum, an edifice not less extraordinary from the style of its architecture, than magnificent from its ornaments, and from the gold that was profusely bestowed on every part. It was composed entirely of wood, and the roofs rising one above another in five distinct stories, diminished in size as they advanced in height; each roof being surrounded by a cornice, curiously carved and richly gilded. The body of the building, elevated twelve feet from the ground, was supported on large timbers driven into the earth, after the manner of piles, of which there were probably 150, to sustain the immense weight of the superstructure. On

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ascending the stairs, we were not less pleased than surprised, at the splendid appearance which the inside displayed; a gilded balustrade, fantastically carved into various shapes and figures, encompassed the outside of the platform. Within this, there was a wide gallery that comprehended the entire circuit of the building, in which many devotees were stretched prostrate on the floor. An inner railing opened into a noble hall, supported by colonnades of lofty pillars, the centre row was at least fifty feet high, and gilded from the summit to within four feet of the base, which was lackered red. In the middle of the hall there was a gilded partition of open latticed work, fifteen or twenty feet high, which divided it into two parts, from north to south. The space between the pillars, varied from twelve to sixteen feet, and the number, including those that supported the galleries, appeared to be not fewer than one hundred, which, as they approached the extremities, diminished in height; the outermost row not exceeding fifteen feet. The bottom of these was cased with sheet lead, as a defence against the weather. A marble image of Gautama, gilded and sitting on a golden throne, was placed in the centre of the partition; and in front of the idol, leaning against one of the pillars, we beheld the Seredaw sitting on a sattin carpet."

The Chinese embassadors, who were introduced at the same time, prostrated themselves before the image of Buddha, which confirms, as Col. Symes observes, the confident assertion of the Burmans, that the Chinese are worshippers of Buddha. Our author's expression, is not calculated to convey a distinct idea of the fact, which was before too well known to require confirmation. The emperor of China, his Tartar subjects, and a great proportion of the Chinese, are unquestionably votaries of Foe or Buddha, under the spiritual guidance of the Lamas of Tibet; but China also comprehends, the philosophic followers of the doctrines of Confucius, and another superstition prevalent amongst the vulgar, of which the tenets are but little understood. It cannot, therefore, we presume, be correctly affirmed, that the Chinese are Buddhists.

"The fort of Amarapura is an exact square: there are four principal gates, one to the centre of each face; there is also a smaller gate on each side of the great gate, equidistant between it and the angle of the fort, comprising twelve gates in all. At each angle of the fort, there is a large quadrangular bastion, that projects considerably. There are also eleven smaller bastions on each side, including those that are over the gateways. Between each of these bastions, is extended a curtain, about 200 yards long. From this calculation, a side of the fort occupies 2400 yards." Four gilded temples are placed at the corners of the fort, and along one side, extends the public granaries and store-rooms.

The animated remonstrances of the English embassador, concerning the circumstances which he judged derogatory to the dignity of the government which he represented, were at length productive of a change of conduct, and it was intimated to him, that he should be honoured with an interview of his majesty when the answer to the Governor General's letter should be delivered. All the splendor of this ceremonious court, was exhibited on this occasion. "We had

had been seated little more than a quarter of an hour, when the folding doors that concealed the throne opened with a loud noise, and discovered his majesty ascending a flight of steps that led up to the throne, from the inner apartments. His crown was a high conical cap, richly studded with precious stones; his fingers were covered with rings, and in his dress, he bore the appearance of a man cased in golden armour, whilst a gilded, or probably a golden wing on each shoulder, did not add much lightness to his figure. His looks denoted him to be between fifty and fixty years old, of a strong make, in stature rather beneath the middle height, with hard features, and of a dark complexion; yet the expression of his countenance was not unpleafing, and seemed, I thought, to indicate an intelligent and inquiring mind." Four Brahmans, dressed in white caps and gowns, chanted the usual prayer at the foot of the throne; after which an officer recited, in a musical cadence, the name of each person who was to be introduced. Some of them were invested with the order of the nobility, after which the king withdrew without speaking, except to give that order.

The commercial propositions, which the embassador had submitted to the consideration of the Burman ministers, experienced no difficulty; the obvious justice of fixing the financial demands on exports and imports, and protecting foreign traders from the rapacity of subordinate officers, being universally admitted. An imperial mandate to that effect, addressed to the governors of provinces, was issued in consequence; and this important point being effected, Col. Symes left Amarapura, after a residence of three months. The rise of the waters had now subsided, and the Iravati flowed smoothly within its channel, whilst the boats conveyed the deputation through a rapid current down the river, retracing the same scenes which had presented themselves before. An account of the Petroleum Wells, will be found in our last volume; and Col. Symes has furnished some interesting particulars, illustrative of the pastoral manners, and simple theology of the mountain tribes, who under the appellation of Cains and Carians, occupy the high tract of land, between Aracan and Ava.

To review the account of an enlightened and judicious traveller of countries previously unknown, or so imperfectly described, as to differ slightly from terra incognita, is only to furnish a copious abstract of his most prominent remarks. This duty we have endeavoured to perform, in reviewing the interesting publications of Col. Symes and Capt. Turner. To compare these with the scanty accounts supplied by preceding travellers, less qualified to form correct opinions, and in situations less calculated to afford the data requisite for that purpose, were a task slightly conducive to the interests of literature. The public are now in possession of authentic defcriptions, of the principal routes to the capitals of Ava and Tibet; the manners and customs of the natives, so far as they influence their intercourse with strangers, have been amply elucidated, and much light has been thrown upon these in other particulars. The expectations which might have been formed, from the short residence of the authors in the countries they described, have been equalled and surpassed: a new and prolific source has been opened by each,

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to the indulgence of a rational curiosity, and the applause of the public which has already crowned their labours, is the just reward of their meritorious exertions. The sciences of geography, botany, and mineralogy, have each derived some important additions from their inquiries; but it is principally to the philosopher, engaged in contemplaing the nature of man, as displayed in his actions and opinions, under every diversity of climate, government, and religious system, that travels into distant regions, supply an inexhaustible fund of materials.

The warlike nation to which this volume relates, has acquired a decided preponderance in the countries which separate Hindustan from China, and appears to possess a spring of activity, a desire of extended dominion, and a capacity for corporeal exertions, which may probably add, in future times, to the importance they have already attained, in the scale of oriental nations. When the study of the language of the Burmans shall have furnished a key to their history, science, and antiquities, it will then appear whether they assimilate most strongly to their eastern or western neighbours; whether, as the Brahmans assert the Burmachinas to be a tribe of Khyetria, who, emigrating from their country, have forgotten the Vedas; or whether, as their language and appearance seem to indicate, they be of Chinese origin, and have adopted the religion of Buddha, with its dogmas, as preserved in the Pali character, since their settlement on the banks of the Iravati.

"PERSIAN LYRICS, *or scattered Poems, from the Diwan-i Hafiz; with Paraphrases in Verse and Prose, a Catalogue of the Gazels as arranged in a Manuscript of the Works of Hafiz, in the Chetham Library at Manchester, and other Illustrations.*" pp. 161.—HARDING. 1800.

Shemseddin Mahommed, better known by his poetical title of Hafiz, flourished in Shiraz, in the middle of the fourteenth century, when that city was the capital of an empire, more distinguished for the valour and generosity of its princes, than the extent of their dominions. Yet Sultan Shuja, son of the celebrated Emir Mobarizeddin (the founder of the dynasty) ruled the provinces of Faro, Carman, and Irac Agemi. To an undaunted courage, by which he secured the possession of a still tottering throne, this prince added all the accomplishments of his age, and Khondemir expatiates on his talents and virtues, and even on the beauty of his poetical compositions, which are still, says the historian, universally read and admired. The reign of such a prince must have been propitious to the rising genius of the young poet, but his fame soon passed the narrow limits of his master's empire, and attracted the attention of foreign princes. Ferishta relates the overtures which induced our poet to visit the Deccan, his arrival at Lahor on his way thither, and the accident which induced him to return. A second attempt does still less credit to his perseverance: for it appears by the same author, that two opulent merchants, who were about to embark for Hindustan, knowing how acceptable a visit from Hafiz would prove at the court of Calberga, prevailed on him to accompany them. After arriving at the port of Hormuz, and

and embarking on board the vessel, a violent storm completely overturned the resolution of Hafiz, who finding a pretext to go ashore, sent off a fine ode expressive of his determination never again to brave the dangers of the seas.

Hush'd was the breeze: and smooth the main
Reposing on her pearly bed,
When Hafiz left his native plain,
By airy dreams of riches led.
But can the gorgeous stores of Ind,
The mountain billow's fury stay?
Or treasures calm the fear-struck mind,
As on they rush in dread array? &c.

Sultan Shuja died in the year 1383, and was succeeded by his son Zinulabeddin, whose virtues attracted universal popularity, but could not secure him from the fate of much more powerful sovereigns. He had reigned little more than two years, when Tamerlane entered Persia on an expedition against Azerbijan, and summoned the young prince, with expressions of friendship, to join his standard at the head of his forces. Zinulabeddin declined to comply. The capture of Ispahan, the massacre of its inhabitants, the conquest of Shiraz and the expulsion of Zinulabeddin, it were foreign to our purpose to relate. Timur visited Shiraz in person, and it is reported that Hafiz had an interview with this fatal conqueror, whom an insurrection in Maverulnehr forced to leave Persia, and the throne of Shiraz was soon after occupied by Shah Mansor, a grandson of Emir Mobarizeddin. The accession of this prince is celebrated by Hafiz in an ode, which commences thus:

"Repair to Shiraz, for the auspicious reign of Mansor has dawned, our acclamations of joy reach the skies.

"Victory has snatched the veil which concealed the charms of fortune; Astrea has been restored to our vows.

"Fair is the vault of heaven illumined by the beams of the moon; smiling the earth since the return of her sovereign.

"The delight of Egypt (Joseph) who wept for the woes of his house ascending from a dungeon, mounted to the pinnacle of glory, &c."

This ode was written in 1388, and before the close of the same year, the poet was no more. The reign of Shah Mansor was not destined to survive much longer; for in 1392, Timur returned to Persia; Mansor marched against him with a handful of forces, and after performing prodigies of valour was left dead on the field of battle. The other descendants of Mobarizeddin were sent prisoners into Tartary, and never more heard of. Thus terminated the dynasty of the Muzoferians, to which we have adverted more particularly, because the account given of these princes, and of the poet Hafiz, by M. D'Herbelot, has not been compiled with his usual accuracy.

The tenets of the Sufis have been ably illustrated by Sir William Jones, in his dissertation on "the mystical poetry of the Persians and Hindus," printed in the Asiatic Researches. These tenets appear to constitute the poetical religion of Persia; there are few poets of that nation whose verses do not breathe the same spirit of mystic fervor, and abound in the same voluptuous imagery. The learned orientalist, last quoted, considers the hymns of the Hindus, which sing the loves of Crishna and Ràdhà, as partaking of the same genius; the book of Canticles, in its figurative sense, has been held an allegory on divine love; and we may certainly add the poems of

of antiquity which celebrate the loves of Cupid and Psyche, to the best of those mystical compositions. Sir William Jones places Hafiz and Sadi at the head of the eminent poets whom this sect has produced in Persia. The following quotation from Kempfer will shew the esteem, in which the works of the former are still held in that country. Speaking of the poetry of Hafiz: "It pervades, says he, all ranks; you meet with it every where, *in collegiis et scholis, in palatiis et casis, in officinis et tabernis. Haud satis admirabere quanta cum animi delectatione otiosum vulgus in foris et officinis suis, quin in ipsis Coffeæ popinis, quæ nostris tabernis cerevisiariis et vinariis respondent, scripta hæc lectitent, et exiis ingenii nectar capiant; dum confidentium iis, qui libro instructus est epiphonema attentis sociis prælegit; mox literum claudit, ut meditandi silentium indulgeat; tum lectionem iterat, interposita subinda ad meditandum mora, donec interveniat quod lectionem interrumpat, vel dissolvat concessum.*" Those who have visited Hindustan well know the rapture with which the Moslems of that country speak of his odes; many of which are retained in their memory, and frequently quoted in conversation.

Notwithstanding the celebrity of the poet of Shiraz, it may still be doubted whether, even a good translation of his Diwan would add the suffrages of Europe to the applauses of Asia. A taste formed (perhaps too exclusively) on the exquisite models of Greece and Rome, is disgusted with the want of connection, and perpetual recurrence of similar imagery, which the verses of the Gazel present. The embroidered veil which half conceals the mystic sense from the Asiatic, is altogether impervious to the European eye. Perpetual invocations to pleasure, the joys of wine, and the charms of beauty, cloy by repetition; and the moral reflections, though sometimes exquisitely beautiful, occur too seldom, to relieve by contrast. To appreciate the merits of Hafiz, by a comparison of a few of his odes, with those of Anacreon and Sappho, to which alone they can be justly compared, from being composed in an analogous strain, is a task which still remains to be executed. The songs of the Bacchants in Milton's Comus might afford another point of comparison. Between the odes of Hafiz, and those of his contemporary Petrarca, none can be instituted; the tender querulousness, and plaintive elegance of the Tuscan bard, is too remote from the Bacchanalian festivity, and exuberant joy of the Persian muse. One exception alone, we recollect, in an ode in which Hafiz bewails the death of his wife:

"The sweet companion who rendered my cottage the envy of the fairies, had like them a faultless form," &c.

The publication before us affords little information and little novelty; from an enthusiastic admirer it were vain to expect a candid appreciation of merits. Besides, neither Mr. Hindley's verses, nor his style, are calculated to inspire us with a high idea of his qualifications for such a task; of the latter a fondness for uncommon and flowery expressions is the characteristic, which seldom accompanies a correct taste in composition.

"A student, moderately versed in the Persian language, may be able to pronounce, even from a slight experience, that the plain and simple meaning of one of these Gazels, (totally laying aside its isocata-

isocatalectical and symphonious beauties, as well as the exquisiteness of its peculiar concise and metrical construction), will always please, by mere dint of its simplicity and beauty, as a faithful and correct representation of natural imagery, and as the poetical outlines of a mind cast in a superior mould, and gifted with the most energetic powers of expression: so truly insinuating, so inimitable and unique are the compositions of this illustrious poet. Their variety and peculiarity are not less striking: grave and gay, plaintive and sportive, encomiastic and satirical, tender and querulous, simple and dignified, voluptuous and sublime, they adapt themselves to all dispositions, and seldom fail to interest and to take a deep hold of the feelings of the human heart. The metre is regular, though varied; the measures are subject to the common rules of scansion, and run in pauses altogether melodious, and heightened by the agreeable returns of corresponding sounds. One favorite rhyme also is characteristic of each Gazel, and invariably terminates every couplet. The style too, is so effulgent and dazzling, yet so finished and concise, that the loss of the most trivial word is the loss of a beauty. What, then, can we do in this case? is it possible to hit upon a brilliant conciseness, a melody, or somewhat analogous to it in our own language, that may enable us to give some faint idea of the unparalleled elegancies of the original?"

It only remains, to enable our readers to determine whether Mr. Hindley has "hit upon" any of these desiderata, by the insertion of a specimen. This work contains eleven odes; eight of which had been previously translated by Sir William Jones, or Revisky; three others now appear for the first time in an European dress, one of which we insert.

"Nothing, no, nothing from my heart shall tear
That damsel's image, to my soul so dear;
No, thou most graceful cypress of the grove,
There grows thy root, deep-planted by my love:
Nor shall stern fate, in grim misfortune drest,
E'er scare thy lips memorial from my breast;
In infant life thy locks my passion mov'd,
And something early told me that I lov'd:
The league, which then with love and them I made,
Shall ne'er by treacherous mem'ry be betray'd.
With unborn time the innate fondness rose,
And shall with deathless time expiring close.
All but that love may quit my goaded heart,
But that, O! never, never shall depart:
Nought shall destroy it, nought its force control;
It clings so close united to my soul,
That from this body sever'd were this head,
E'en then my unchang'd love would not be dead.
But, tho' my wounded heart the fair pursues,
Pity my feeble frailty will excuse;
Sick is my soul, and why not seek to find
Some bland restorative to ease my mind?
Whoe'er from wild distraction would be free,
And 'scape the frenzy which thus preys on me,
Let him, by Hafiz warn'd, avoid his fate,
And shun the sex lest soon it be too late."

Before we conclude, we must point out a material (possibly a typographical) error. The year of Hafiz's death, 791 of the Hejirah, is said in the preface to correspond with the Christian year 1340. This would render every important incident in the life of our poet, utterly irreconcileable with

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with chronology; but the fact is, that year corresponds with the Christian year 1388, in which Timur visited Shiraz, and Shalmanaser ascended the throne.

"*A* Dictionary *of the* Malay Tongue, *as spoken in the Peninsula of Malacca, the Islands of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Pulo Pinang, &c. &c. in two Parts, English and Malay, and Malay and English. To which is prefixed, a Grammar of that Language. Embellished with a Map. By* James Howison, *M. D. Member of the Asiatic Society.*" 4to. pp. 235.— Sewell. 1801.

The inhabitants of the isles scattered over the Indian archipelago, may be classed under two grand divisions, Mahommedans and Idolaters. It is to the former of these classes, that the name of Malayan is applied by foreigners, and by themselves. They are usually found settled on the sea coasts; trade, and sometimes piracy, are their usual occupations; a ferocious intrepidity distinguishes their general character, and the Portugueze experienced on their first arrival, a fiercer resistance from these hardy navigators, than from the numerous armies of the continental powers. The relative proportion between the Malayan and the idolatrous inhabitants varies in each island; in some the whole of the inhabitants have been converted to Islamism; in others the sovereigns of particular districts have embraced that faith, and been followed by their subjects, whilst the majority have adhered to their pristine superstitions. We are aware that our account of this people is not altogether free from objections. Sir William Jones has stated his persuasion, "that they descended from Arabian traders and mariners after the age of Mahommed." We are disposed to believe that many individuals of that nation settled amongst them, and produced the conversion to Islamism; but the very peculiar configuration and cast of countenance, common to the Malayan, with the other nations eastward of Hindustan, does not permit us to consider them as a distinct race. The tradition of the inhabitants of Malacca, recorded by the Portugueze historian, John de Barras, appears to us a preferable hypothesis. This states the city of Malacca to have been founded in 1260, by a Javan of the name of Parameswara; and that in the reigns of his successors, the people were gradually converted to Islamism, by the influx of Persian and Guzerat merchants. Doubtless, traders from the commercial cities of Arabia, would also resort to Malacca, which soon became the most flourishing emporium of the east. At the beginning of the fifteenth century, the Mahommedan religion had spread considerably, and extended itself through the neighbouring islands. In this hypothesis, we consider the commercial city of Malacca as the centre, whence the tenets of Mahommed emanated, and were diffused amongst the isles, with the name of Malayan ascribed to its votaries. But this name itself has its difficulties; for Malaya is the name of a mountain celebrated in the Puranas, for the production of the most fragrant sandal. It is usually supposed to be one of the western ranges of the Ghauts, which intersect the Deccan. The coast of Malabar is named by its inhabitants Malaya; in its vicinity, we find the Malaya-dwipa, (vulgo, maldives) or Malayan isles; both appear

pear to have derived their name from their proximity to mount Malaya. If we suppose Parameswara, (a common Hindu name) to have led a colony from Malaya to the golden Chersonesus, every difficulty will be obviated by this simple and probable hypothesis. It accounts for the name of the city and peninsula of Malacca, and for the general designation of those who adopted the religion disseminated from that city, amongst the isles.

Mr. Marsden, (whose history of Sumatra is incomparably the most scientific and complete performance which the connection between Great Britain and the east has hitherto produced), speaks of the Malayan language in the following terms. "The Malay language is original in the peninsula of Malaya, and has from thence extended itself throughout the eastern islands, so as to become the lingua franca of that part of the globe. It has been much celebrated, and justly, for the smoothness and sweetness of its sound, which have gained it the appellation of the Italian of the east." Had the ingenious author only stated that the Malayan language originated in the peninsula, he would have expressed himself more accurately; as the passage now stands it might lead to a supposition, that a dialect of which at least a fourth of the nouns are pure Arabic, was the original language of the eastern peninsula. In literature, the Malayans have made slender proficiency; their books are for the most part, either transcripts from the Koran, or legendary tales of little merit as compositions. Like the other nations converted to the Moslem faith, the Malayans have adopted with it the Arabic character, in which they now write; that they possessed one previously is indisputable; and like those of Sumatra, it probably betrayed its origin, by an alphabetic arrangement similar to that of the Devanagari.

We learn from Dr. Howison, in his advertisement to the work before us, that the first attempt to form an English and Asiatic grammar, was one of the Malayan language, published by Mr. Bowry, in 1701. The extreme scarcity of that work suggested the utility which must result from this, at a period when the conquests of Great Britain have enlarged the sphere of her intercourse, with the countries in which it is vernacular.

"The peninsula beyond the river Ganges, which stretches down to Johor, the extreme southern point (indeed it is the most southern point of land on the continent of Asia), is generally known by the name of Malacca, or the country of the Malays; and that appellation is very properly retained, since Malay is the true mother tongue of that country. It is likewise the chief language of Junkselon, Pulo Ladda, Pulo Pinang, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Bava, Lombock, Cumbava, Flores, Timor, Timorlaut, Celebes, Ceram, the Molucca islands, and innumerable others; it is, in fact, as observed in our advertisement, the lingua franca, or trading language of a great part of the eastern world. Again, it is the more necessary for English voyagers to become acquainted with this language, since the European inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope (which important place now belongs to this nation) have always accustomed themselves to speak to their servants in the Malay tongue. In some of the islands, however, particularly Borneo, the largest

island in the world except New-Holland, it being about eighteen hundred miles in circumference, there are several kingdoms, each of which has a dialect peculiar to itself: with several of these, Mr. Bowrey says, he conversed. But that a more general idea may be formed of the extent of country over which the Malay is spoken, we shall refer to the accurate map, engraved by Arrowsmith, and prefixed to this volume; by which it appears, that the Malay is the principal vernacular tongue used by the people who inhabit that vast region and chain of islands comprehended between ninety three and one hundred and thirty five degrees of east longitude, a space of about two thousand, two hundred and twenty miles; and extending from fourteen degrees north to eleven degrees of south latitude, comprehending twenty five degrees, about one thousand seven hundred and forty miles.

"The inhabitants of this immense group of islands are supposed to have proceeded originally from the peninsula of Malacca; and of this there can be little doubt, since it is the nearest continent, from which the islands proceed in a constant and regular progression, all over the southern and eastern seas, as far as New Guinea."

In adapting the Arabic alphabet to the sounds which compose the Malayan tongue, it has undergone no alteration, excepting in the letter Ghain, which in this language is destined to represent "ng." The Grammar occupies only 26 pages; yet such is the simplicity of the language it illustrates, that it seems to comprehend in that short space, every essential particular. The inflexions of nouns and verbs are performed by means of particles prefixed; the plural number is formed by repeating the word; and the conjugation of one verb furnishes an exact model for all the rest.

Mr. Marsden has criticised by anticipation this and all future Malayan grammars. "Attempts," says that gentleman, "have been made to compose a grammar of the Malay tongue, upon the principles on which those of the European languages are formed. But the absurdity of such productions, is obvious. Where there is no inflexion of either nouns or verbs, there can be no cases, declensions, moods, nor conjugations. All this is performed by the addition of certain words expressive of a determinate meaning, which should not be considered as mere auxiliaries, or as particles subservient to other words. Thus in the instance of Rooma, a house: derree pada rooma, signifies from a house; but it would be talking without use or meaning, to say that derree pada is the sign of the ablative case of that noun, for then, every preposition would equally require an appropriate case, and as well as *of*, *to*, *and from*, we should have a case for deatas rooma, on the top of the house. So of verbs, Callo sayo boolee gellan, if I could walk; this may be termed the subjunctive or potential mood, of the verb gellan, whereas it is in fact a sentence, of which gellan, bodee, &c. are constituent words. These endeavours to square every thing to our own local and partial ideas, puts me in mind of some vocabularies I have seen, in which the country titles were thus explained.—Pangeran, a duke; Dattoo, an earl; Dupatty, a lord-mayor. It is improper, I say, to talk of the case of a noun, which does not change its termination, or the mood of a verb, which does not

not alter its form. An useful set of observations might be collected for speaking the language with correctness and propriety, but they must be as different from the artificial and technical rules of our grammarians as the dress of an European lady from the simplicity of a Malay habit."

With this passage, probably, in his eye, Dr. Howison observes that, "In our grammatical department it may be objected, that we have forced the inflexions of our nouns and verbs into a resemblance to those of European languages beyond what the simplicity of the Malay will admit of: we must, however, insist that although we have made use of words as auxiliaries, which grammarians might not consider strictly as such, still a ten years' acquaintance with the Malays and their language, authorize us in adopting the words and arrangements, which, we are certain, will be understood and are used by them."

Notwithstanding the ingenuity of Mr. Marsden's observations, we entirely approve of Dr. Howison's retaining the grammatical arrangements of European languages in his work, as the best calculated to facilitate the acquisition of the Malay tongue, to an European. In the example quoted, the objection applies with equal force to the English subjunctive, "if I could walk," as to the Malay synonism. In fact, Mr. Marsden's reflections would be just, if no reference be made to the grammatical standard existing in the mind of the student, who will always experience less difficulty in accomodating a foreign idiom to his own preconceptions, than in acquiring a language in which they shall prove of no assistance.

In turning over the pages of the dictionary, we find the Malayan tongue may still be distinctly traced to its two sources, Sanscrit and Arabic. We have not taken the trouble to ascertain the relative proportion of each; but it is deserving of notice, that the former occurs infinitely more frequently in the language of Malacca, than in those of Pegu and Siam, the intermediate countries. The number of words, which can be traced to either, is inconsiderable; therefore it were superfluous to pronounce examples of them. In order to satisfy our readers of the existence of Arabic and Sanscrit words, without alteration in the Malayan tongue, we insert a few, as they present themselves in turning over the pages: 1st. Sanscrit, Gaja, an elephant; Varna, a colour; Laba, advantage; Satru, an enemy; Carija, an affair; Samania, all; balatantra, an army; Boodee, wisdom; Sama, like as; Madu, a bee; ghinta, a bell; Pandita, a bishop; Chinta, fear; Rupa, mien, appearance; Rata, a cart; Guha, a cane; Denda, a tax; Dermawan, charitable. Courteous, Dr. Howison says, is Soopun and Choombu; Soopun Choombu was the name of a courtier at the palace of Tasisudon. Do the languages of Malaya and Tibet bear so strong a resemblance? Both words are Sanscrit, though slightly deflected from their original meaning. Examples of Sanscrit words might be multiplied *ad infinitum*; the same is true of the Arabic, of which we also insert a few. Muslihat, craftiness; Vakeel, an agent; Hucum, an order or sentence; Fajer, morning; Mati, dead; Maut, death; Laic, decent; Feker, reflection; Sualu juvab, question and answer; Tabib, a doctor; Amur, life; Maf, an excuse; Adil, just; Hyran, astonished. It were superfluous to multiply

ply examples; the first inhabitants of the golden Chersonesus spoke a dialect of the Sanscrit language; an admixture of Arabic terms consequent to the change of religion, has produced the modern Malayan.

"*A* DIGEST *of* HINDU LAW," *(continued from our last Register.)*

OUR last publication comprised a succinct, but we flatter ourselves, no uninteresting sketch of the law of contracts, as delivered by the legislators of ancient India, and modified by the commentaries of modern lawyers. In the performance of contracts, and succession to property, the British Parliament has provided that the Hindus shall be governed by their own laws; the digest consequently proceeds to consider the doctrine of successions; and in pursuing our analysis through this branch of jurisprudence, the distinguished talents of Jagannátha Tercapanchánana, the venerable compiler, and of Mr. Colebrooke the translator, will not appear less conspicuous than in the former.

Sect. 1. *On Property.* The Indian legislators, have not traced the gradual existence of individual property from those remote ages, when, *erant omnia communior, et indivisa omnibus.* Such a state of society, indeed, is no less incompatible with their mythological history, than with the Mosaic records, in which the right of property derived from manual labour is recognised, ab initio.—Much dialectic subtlety is displayed in the definition of the term "property." "Is property included in the seven categories, substance and the rest, or is it distinct therefrom?" According to one opinion, "property is a certain faculty subsisting in the several substances;" to another, "ownership is a relation between cause and effect, attached to the owner who is predicated of particular substances, and subsisting in the substance by connection with the predicable." If there be any who doubt the analogy between the doctrines of the Peripatetic school, and the dialectic system comprised in the Nyaya Sastra, we apprehend a perusal of the work before us, can scarcely fail to remove his suspicions. Whether the tradition, that Aristotle received from India by means of Callisthenes, a technical system of logic, be fully corroborated by this analogy, we presume not to decide; the syllogistic mode of reasoning was prevalent both in India and Greece, and the æra of Gautama unquestionably preceded by many centuries the existence of the celebrated Stagyrite.

"Menu:—After the death of the father and the mother, the brothers being assembled, may divide among themselves in equal shares, the paternal and maternal estate; but they have no power over it while their parents live, unless the father choose to distribute it." "Nareda:—The father being degraded, or become an anchoret, or having resigned, or deceasing naturally, his sons may divide his estate." The eldest son becomes the manager of the property, during the absence or incapacity of his father; a partition of the inheritance does not of necessity ensue, subsequent to his demise, and only in case of requisition by the younger children, for whose subsistence

sistence he is otherwise bound to provide. This right of primogeniture rests on the following text. "Menu: By the eldest, at the moment of his birth, the father having begotten a son, discharges his debt to his own progenitors: the eldest son, therefore ought, before partition, to manage the whole patrimony.

"That son alone, by whose birth he discharges his debt, and through whom he obtains immortality, was begotten from a sense of duty; all the rest are considered by the wise, as begotten from love of pleasure."

Property acquired by the father, may be distributed by him amongst his sons at his pleasure; nor is this absolutely debarred in the case of inheritance. But "Nareda:—A father has no power if his intellect be disturbed by sickness, or his mind agitated by wrath, or his affection partially set on the son of a favorite wife, to make a portion different from the law of inheritance." That law directs an equal partition among uterine brothers, or brothers of the same class, with an addition of a twentieth to the oldest son. Though the compiler remarks, that "at this time in our country, the practice of deducting a twentieth part or the like, is almost wholly disused: but some chattel of small value is given to the eldest as a token of veneration." Brothers born of mothers of different classes are suitably apportioned.

Chap. 2. On the distribution made by a father in his life-time.

We find the following rules suggested for the regulation of this distribution, yet the infringement of some is rather considered as a breach of moral duty, than an act tending to invalidate the settlement. "Nareda—When the father is too aged to bear more sons, and all the sisters have been given away in marriage, and the father either refrains from pleasures, or withdraws from worldly concerns, then shall partition be made." At this period the father may divide amongst his sons, or retain property acquired, or recovered by him; but over the landed patrimony the father and son have equal dominion, it must therefore be equally divided. We do not however, perceive, that the sons can at any time compel a division, even of this heritable patrimony. Grandsons and great grandsons, are entitled to the shares of their respective fathers, as far as the fourth in descent. "Devala—As far as the fourth in descent, relatives are sapindas, or connected by funeral oblations, beyond him the funeral cake is rescinded: Sages declare partition of inheritable property to be co-ordinate with the gift of funeral cakes." The efficacy of these funeral cakes in accomplishing the beatitude of the deceased, when offered by his progeny within the fourth generation, is in some measure considered as the price paid for the succession. This notion is the key to the whole Indian law of inheritance, and hence its connection with the ceremonies performed at obsequies.

Chap. 3. On partition among brothers.

"Vyasa:-For brothers a common abode is ordained so long as both their parents live; but, by making a partition after the death of their parents, their religious duties are multiplied." Hence it is inferred that the common property should not be divided till subsequent to the death of both parents. The multiplication of religious duties arises from the separate performance of rites at the respective houses

houses of the brothers. "Y'ajnyawalcya:—Let the sons, after the death of their parents, equally share the assets, and equally pay the debts of the deceased." But this equable partition seems overturned by a text which afterwards occurs. "Vrihaspati :—All the sons shall succeed to their father's estate as is ordained; but he who is distinguished by science and good conduct, shall take a greater share than the rest. Progenitors become truly the parents of a son, through him whose fame is spread in this world, for science, skill in arts, courage or wealth, and for knowledge, liberality and virtuous actions." We presume that none of the sons are allowed to decide on their own superior merit, yet the legislator has omitted to specify whose judgment should regulate this important point. "A share of the heritage with the brothers shall be allotted to their widows, who have no offspring, but are supposed pregnant, to be held by them until they severally bear sons." If none is born the brothers divide the share reserved, and support the widow at the common expence.—The equal partition prescribed, extends to every species of property. "Vrihaspati :—Thus Menu declared, that household utensils, beasts of burden, weapons, milch cattle, ornaments and slaves, must be divided, when discovered, among the heirs; and that, if effects are justly suspected to be hidden, a discovery must be obtained by the Cosha." The Cosha is a particular form of trial by ordeal. "Menu :—To the unmarried daughters let their brothers give portions out of their own allotments respectively: let each give a fourth part of his own distinct share; and they who refuse to give shall be degraded." The commentator explains the portion of the daughter to be appropriated solely to defray the charges of her nuptials, in a manner suitable to her rank; consequently, if requisite, as far as the proportion of a fourth, must be given by the brothers for that purpose. The expences attending the several religious ceremonies for younger brothers, for whom they have not yet been performed, must also be deducted from the common stock. "Menu :—Let the father himself perform the eight ceremonies which perfect the birth of a twice born man like the ceremony on conception: or on failure of him, let another perform them in regular order. But let not a twice born man remain a single instant excluded from the four orders." We extract Mr. Colebrooke's instructive account of the ceremonies above alluded to.

"By these ceremonies I understand, 1st. J'átacarma; a ceremony ordained on the birth of a male, before the section of the navel string, and which consists in making him taste clarified butter, out of a golden spoon. 2d. Námacarana; ceremony on giving a name, performed on the 10th day after birth; or on the 11th, 12th, and even 101st day. 3d. Nisheramana; carrying the child out of the house to see the moon, on the third lunar day of the third light fortnight after his birth; or to see the sun in the third and fourth month. 4th. Annaprásana; feeding the child with rice in the sixth or eighth month, or when he has cut teeth. 5th. Chudácarana; the ceremony of tonsure, performed in the second or third year after birth. 6th. Upanayana; investiture with the marks of the class, performed in the eighth year from the conception of a Bráhmana; but it may [illegible]icipated in the fifth, or be delay[illegible] the sixteenth year. 7th. Sávitri; [illegible] ceremony of investiture hallowed by the Gayatri, which must not be delayed for a Bráhmana beyond the sixteenth year; it should be performed on the fourth day after the first investiture. 8th. Samávartana; ceremony

mony on the return of the student from his preceptor's house. The whole number of ceremonies called Sanscára, as expiating the sinful taint contracted in the mother's womb, and as effecting regeneration, in other words, as perfecting the class of a twice born man, are ten. To the eight ceremonies now enumerated must therefore be added the ceremony which precedes conception, and marriage, which is the last of these sacraments."

A coheir is not compelled to refund money disbursed before partition; but a double share of the property is usually allotted to him through whose industry it was acquired. A disquistion ensues relative to sons born of mothers of different classes, which might suggest some important inferences: in fact we find the casts in the age of the legislators quoted, were by no means separated by such infrangible barriers as at present. A Brahmana might choose a wife from each of the inferior classes, so that only the Sudra, the lowest of all, was strictly excluded from this privilege. Such marriages are, indeed, censured as immoral, but not prohibited as criminal, excepting in the Cali age; the text presents a singular association, worthy the attention of those desirous to investigate the state of antient India. "Vrihat Narediya Purana:—Undertaking sea voyages to circumnavigate the ocean; the carrying of a water pot by a householder; the marriage of twice born men with damsels unequal in class: the wise have declared, that these practices must be avoided in the Cali age." Here we find the strict prohibition of intermixture of class[illegible]al with that of maritime ente[illegible] both then were admissib[illegible]e at a[illegible]ier period, and if the Sanscrit language bears a striking analogy with that of the Greeks and Romans, whilst those of intermediate nations offer no affinity, the connection must be traced to a period when the Hindus circumnavigated the ocean.

"Menu:—A son begotten thro' luft on a Sudra by a man of the priestly class, is even as a corpse though alive, and is thence called in law a living corpse."—The word is Cunapa. Might not this text throw some light on the story mentioned by Syncellus, of a dynastry of dead men who reigned in Egypt, and from one of whom Canopus is by some thought to have received its name?

Chap. 4. "On Sons legitimate and adopted."

The several modes of filiation are thus enumerated. "Menu: —1. Of the twelve sons of men whom Menu sprung from the self-existent, has named, six are kinsmen and heirs: six not heirs, except to their own father, but kinsmen.

"2. The son begotten by a man himself in lawful wedlock, the son of his wife begotten by a kinsman duly appointed, a son given to him, a son made or adopted, a son of concealed birth, or whose real father cannot be known, and a son rejected by his natural parents, are the next kinsmen and heirs.

"3. The son of a young woman unmarried, the son of a pregnant bride, a son bought, a son by a twice married woman, a son self-given, and a son by a Sudra are the six kinsmen, but not heirs to collaterals."

By adoption, a son loses all claim to the family and estate of his natural father; it is invalid if the ceremony of tonsure had been previously performed, or if the child had past his fifth year. After defining what the law understands by a son begotten in lawful wedlock, the commentator proceeds to the next in rank, or

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son begotten on the body of an appointed daughter. "Vasist'ha:—She who has no brothers acquires filiation, reverting to the family of her ancestors; the appointed daughter is considered as the third son, but equal to the son of the body, for she may perform his duties. "Menu:—He who has no son may appoint his daughter in this manner to raise up a son for him, saying: the male child who shall be born from her in wedlock, shall be mine, for the purpose of performing my obsequies." Thus in the descent of property, a daughter's son, after such appointment, is considered as a grandson in the male line. The appointment whether public, or merely mental, is nevertheless valid, and deprives the natural father of all civil rights over his son, who is thereby affiliated to the maternal grandfather. The third mode of filiation is by appointing a wife to raise up progeny by a kinsman, or person of superior class; if the appointment be regular and the prescribed ceremonies observed, the offspring is son of both fathers and succeeds to the property of both.

The fourth rank in affiliation is held by the son of concealed birth. "Menu:—In whose mansion soever a male child shall be brought forth, by a married woman whose husband has been long absent, if the real father cannot be discovered, he is called a son of concealed birth." When the real father is known, it becomes a question to whom the son belongs, which leads to a curious discussion on the relative superiority of the male and female powers of generation, to which we allude, from its exhibiting the principles of the atomic philosophy as delivered by Epicurus, and maintained by the sect of Udayacharana at this day. "Menu:—The woman is considered in law as the field, and the man as the grain; now vegetable bodies are formed by the united operation of the seed and the field." But to determine their relative importance, the commentator proceeds to observe, "that the constituent particles of earth might be supposed to enter into the plant, because vegetation consists in the increase of component parts: but the inference would not be accurate; for the properties of the soil, such as blackness and the rest, are not found in vegetating bodies, although their component parts be increased. As a jar produced from a black lump of clay is black, not so those vegetable substances. It should not be objected, that the plant produced from grain, does not retain the small bulk of the seed; a small germin is first produced from the minute originary particles of the seed, which becomes fixed; afterwards the same plant grows by assimilating particles of earth and of water, which are most important in comparison with those which are foreign.

"Seed watered in a vessel of hardest iron puts forth a shoot, even without soil; but earth alone, sprinkled with water, produces no plant without seed. Does not earth sprinkled with water produce grass and other plants, which have not been sown? And is it not consequently found that, in some instances, soil does produce plants without seed? To the question proposed, the answer is, no; for even seed appertains to the terrene element. All vegetable, mineral, and animal bodies are produced from the minutest particles of earth, called atoms, by means of inchoative union; but such

such particles being in no respect dissimilar, since they are eternal, the plastic centers of various kinds spring from adhesions mutually dissimilar." Here we find our author explaining the theory of vegetation on the principles of the Epicurean school.

—"eadem fruges, arbusta, animantes;
Si non omnia sint, at multo maxima pars est
Consimilis: verum positurà discrepitant hæc."

Another solution derived from the Pouranica or mythological system, afterwards occurs, in which the deity is represented as diffusing the seeds of organized beings through the universe. "This universe, of moving and unmoving beings is celebrated as the production of that prolific seed which was sown in the waters by thee, O unborn being."

The fifth in rank according to the arrangement adopted by our author on the authority of Y'ajnyawalcya, is the son born of an unmarried woman; he is considered as the son of his maternal grandfather, if he be destitute of male progeny. Next to him is classed a son by his twice married woman, who belongs to his natural father; in these doubtful filiations, which are always mentioned with disapprobation, the virtue of the litigants is stated to deserve weight. We insert an illustration of this singular doctrine, which occurs here. "As in the case of witnesses, should an equal number on both sides give contradictory evidence, it is directed by Y'ajnyawalcya that their characters be taken into consideration, so in the present case also the same principle must be adopted." Y'ajnyawalcya having noticed six sons affiliated through a right derived either from the seed or receptacle, proceeds to mention six other sons adopted without any such claim; and first he describes the son given, because he holds pre-eminence among them. "Vasist'ha; —Both parents have power, for just reasons, to give, to sell, or to desert a son; but let no man give or accept an only son, since he must remain to raise up a progeny for the obsequies of ancestors. Nor let a woman give or accept a son, unless with the assent of her lord. He who means to adopt a son, must assemble his kinsman, give humble notice to the king; and then, having made an oblation to fire with words from the Veda, in the midst of his dwelling-house, he may receive, as his son by adoption, a boy nearly allied to him, or on failure of such, even one remotely allied." The above form is the only one held valid in the present age; the boy thus adopted becomes entitled to a maintenance, but his succession to the estate depends on his future conduct: it implies also that he is of equal class with his adopted father. The same rights and restriction devolve to the eighth, or son bought. The ninth is a son made by adoption, it is understood of an orphan, of equal class, and under the age of five years. The next is a son self-given to the adopter, who though mentioned subsequently has precedence over the last; the son of a pregnant bride succeeds, who if his natural father be unknown is accounted son of the bridegroom; the eleventh is a son rejected by his natural parents, and the last in rank is the son begotten through lust on a Sudra woman. "Menu:— On failure of the best, and of the next best among those twelve sons, let the inferior in order take the heritage;

heritage; but if there be many of equal rank, let all be sharers of the estate."—We have been thus particular in explaining the antient law of affiliation and succession, as it will be found to illustrate many transactions recorded in the Puranas. But those laws are now obsolete, since among the twelve descriptions of sons begotten in lawful wedlock and the rest, any others but the son of the body and the son given are forbidden in the Cali age. "Vasist'ha:—The endless abodes are allotted to those who leave male issue; it is recorded, that heaven is not for him who leaves no male progeny."

Chap. 5. On Exclusion from Participation.—A vicious son or brother, an outcast, a professed enemy to his father, an eunuch, a leper, a madman, an ideot, an impostor, and a man born blind, deaf, or lame, are excluded from heritable successions, but all entitled to maintenance from the next heir, excepting the outcast, and his offspring. The commentator is chiefly employed in supplying strict definitions of the import of the above terms. Their sons, however, are intitled to succeed if the same cause of exclusion does not subsist. Eight sorts of leprosy are enumerated; this disease is considered as the effect of some heinous crime committed in a previous state of existence; and cremation and funeral rites are denied to the persons afflicted with it. Some curious analogies occur between the Levitical and Hindu codes in the case of elephantiasis. The wives and daughters of persons excluded from succession are intitled to a maintenance from the heir; and to complete the list of these exclusions, we must add the issue of marriages in the inverse order of the classes, spurious offspring, and persons who have retired from the world for religious purposes.

Certain property too, is excluded from participation; in this predicament stands whatever is defined the acquisition of science, or of valour, where the personal merit of the acquirer alone, was the cause of the property. "Catyayana:—What has been acquired by learning, after instructions received from a stranger, and a maintenance provided by one of a different family, is called wealth gained by learning. What is gained by proving superior learning, after a prize has been offered by some third person, must be considered as the acquisition of a scholar, and ought not in general to be divided among coheirs. So what has been received as a gift from a pupil, as a gratuity for the performance of a sacrifice, as a fee for answering a point in casuistry, or for ascertaining a doubtful point of law: or what has been gained as a reward for displaying knowledge, or for victory in a learned contest, or for reading the Veda with transcendent ability." Such wealth have the sages declared to be the acquisition of science, and not subject to distribution; and the law is the same in regard to liberal and elegant arts, and to increase of price from superior skill in them. "Parceners are not obliged to share their separate acquisitions, unless maintained by the joint-stock during the period of acquisition, or enabled to gain it by instruction received in the family, in which case they are only entitled to a double share. Gifts proceeding from personal attachment are not partible; apparel, ornaments, cattle and female slaves, if they cannot be equally distributed among the coheirs, may be sold

sold and the produce divided, or successively enjoyed by each. Land lost to the family but recovered by the exertions of a single heir, shall be divided, after allotting him a fourth. Wealth gained by valour which constitutes the remaining exception is thus defined. "Menu:—When favour is shewn by a leader, pleased with a gallant action which a soldier performs, well knowing his danger. Whatever is then received as a reward shall be considered as wealth gained by valour: that, and what is taken under a standard, are declared not to be partible."

Chap. 6. *On partible Property.*—With the exceptions above stated all other property is divisible amongst the coheirs, after the payment of just debts, and the fulfilment of legal promises. Undue expences and alienations of any of the parceners shall, if discovered, become part of his allotment; "for the patrimony cannot be aliened by one parcener on his separate account." If it be afterwards discovered that a part of the assets belonging to the deceased, has been fraudulently concealed, it shall be divided in the same manner as the rest, but no punishment inflicted on the culprit; a new partition may be required, if strong circumstances occur to indicate that the first was unjust, but otherwise a coheir claiming a new division incurs an amercement. If it be disputed whether a partition has previously been made, the proofs of it are derived from separate acts of ownership performed by the coheirs. "Nareda:—When coheirs have made a partition, the acts of giving and receiving cattle, grain, houses, land, houshold establishments, dressing victuals, religious duties, income and expences, are to be considered as separate, and as proofs of a partition." The legal terms which should be included in the record of distribution, are afterwards specified; possession is considered as the most irrefragable proof of title, and that of a part is construed to extend to the whole of the chattels included in the same grant. A title is gained by undisturbed possession during twenty years, and, on the contrary, forfeited by silent neglect during the same period.

Chap. 7. *On the Rights of Coheirs.*—After partition, whether before or after the death of the father, each of the parceners has a distinct power to alienate his own share; should a son be born subsequent to such partition he succeeds to the whole portion reserved by his father. A partner living abroad and returning after partition, shall have his share made up by a proportionate deduction from each of the coheirs; his title is not subject to reduction by twenty years adverse possession, and his posterity, even to the seventh generation from the original proprietor, may still compel the payment of his share, or a new distribution.

Chap. 8. *On collateral Succession.*—On failure of male issue either by generation, adoption, or any of the modes of affiliation above enumerated, the widow who performs the prescribed duties shall succeed to the whole estate.—"Vrihaspati:—In scripture, in law, in sacred ordinances, in popular usage, a wife is declared by the wise to be half the body of her husband, equally sharing the fruit of pure and impure acts. Of him whose wife is not deceased, half the body survives; how should another take the property while half the body of the owner lives?"

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The duties prescribed to the widowed female are, indeed, abundantly austere, but we here see how far voluntary cremation is, from being a positive injunction of the Hindu code, since the estate of the deceased devolves to the exclusion of brothers and all but male issue. After her demise it devolves to the legal heirs of her husband. "Vrihaspati:—Those near or distant kinsmen, who, becoming her opponents, injure the property of a woman, let the king chastise with the punishment of a robber." We will now content ourselves with exhibiting the order of collateral succession as specified in a text of Vishnu, without stating the exceptions to which it may be incidentally subject. "Vishnu:—The wealth of him who leaves no male issue goes to his wife; on failure of her, to his daughter; if she be dead, to the son of a daughter; if there be no such grandson, to the father; in his default, to the mother; on failure of her, to the brother; if he be dead, to the brother's sons: in default of these, to the remoter kinsman; on failure of kindred, to one descended from the same original stock; if there be none such, to the fellow student; on failure of him, to the king, except the property of a Brahmana." The age of minority for the three first classes, is limited by their return from the houses of their preceptors; for the lowest, to sixteen years; the king is the universal guardian of minors and widows. Excepting in the case of escheats, it is a general rule of law, "that he who takes the estate shall perform the obsequies." The above rules apply to the order of housekeepers, but "Yajnyawalcya: The heirs of a hermit, of an anchorite, and of a student in theology, are, in inverse order, the spiritual teacher, the virtuous pupil, and the brother by religious duties being pupil of the same preceptor." A section here occurs on a second partition, after re-union of parceners; in this event the rights of primogeniture are not acknowledged by any additional allotment; should one of the re-united parceners die without issue, the joint estate becomes the sole property of the survivor.

Chap. 9. On Succession to Females.—The first section is occupied in defining what is to be considered as the exclusive property of women, which is stated to be six-fold. "Menu:—What was given before the nuptial fire, what was given at the bridal procession, what was given in token of love, and what was received from a mother, a brother, or a father, are considered as the six-fold separate property of a married woman." Over property accruing in any other mode, her husband has a controul. The estate devolving to her by his death without male issue, is, as we have already stated, the property of his legal heirs after the demise of the widow. To the exclusive property of women, daughters succeed in preference to sons, and an unmarried daughter in preference to one who is married. In case of her death without issue, her father is heir in some instances, her husband in others, and sometimes her brothers; the principal circumstances which regulate this succession derive from the form of marriage by which the parties were united, but the succession of brothers is confined to the property of an unmarried sister.

To this concise summary of the principal enactments of the Hindu code compiled by the orders of the Bengal

Bengal government, it was our intention to have subjoined some historical illustrations, with a view of the state of society resulting from this specific system of jurisprudence, and a succinct account of the legislators whose labours have completed the fabric, of which the institutes of Menu laid the foundation. This plan, however, we have been induced to relinquish as better calculated for a distinct disquisition, than the confined limits of a critical analysis.

"OBSERVATIONS *on the* REPORT *of the* DIRECTORS *of the* EAST INDIA COMPANY, *respecting the Trade between India and Europe, by* THOMAS HENCHMAN, *Esq. to which is added, an Appendix, containing the Papers referred to in the Work.*" pp. 229.—4to. GILLET, 1801.

"A LETTER *to Sir* WILLIAM PULTENEY, *Bart. Member for Shrewsbury, on the Subject of the Trade between India and Europe, by Sir* GEORGE DALLAS, *Bart. Member for Newport.*" pp. 102. 4to. STOCKDALE, 1802.

THOUGH some months intervened between the publication of Mr. Henchman's disquisition and that of Sir George Dallas, yet the arguments adduced in both are either identical, or so nearly similar, that we have thought it necessary, in order to avoid repetition, to consider them conjointly. Both oppugn the arguments and resolutions of the Court of Directors, in so far as they exclude India-built shipping from the Thames; those arguments are contained in a Report drawn up, certainly, with ability, and attributed, we believe justly, to Mr Grant the Director, to which consequently it is in the first instance necessary to advert.

In a letter addressed to the Chairman in April 1800, Mr Dundas presses the subject on the attention of the Directors, and states his own sentiments on it in a very explicit manner. The government of India and monopoly of the trade, should remain as at present in the hands of the East India Company; but he considers it equally true; 1*st*, "That the exportable produce of India, exceeds what at present the capital of the Company is capable of embracing; and 2*dly*, That the monopoly of the Company does not rest on principles of colonial exclusion; for the trade to and from India, is open to the subjects of other countries in amity with Great Britain." No commercial agents should be permitted to reside there, except under the permission and control of the Company; "it would rapidly, though insensibly, lead to the settlement and colonization of the worst kind of adventurers taking root in that country, than which there could not be a more fatal blow to the permanence of the British power and pre-eminence in India." The conclusion drawn by the Right Honourable Gentleman is, that the surplus produce of India, should be considered as the means of transferring the fortunes of the servants there to Great Britain, and that by the conveyance of India built shipping. That India ships should be employed for this purpose, he contends, 1*st*, From the policy of proportioning the regular tonnage to the expected investment; and 2*dly*, From the tried inefficacy of the

the tonnage allotted in them for private goods.

The Report of the Court of Directors, prepared in consequence of the above requisition, is dated in January 1801. They observe, that "innovation once admitted, cannot easily be set aside, but rather has the power of acquiring in every step it proceeds, an increased impulse towards further advancement." The capital applicable to this trade, say they, is coeval with the acquisition of the Dewani, when the rapid and immense fortunes of individuals finding no mode of remittance through the Company, naturally flowed through foreign channels. British merchants at last engaged in it clandestinely, to whom remittances were the means, not the motives, of trade. In 1793, it was to a certain degree legalized, by permitting British residents in India not only to act for foreigners, but to export from thence annually a certain quantity of goods in the Company's ships. But this indulgence was primarily conceded to British manufacturers, who have not availed themselves of it; on the other hand, the free merchants of India state the uncertainty, expence, and delay, attending their trade conveyed through the medium of the regular ships, as equal to a continuance of the prohibition, and enlarge on the advantages which must accrue to both countries, from the removal of impolitic restrictions. Whilst the Directors candidly admit the inconveniences individuals might have sustained from the uncertain departures of their ships in time of war; they state it as a probable conjecture, that independently of the profits of trade, the mere profit on their ships might be an object with the free merchants. Their advocates in England contend for it as a right inherent in British subjects, to export their own goods in their own ships; if granted to one class it does not appear how others can be excluded; the trade will be conducted on the same principles as that to the American colonies, and colonization will ensue as a natural consequence. The fair line of policy with regard to foreigners, is to allow them to supply their own wants, by their own funds, but to prevent them from trading on British capital; their right to trade there is coeval with our own, and that trade has not, as asserted, undergone any considerable increase. In proof of this assertion of the comparative insignificance of the clandestine trade, (or that carried on by foreigners on British capital) a statement is exhibited, the result of which is, that on a medium of four years ending in April 1799, "of the total exports of Bengal to Europe and America, amounting to Rs.21,700,000, only 5,600,000, go to foreign parts. Of that sum, the really neutral trade appears to be 3,100,000, and the clandestine trade carried on under foreign colours, 2,500,000, or 250,000l. per annum. With regard to the improvement of the productive powers, the export commerce of our Indian possessions, the Directors admit, that "if the fertility of the soil were alone considered, its capacity is indefinite; but they maintain that the genius of the natives being adverse to foreign commerce, after India has paid by her commodities for her limited purchases of European manufactures, the tribute and the gains of British individuals, are the only means which remain of an export trade to Europe. But ought the transfer of British capital to be encouraged for that purpose? Of the old staple

ple commodities the present scale of importation seems adequate to the demand; the articles of later introduction are bulky in proportion to their value. The trade in indigo has been left entirely to individuals, and received every protection; Bengal does not raise cotton enough for her own manufactures, that imported to London is of foreign growth, and if laid open must interfere with the Company's trade to China; sugar does not yield a price sufficient to encourage a large exportation; coffee is also a foreign production, and a regular supply of saltpetre is of too much national importance to be left to the caprice of individuals. The Directors proceed to state that the remittance of private fortunes through the medium of trade, must interfere with the provision of their own investment in time of war; that it is a groundless assertion that their affairs are conducted on a scale so expensive as to deter them from engaging in profitable speculations, "and feel themselves warranted to maintain, that the Company ship their goods in India at a less aggregate of costs and charges than individuals do, and realize the proceeds here at a less expence, excepting the article of freight." If the ships of British individuals were permitted to go and come at pleasure, a great change in the political circumstances of India, must from the nature of things be expected. The proposed system would confer right and employment on multitudes who might choose to reside there; there would be a principle of progressive increase; already the merchants there discover a wish to throw off all restraint, and it might become difficult to maintain order and subordination. "That the rights and usages of our native subjects might not be encroached upon in this progress, that these people though passive, might not be at length exasperated, and that they might not from example, gradually lose their habits of submission to government, no man can be warranted to deny." It results from the argument cited, that the foreign trade is not increasing; that it were neither politic nor possible to exclude foreigners entirely; that India has no capital of its own for the proposed extension of commerce; that it were injudicious to transplant British capital for that purpose, consequently, that the only desideratum is to bring the clandestine trade, estimated at 250,000l. annually, directly to the port of London. But should this be done in India built ships? Here the Directors observe, that they are not restricted from admitting such if necessary; but that the systematic admission of any class of ships must virtually form a new society with peculiar privileges; that it would not be easy to prevent British capital from engaging in it; that having once begun, they must continue, and if the usual channels of trade should be narrowed by peace, other demands would be advanced of a nature directly to lead to colonization and its consequences. For these reasons, the Directors are decidedly inimical to the admission of India built ships; they propose that in addition to the 3000 tons already allowed, as much more as can be supposed necessary shall be supplied, in ships built by the Company, of 500 tons measurement, and appropriated exclusively for private goods; and that the freight should be the same as that paid in India built ships. Such are the principal arguments contained in the Court of Directors' report; a

document at once concise, perspicuous and comprehensive, and to which we could have wished to advert more minutely, did our limits permit.

In March 1801, Mr. Dundas stated, in a second letter, his coincidence in every point, excepting what regards the admission of India produce in India built ships; he also calls the attention of the court to a letter from Lord Wellesley, in which that measure is urged in strong terms, and with great ability.

In that letter, his Lordship states that the employment of India ships for that year (1800) was no longer a matter of choice, for that the Company's expected tonnage was insufficient for their own investment, and consequently to afford the 3000 tons required by the act of 1793, for the lading of private goods: that though the merchants had considerably extended their provisions of goods, still his lordship apprehends the expence and inconvenience attending their conveyance in the Company's ships, will not afford the private trade an adequate encouragement. His Lordship therefore recommends the plan of hiring ships on the part of the Company, and of re-letting them to the proprietors of ships, leaving them and the merchants to adjust the terms of freight. The produce and manufactures of the British territories in India have increased, a large proportion of the trade is in the hands of foreigners, and unless means be adopted to counteract it, that proportion must increase. The trade of America and Portugal in the year ending in April 1800, exceeded that of the three preceding years in imports, Sicca rupees 6,398,678, and in exports 4,392,768. No dangerous consequences could result from the transfer of British capital for private trade, since it would afford a beneficial stimulus to the industry of the natives, and the agents would act under the Company's regulations.

In April 1801, this letter produced a second report from the Committee of Directors. They observe that the Noble Marquis differs from them in the opinion they have expressed, "that the legitimate and only considerable object, in enlarging the private trade, ought to be the remittance of the fortunes of British residents." Also, in the propriety of encouraging the transfer of British capital, which they consider as leading directly to the colonial system. A third difference occurs with regard to the systematic admission of any class of ships but their own; another in the danger accruing from foreigners, alarming in his Lordship's apprehension, while they consider it of little importance, when properly guarded against. They add some important observations on the account of exports and imports for 1799-1800: in that year the imports exceeded the exports in 11 tons, and this was perhaps the first since our acquisition of the country in which the balance of trade was really in favour of Bengal. Since his lordship and they differ so widely in first principles, their conclusions must unavoidably vary.

Such are the leading features of the reports which have produced the strictures now under review: if we have been more diffuse in our account of the former, than we may find it necessary to be in adverting to the latter, the importance of giving publicity to the principles which will in all probability

bility regulate Indian commerce in future, will, we trust, furnish an ample apology.

After commenting on the introductory matter of the Report, Mr. Henchman states the claims of the British residents to rest upon a much stronger foundation than any claims to a participation of India trade, which might be advanced by London merchants: with the former it is only a remittance trade, which would otherwise go to foreigners; to comply with the latter would be introducing a rival capital against the Company. But "if India-built ships are allowed to come to the Thames, they will willingly export the bullion and the goods of every English merchant intended for the East Indies, at a cheaper rate than the British-built ships, and bring back their returns in India produce on terms equally advantageous." In support of this proposition he furnishes in the appendix a list of twenty India-built ships, which in the season of 1799-1800 exported from London goods to the value of 613,000l.

After remarking that "the engagements between the several governments of Europe have confirmed the privileges of foreign nations in India, and that it is therefore impossible to do them away," Mr. Henchman proceeds to consider whether the trade of foreigners is not progressively increasing, in the course of which he offers some important strictures on the account of exports and imports published by the committee. In addition to the 25 lacks of clandestine trade admitted to come from Bengal, he states that from Madras at 15, and that from Bombay and its dependencies at 18 lacks, making an aggregate of above 50 lacks, or 500,000l. which he estimates to require 10,000 tons of shipping for its conveyance to Britain, from the data furnished by the report. But if we advert to lord Wellesley's letter it will appear, that in the year 1799-1800 the trade from America and Portugal to Calcutta alone, exceeded that of the three preceding years in 63 lacks of imports and 43 of exports; and if that year be assumed as the standard of comparison, the conclusions drawn from the comparative insignificance of foreign and clandestine trade must fall to the ground. The account exhibited by the committee might also be proved incorrect, from the number of foreign vessels cleared outwards; and its inaccuracy is corroborated by the detection of the knavery of the custom-master's native servant, who had abetted some individuals in evading the payment of duties.

Mr. Henchman proceeds to remark on the trade in cotton, sugar, and indigo, of which the projected investments must principally consist: we do not perceive that he offers any arguments calculated to disprove the assertions of the Committee, who state that Bengal does not produce cotton sufficient for her own manufactures; that sugar is an hazardous speculation; and that the exports of indigo already out run the demand. The low price of labour is in favour of the enterprise; but whether this be sufficient in time of peace to enable the Bengal merchant to enter into competition with the West Indian, notwithstanding the disadvantages of a long voyage in enhancing the charge on bulky articles, and the high duties, must soon, we imagine, be ascertained by experience.

Perhaps the most important fact in the whole controversy is that asserted in the Report, viz. that there is no capital in those territories

ries applicable to an extension of their exports to Europe, from the rooted aversion of the natives to distant enterprises. This fact the candour of the respectable and able writer obliges him to admit; but, says he, the better employment of their capital "is to raise such produce and prepare such manufactures as are fit for the European markets."

Mr. Henchman exculpates the Directors from the charge of deliberately obstructing the act of 1793, though he contends that the expense, uncertainty, and insufficiency of tonnage completely produced that effect. He afterwards considers the objection, that the increase of private trade would militate against the provision of the Company's investment in time of war, by pre-occupying the fortunes of their servants, and asks whether "they prefer having to contend with the British residents in India while trafficking with foreigners, rather than when they have a channel of trade immediately to the port of London?" Mr. Henchman next proceeds to combat the Directors' assertion, that their trade, excepting in the article of freight, is conducted in a more economical manner than that of individuals; a position which he says not only militates against received opinions, but which is false in fact. But this argument does not constitute a necessary part of the discussion: we pass to the next, which relates to the competition between the Company and private traders, where a very important reflection is incidentally introduced, which we think it useful to extract.

"The opposite characters in which the Company stand of sovereign and merchant, are on this occasion brought into view, and if any additional evidence were necessary to shew that they are incompatible one with the other, it is here adduced: for it is clearly of more advantage to the general prosperity of India, that one additional cargo should be manufactured and disposed of, than any increase of profit that could accrue to the Company on their investment, from the suppression of so much productive industry, amongst their Asiatic subjects." In this passage the existence of a capital applicable to the extension of exports is manifestly assumed. After commenting on the little apprehension which the Report professes from the intercourse with foreigners, Mr. Henchman proceeds to a still more important topic of discussion, the dangers of colonization.

"It must be doubted," says he, "as often as it is brought forward, that any set of men can commence colonization in a country, where the system of government is absolute, and hostile to such an attempt;—where the governors are constantly watchful in preventing it; and to that end it is made the law, that these adventurers shall not be allowed to possess lands, or ever go beyond ten miles distance from the sea-shore, and that only at the principal factories;—where all the natives without exception will unite to give information of any Europeans that may attempt to settle, some from an apprehension of their exercising power, and others from a fear of injuries or interference with the business or pursuits in which such natives may be occupied;—where the prejudices and the interests of the people at large go hand in hand with the wishes of their rulers;—where no domestic intercourses are entertained between the native inhabitants and the British;

—where

—where the religion and laws of the Asiatics prevent intermarriages;—where every Englishman's name is entered in a register, and the law authorizes the governor to send home any one at a short notice, provided he transgresses the rules of the Company's government."

Mr. Henchman next examines the arguments by which the Directors oppose the transfer of British capital, as an employment not likely to afford adequate returns, and as tending directly to the same system of intercourse which prevails with the American colonies. He argues with much force on the increasing scarcity of ship timber, and on the aggravation of that calamity by the measure proposed by the committee; and concludes with a statement of the loss resulting to the Company, from affording tonnage to the private trade, at a rate so much below what it must cost.

Sir George Dallas observes that the question derives additional interest from the peace that has recently been concluded, as "the first effects of that peace will be a struggle on the part of foreign nations to renew their influence in the east, and defeat the attempt of rendering Great Britain the general emporium of the commerce of that quarter of the globe." He proceeds to draw a splendid picture of the opulence and wealth of Bengal during the government of her last subadars. He contrasts that situation with its present; when those sources of wealth are dried up by the appropriation of its own revenue to the purchase of its manufactures, and an annual drain constantly flowing for the support of the other presidencies, and of the China trade. Hence he infers the necessity of bestowing every facility to her commerce, and removing all restrictions calculated to impede those efforts of industry, which might restore her to the enviable pre-eminence she once enjoyed.

We have thus endeavoured to give a concise analysis of the principal arguments which have been advanced on both sides of this important and interesting question. We shall not offer any opinion upon it; but we beg leave to advert to a measure which seems calculated to reconcile the opposite parties in the discussion. The Directors have already offered to the private merchants, an unlimited tonnage in the Company's ships, for the conveyance of their export trade. But the private merchants say, that this proposal would in effect leave them in the precise situation in which they are at present placed; for the high price of tonnage, in the British-built ships employed by the Company, would disable them from increasing their investments. But if the Directors would agree to take up India-built ships, for the specific purpose of conveying the private trade to the port of London, much of the expense complained of would be saved, and the merchants of Calcutta would thereby be able to increase their exports, as much probably as the nature of the trade and the extent of their capital would admit. This measure, which the Marquis Wellesley has already in part had recourse to, appears to us less liable to *fair* objections than any conciliatory proposal which has hitherto been made.

"The

"*The* TOOTI NAMEH, *or Tales of a Parrot; in the Persian Language, with an English Translation.*" pp. 347. 8vo.—DEBRETT. 1801.

THE original stories from which these were extracted, were composed by a writer of some reputation in the east, named Nakhsebi, from the city of Nakhsheb, in Transoxania, the place of his birth. But his style being difficult and abstruse, Mohammed Caderi compiled the work now translated, by cloathing the tales in the language of common conversation. So successful, indeed, has this writer been in the execution of his task, that the style of his work is scarcely on a level with that of colloquial intercourse; we readily admit, however, that nothing could appear more preposterous, than investing these puerile fictions in a more dignified dress. They are manifestly calculated for the amusement of children, but the amorous intrigues which are chiefly related, are but ill adapted to improve their morals. The translator has rendered a considerable service to Persian students, by his accurate and almost literal version, commodiously arranged opposite to the corresponding page of the original. The manner in which these stories are introduced is still more artless than that of the Arabian tales.

Ahmed Sultan, king of Balkh, had a son of great accomplishments and wonderful beauty, named Memûn. This prince amusing himself one day in the bazar, cheapened a parrot, and was confounded at the enormous price asked by the seller. But the parrot interrupting the conversation, by a long account of his own accomplishments, was bought, and carried to the palace. Here he informed Memûn, that in a few days a large caravan would arrive from Cabul to purchase spikenard, and that by securing the whole quantity in the market, an immense profit would infallibly accrue. Memûn took the parrot's advice, and the consequence was what he predicted. The same prince was afterwards so fortunate as to procure a sharec (the *gracula religiosa* of Linnæus, of which Buffon has given a good description but an execrable plate) endowed with equal abilities. Memûn being desirous of seeing the world, left strict injunctions with his wife, who was also extremely beautiful, to undertake nothing in his absence without the approbation of the parrot and the sharec. After his departure, Khujista beheld from a window a young prince, then on his travels also, and a mutual passion was the effect of this distant interview. He sent a procuress to seduce her to his lodgings, who experienced no difficulty in performing her commission; but Khujista recollecting her husband's parting injunction, determined to consult the sharec before she went, thinking that she being a female like herself, would more readily yield her consent. In this, however, she was disappointed: the sharec was eloquent against indulging her inclination, and said the finest things imaginable on virtue, chastity, and connubial fidelity. Khujista, enraged at her obstinacy, took her from the cage and put her to death. She now determined to see whether the parrot would be more complaisant; but he, aware of the fate which awaited him, highly approved of her design, and illustrated his opinion by a story which lasted till morning,

morning, when it was necessary to postpone her visit till the ensuing night. Next night another story beguiled the time till morning broke; and thus matters continued till Memûn's return, when the parrot communicated to him all the circumstances of his wife's conduct; and she experienced the same punishment she had inflicted on the sharec.—We insert the nineteenth story, which appears to us the best, as well as the shortest.

"The parrot began—In time of yore, there was a wise merchant who had a vicious horse. One day, during the time the merchant was eating a meal, a person arrived on a mare, and having alighted, wanted to tie his mare near the merchant's horse. The merchant said to him, Don't tie her near my horse! The man did not mind, but tied his mare close to the merchant's horse, and then sat himself down to eat with the merchant; who thereupon said, What kind of person art thou, thus to sit down at my table uninvited? The man feigned himself deaf, and did not give any answer. The merchant imagined the man was deaf or dumb, and being helpless said nothing further. A moment after, the merchant's horse kicked the mare so violently that her belly was ripped open, and she died. The owner began to dispute with the merchant, saying, Your horse has killed my mare; certainly I will make you pay me her value. In short, he went and lodged his complaint before the cazi, who cited the merchant, and he obeyed the summons, but pretended to be dumb, and did not give any answer to all the cazi's interrogatories. The cazi observed, the merchant is dumb, and consequently not to blame. The plaintiff asked the judge, How do you know he is dumb? At the time I wanted to tie my mare near his horse he said to me, Don't tie her there! Now he feigns himself dumb. The cazi remarked, If he warned you against the accident, what then is his fault? Go from hence! You are a bastard and a blockhead; you have made your own tongue convict you."

Haramzada, in the above passage, does not signify a bastard, but a scoundrel. We have remarked other errors, such as *Mohura*, a seal, being translated a ball; *Cushac*, a palace, a bull, &c. But its general accuracy does great credit to the translator.

The arrival of the caravan from Cabul at Balkh to purchase spikenard would furnish a corroboration, were any wanting, of Sir William Jones's discovery, that the perfume so much valued by the ancient nations of Europe was the production of countries north of India. But indeed no inference could be relied on deducible from the sole authority of Nakhsebi, who has planted a colony of Brahmanas, in the city of Babylon. The second story, intituled, "The Fidelity of a Sentinel towards the King of Tiberistan," is a rude adaptation of the tale of Rajah Sutraca and Viravara, the Rájaputra, to Mahommedan manners. But the goddess Lekhymi leaving the mansion of the rajah, presents an intelligible image to the mind of a Hindu; whilst the life of the king of Tiberistan taking its departure, and conversing with the sentinel, offers only an absurdity. Two other apologues from the Hitopadesa are contained in the Tooti Nameh, and both of them disfigured by their Persian translator. These are the fable of the jackal dyed blue, and of the barber who beat the Brahmana: indeed, Brahmanas

nas are frequently the heroes of Nakhsebi's stories, which indicate their original source. Such of our readers as are curious in tracing literary coincidencies where no suspicion of plagiarism can be supposed to exist, may compare the story of the shopkeeper's wife, with *La servante justifiée*, in the Queen of Navarre's *Cent nouvelles Nouvelles*.

"*An* EXPLANATION *of the* ELEMENTARY CHARACTERS *of the* CHINESE, *with an Analysis of their Ancient Symbols and Hieroglyphics; by* JOSEPH HAGER, D.D." Folio. pp. 119. PHILIPS, London, 1801.

To the Emperor Fohi, who first reigned over China, the invention of writing is attributed by the Chinese. Previously to his time, knotted cords were used in that country, as in Peru, when first explored by the Spaniards. It will easily be imagined that the inventions of that period were soon laid aside for characters of a more complex structure, and better adapted to represent a variety of objects, since the idea of an alphabet never appears to have suggested itself. Thirty-two different systems of writing appear to have prevailed in China, either at different periods, or synchronously in different provinces of that empire; and Dr. Hager has exhibited specimens of several in the work before us. M. de Guiegnes believed he discovered a similarity between the Chinese characters and the Egyptian hieroglyphics; Mr. Raspe thought the same resemblance occurred between the former and the Persepolitan characters: but our author does not incline to allow weight to either of these discoveries. On this head we may be allowed to remark, that if the first hieroglyphics were mere representations of natural objects, some similarity might doubtless be expected between all of them, without its authorizing any historical inference of an early intercourse. Dr. Hager himself labors to prove an analogy of a much more suspicious nature between the Romans and the Chinese. Their abacus, says he, was similar; and "there is not only this striking resemblance between the instrument for reckoning of the Chinese and the Romans, but, what is still more curious, a great similarity exists also between the Chinese and Roman numerals. The Romans, contrary to the custom of the Hebrews and of the Greeks, expressed the numbers one, two, three, not by the first letters of the alphabet, but by

I. II. III.

The Chinese express them under the same form; but, as in writing, contrary to the practice of the Romans, they observe a perpendicular order; their cyphers are written in an horizontal position, thus:

— = ≡

The Romans expressed their number ten in this manner:

X.

The Chinese, changing its direction, express it thus:

+

The Romans expressed eleven, twelve, thirteen, thus:

XI XII XIIII.

The

The Chinese thus:

十 十 十
一 二 三

But what is more singular, and seems scarcely to be a mere accident, is, that the three chief Roman cyphers I, V, X, or one, five, and ten, are denoted in Chinese by the same sounds. Thus one, according to Dr. Hager, is pronounced by the Chinese, ye; five, u, and ten, se.

"Nor is this to be wondered at, if we consider that the Greek philosopher, Pythagoras, had travelled into India, and perhaps as far as China; that he was the founder of a famous school in Italy; and that Numa, the legislator of the Romans, by whom they were first civilized, was believed to have been instructed in that school."

"Why, asks Deguiegnes, do both the Chinese and Pythagoreans assert, that the number five designates nature, and is holden to be the first principle of the universe? why is the number nine attributed, by the principles of this philosopher, to Vulcan, and by the Chinese, to fire? Why the number four, to Eolus, and by the Chinese, to the wind? why two to Rhea, and by the Chinese, to the earth?"

As the numerical system, so the musical, agrees in both; and, says Dr. Hager, "that such a communication must have existed, may likewise be proved from astronomy. Bailli has long since shewn it in his excellent history of that science. The same division of the Zodiac amongst the Greeks and Romans as amongst the Chinese; the same number and order of the planets; their application to the same days of the week; are coincidences which could never have been merely accidental."

In this passage we are concerned to remark a singular confusion of ideas. Does M. Bailli explain this remarkable coincidence by the travels of Pythagoras? Is the coincidence in the division of the Zodiac confined to that of the Chinese and Pythagoreans? Does not the Arabian, Persian, Indian, Burman, and Siamese Zodiac exhibit the same division marked by the same constellations? Is not the week arranged in the same uniform order by every nation who divided the month into four parts, and do not the planets follow in the same order of succession? What then is there in this peculiar to the Chinese and Romans? The similarity of the Chinese and Roman numerals is a different affair; but what a weak foundation this circumstance affords for the construction of an hypothesis will appear when it is considered. All nations have represented unity by a single line, I; and probably, during a long period, the higher numbers were indicated by so many repetitions of this universal symbol. The people most early civilized were the first to substitute single characters for this inconvenient mode of notation: among the Hindus this invention is lost in remote antiquity, as appears from their treatises on arithmetic, astronomy, and mathematics; the date of which ascends to the earliest periods of their records, and in which all the numbers below ten are indicated by a distinct character. Can it be supposed that Pythagoras would neglect this elegant and simple mode of notation, to bring from China a rude, inconvenient, and cumbersome one? The analogy then is reduced to the names of the

the Chinese numerals, which, in a monosyllabic language, affords no cause for surprise, nor grounds for hypothesis.

The number of characters used in Chinese writing is supposed to exceed 80,000, of which many are synonimous; he who understands 10,000 is considered as a complete scholar. The number of words in the spoken dialect do not exceed 350, and different terminating accents produce variations of sense; hence a prodigious number of characters are announced by the same word; and the wits of Pekin amuse themselves by writing poems, which, when spoken, present a sense solemn or obscene, according to the mode of accentuation adopted by the reciter. On the whole, we may venture to assert, that the highly polished Chinese possess the most imperfect system of enunciation, oral or graphic, that is to be found amongst civilized societies. Surrounded by nations, who from time immemorial have used alphabetical characters, they have systematically rejected this manifest improvement.

We are disposed, however, to imagine that the matter has not been thoroughly investigated. Mailla relates, that the different sects in China have their respective characters, and asserts, that the sect of Fo alone introduced 26,430 new characters. This leads to some reflexions; the god Fo is the Indian Buddha; his priests are the Tibetian Lamas, called by the Chinese Bonzes: the treatises of that sect are written in the sacred character of Tibet, which is alphabetical, and appears, both from tradition and inspection, to be derived from the Devanagari; whence then the new characters of the priests of Fo? If, to render them intelligible to the Chinese, they translated their religious compositions, would they not have adopted the characters introduced by them? But is it not more probable that they have retained their original alphabet, with such alterations as the peculiar accentuation of their proselytes might necessitate? Our doubts on this head are augmented by finding from Sir George Staunton, that at Canton, "a vocabulary has been published of English words in Chinese characters, expressive merely of sound." Characters expressive merely of sound are an alphabet: these characters must have been invented for the occasion, or rather existed before. If the former, how were they understood? If the latter, as we suspect, an alphabetic character already existed in the empire, it may probably be found that the priests and literati of the sect of Fo, have used it much longer than is generally supposed.

The elementary characters exhibited and explained by Dr. Hager amount to 214. We could have wished that he had stated whether they be considered as elementary by the Chinese, or whether he has invested them with that designation; whether it be derived from the simplicity of the symbol, or of the idea represented. On neither ground should we have considered them *a priori*, as elementary characters: some of the symbols are infinitely complex; the ideas they represent range through all the departments of grammar, substantives, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, &c. and present an heterogeneous admixture, irreconcileable with any general principle we have been able to discover. We would be understood, however, to speak with extreme diffidence on this subject; we possess little acquaintance with Chinese literature, and the learned industry of Dr. Hager furnishes

furnishes a sort of pledge for the accuracy of his assertions. Should he prosecute his researches in this department, it would be satisfactory to the public, were he to state candidly the extent of his own knowledge in Chinese philology, and the sources whence he derives the information communicated. His conjectures are entitled to respectful attention; but the world should be enabled to discriminate conjecture from ascertained fact.

CORRESPONDENCE ON LITERARY SUBJECTS.

To the EDITOR.

SIR,

I AM happy to find a part allotted in your valuable undertaking for observations on Oriental languages and literature. The laudable exertions of many gentlemen in the service of the honourable East India company, at their different settlements, deserves the highest encomiums. From the press at Calcutta many and various have been the works on the native languages of Hindustan; the labours of Mr. Gladwin and Mr. Gilchrist are well known. The same spirit of inquiry seems to pervade the literati of the presidency at Bombay, from whose press I have to announce a "Grammar of the Malabar Language, by Robert Drummond, of the Honourable East India Company's Bombay [illegible]ablishment."

W[illegible] is a thin [illegible]

[illegible] onourable whose strenuous exertions, in opposit[illegible] prejudices and the [illegible] of contending [illegible] equally intolerant [illegible] faith, and impatient [illegible] restraint, have emi[illegible] buted to the establish[illegible] enlightened system [illegible]dence in the province of Malabar, whereby the happiness of the people has been promoted, a state of the most atrocious licentiousness supplanted, and the permanent interests of an important appendage to the British empire secured." Mr. Drummond, speaking of the progress made by several European gentlemen in the Malabar tongue, says, "I think I may without arrogance predict, that, as this study is now become the principal pursuit of nearly all the company's servants in Malabar, the business of that fine province will in a short time be conducted in the language of the natives, with great ease to the gentlemen serving t[illegible] dignity to th[illegible] ployers.

tify this remark on those unerring symptoms of subordination to the laws, and its concomitant security to persons and property, produced in the short space of seven years, among a tumultuous race of Mahommedans and Hindus, bigots in religion and rivals in power, who had, for half a century before, spurned the one and disregarded the other, with equal contumacy and wantonness."

The author says, that, on account of bad health, he was compelled to relinquish his professional studies in that country; and that, therefore, he intended to have the work printed in England; but that, on his arrival in Bombay, he had the satisfaction to find a fount of types, in the Malabar character, executed in an unexceptionable manner by Bheramjee Jeejebhoy, a Parsee inhabitant of that place; the ingenious artist, who, without any other help or information than what he gleaned from Chambers's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, succeeded in completing a fount of Guzzeratty types a few years ago.

With respect to the execution of this work, I must observe, that it appears to be drawn up in a clear and perspicuous manner. The following are its contents:—Alphabet. ... Of the vowels and con- ... the radical consonants with the vowels joined, and forming the first natural or simple syllables. III. Of double and triple compound consonants, in five classes. [illegible] Another order of letters whereby the Malabars make another form of double consonants. Numerical marks.—Lecture first. Of the declension of substantives.—Lect. second. Of the gender and formation of the nouns, and of the adjective.—Lect. third. Of pronouns.—Lect. fourth. Of verbs and their conjugation.—Lect. fifth. Of the conjugation of verbs.—Lect. sixth. Of causal or effective verbs.—Lect. seventh. Of verbs passive.—Lect. eighth. Of the verb personal.—Lect. ninth. Of imperfect and anomalous verbs.—Lect. tenth. Of verbs of elegance.—Lect. eleventh. Of the other parts of speech.—Lect. twelfth. On the orthography.—Lect. thirteenth. Of the principal seasons of the year, and of life; the signs of the zodiac, the months, days of the week, and planets.

Such are the outlines of this Grammar, and the execution seems to be equal to the excellent plan laid down by the learned author. I am happy to find, that this, as well as many other books on oriental subjects, have been imported by Mr. Debrett. Wishing success to your undertaking, I remain,

R.